



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 7 April 2003 (09.04)
(OR. en, fr)**

7038/03

**PESC 111
FIN 92
PE 57**

"I/A" ITEM NOTE

from : Secretariat

to : COREPER/COUNCIL

No. prev. doc. : 7330/02 PESC 100 FIN 108 PE 28

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)
– 2002

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 31 March and 3 and 7 April 2003 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 ¹, 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.

¹ 7087/98 PESC 66 PE 23, 7051/99 PESC 71 FIN 91 PE 26, 5990/00 PESC 50 FIN 37 PE 8, 7853/01 PESC 130 FIN 117 PE 27 and 7330/02 PESC 100 FIN 108 PE 28.



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 29 April 2003

**7038/03
COR 1 (en)**

**PESC 111
FIN 92
PE 57**

CORRIGENDUM TO "I/A" ITEM NOTE

from : Secretariat

to : COREPER/COUNCIL

No. prev. doc. : 7038/03 PESC 111 FIN 92 PE 57

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)
- 2002

Page 6, (d), § 2, first sentence

Instead of: "... 9 September ..."

Read: "... 30 September ..."

Page 8, first sentence

Instead of: "... 9 September ..."

Read: "... 30 September ..."

Page 25, (d), seventh sentence

Instead of: "... 15 October ..."

Read: "... 15 November ...".

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

Preliminary Remarks

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

The Council adopted the first such report on 30 March 1998¹. It covered CFSP actions agreed from July 1997 until March 1998. The following reports² covered the whole of the 1998 calendar year (thus overlapping with the previous report for the first quarter of 1998), 1999³, 2000⁴, and 2001⁵. The present report covers the year 2002 and also looks at perspectives for future action in accordance with the practice followed since the 1999 report.

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.

¹ 7087/98 PESC 66 PE 23.
² 7051/99 PESC 71 FIN 91 PE 26.
³ 5990/00 PESC 50 FIN 37 PE 8.
⁴ 7853/01 PESC 130 FIN117 PE 27.
⁵ 7330/02 PESC 100 FIN 108 PE 28.

I. MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIC CHOICES OF THE CFSP

A. PRIORITIES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

1. WESTERN BALKANS

(a) Regional aspects

The Copenhagen Council in December confirmed the European perspective of the five countries of the Western Balkans and underlined, once again, the European Union's determination to support their efforts – as potential candidates – to move closer to the European Union. The Stabilisation and Association process remains the policy framework to help the countries along the way and is recognised and supported by the whole of the international community and by the countries of the region. It is an entry strategy introducing European values, principles and standards in the region, which in due course will gain them entry into the European Union. The process and the prospects it offers are serving as the anchor for reform in the Western Balkans in the same way the accession process has in Central and Eastern Europe.

With a view to giving a clear signal of the privileged relationship between SAP participants and the EU, the Council also agreed on 13 May to establish a new high level political forum – the Zagreb Process – between the EU and the SAP countries. It welcomed the readiness of Greece to organise, during its Presidency of the EU, a high level meeting between EU Member States and SAP countries in Thessaloniki, as a follow-up to the Zagreb Summit.

The Council also continued to closely follow horizontal issues affecting the region as a whole:

The Council confirmed its full support for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) repeatedly and made clear that failure to cooperate fully with ICTY would jeopardise further movement towards the EU by the countries in the region. Despite some improvement in their cooperation with the ICTY, some problems nevertheless continued to persist in many countries of the region.

The Council recalled on 15 April and 22 September that the right of return of all refugees and displaced persons was a fundamental human right. It also expressed its grave concern about arms sales in clear breach of UN sanctions on 19 November.

The Council identified the grave threat posed by organised crime to stability, prosperity and progress in the region, which is also having serious consequences for the whole of Europe, as a key priority in the cooperation with the countries of the Western Balkans. It consequently expressed full support on 9 December to the successful outcome of the London Conference on Organised Crime, held on 25 November.

Following up on the 13 May conclusions on the second annual report of the SAP, in which the Council underlined the "importance of a better understanding of the SAP by the people of the region, its conditions and obligations as well as its perspectives", the Council on 18 November approved "Guidelines for strengthening operational coordination and communication of EU action in the Western Balkans.

On 25 November, the Council extended the Joint Action on the European Union Monitoring Mission as well as the mandate of the EUMM Head of Mission, Amb. Antóin MAC UNFRAIDH.

The 5th Summit of the Cooperation Process in South Eastern Europe (SEECF) was held in Tirana on March 28, comprising the participation of one Member State (Greece), candidate countries (Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey) and countries of the EU's Stabilisation and Association Process (Albania, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia as observer). The Balkan leaders were joined by South Eastern Europe Stability Pact coordinator Erhard Busek and UNMIK head Michael Steiner. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia took over the chairmanship of the regional initiative for the coming year. The Council recalls the valuable contribution to stability in the Balkans of other regional and subregional undertakings.

(b) Stability Pact

On 11 March, the Council encouraged the Special Coordinator for the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Mr Erhard Busek, to pursue the policies he had outlined on working methods and priority objectives for 2002. On 19 November, it expressed its full support to the Special Coordinator, particularly with regard to the key task of ensuring enhanced complementarity to the EU's SAP. The Council invited the Special Coordinator to present a report on this key task ahead of the June 2003 "Zagreb Summit" in Thessaloniki, as well as, in good time, on the proposed objectives for the work of the Stability Pact in 2003.

The mandate of Mr. Busek as EU Special Representative was extended until 30 June 2003.

(c) Albania

On 28 January, the Council confirmed the EU's willingness to start, as soon as possible, negotiations for a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) with Albania. While welcoming the efforts undertaken by the Albanian government to move forward in this direction, the Council noted that attention had been diverted from vital reforms, which were essential for an SAA.

On 17 June, the Council welcomed the fact that a political agreement had been reached on the content of the negotiating mandate for an SAA with Albania. Following the prevailing political stability after the June Presidential elections and the commitment of the new government to address key reforms, the Council, on 21 October, authorised the Commission to open negotiations with Albania. In parallel, Consultative Task Force (CTF) meetings would continue to take place with a view to encourage further reforms. Albania has also been invited to take the necessary measures to build up the required SAA implementing capacities.

(d) Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 3 June, Lord Ashdown was nominated High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina in replacement of Mr. Wolfgang Petritsch. On the occasion of adopting the Joint Action on the EU Police Mission on 11 March, Lord Ashdown also was appointed EU Special Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina by separate Joint Action.

The Council declared on 9 September that Bosnia's EU Road Map had been substantially completed. In a separate message, it also called on the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina to use the 5 October general elections to give a mandate to those who were genuinely committed to the economic and legal reforms that Bosnia and Herzegovina urgently needed. Following these elections, the Council reconfirmed the EU's commitment to actively work with the new authorities to move forward, on the basis of their commitment towards justice, prosperity and closer European integration, through further vigorous reforms as set out in the SAP.

(e) Croatia

Following assent by the European Parliament, the Council decided on 28 January 2002 to conclude the Interim Agreement signed with Croatia on 30 October 2001, which represented an important step for this country in the Stabilisation and Association Process. Having already been applied provisionally since 1 January 2002, the Agreement officially entered into force on 1 March 2002.

(f) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)

The Council fully supported the efforts undertaken by High Representative Javier Solana to facilitate a dialogue between Belgrade and Podgorica on the constitutional future of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, convinced that the best and fastest way for Serbia and Montenegro to participate in European integration was to stay together in a functioning federal state.

On 15 April, the Council welcomed the endorsement by the Serbian and Montenegrin parliaments of the proceeding points for the restructuring of relations between Serbia and Montenegro, agreed in Belgrade on 14 March with the active facilitation of High Representative Javier Solana. The Council also encouraged the federal as well as both republican parliaments to establish as soon as possible the commission that would draft, by the end of June at the latest, the Constitutional Charter for Serbia and Montenegro. Against the background of slower than expected progress, the Council at its monthly meetings devoted to external relations, repeatedly urged the parties to rapidly adopt the Constitutional Charter and the Action Plans on internal market, trade and customs so as to allow this country to make progress towards the EU.

i) FRY/Serbia

On 21 October, the Council regretted that the turnout during the 13 October 2002 elections was insufficient to enable the election of a new President in Serbia. It urged all political parties to ensure that the process of selecting a new Serbian President would be conducted in a manner safeguarding democratic stability in a period of reform.

On 10 December the Council welcomed the recent progress on the draft Constitutional Charter and looked forward to early parliamentary approval. It noted with concern the outcome of the December Serbian presidential elections. The Council expected all parties now to resolve the situation in a constitutional, transparent, and democratic manner, safeguarding institutional stability and continued reform.

ii) FRY/Montenegro

On 21 October, the Council welcomed the peaceful and orderly conduct of the legislative elections in Montenegro. It anticipated the rapid formation of a government fully committed to address Montenegro's reform agenda.

iii) FRY/Kosovo

The Council stressed at various occasions that the basis for Kosovo's future remained United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

On 28 January, the Council welcomed the appointment by the UN Security Council of Mr Michael Steiner as new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo, and expressed its high appreciation for the efforts and the accomplishments of former UNSRSG, Mr Hans Haekkerup.

The Council supported the SRSG's objective to tackle the challenges of laying the foundation for economic progress, developing the rule of law, including the fight against crime and violence, and building a fair and just society with dignity for all on 11 March. It called on all the parties to cooperate fully with UNMIK and KFOR in pursuing these objectives. The Council also expected the Belgrade authorities to continue to work constructively within the framework of the common document agreed between Belgrade and UNMIK.

On 19 November, the Council welcomed the free and fair municipal elections, which had been held on 26 October. It also welcomed the successful Donor Coordination Meeting of 5 November 2002, which underlined the need for continued engagement of the international community and commitment by local political leaders to the building of a multi-ethnic and tolerant society.

(g) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM)

On 11 March, the Council welcomed the forthcoming donors' meeting for fYROM, co-hosted by the European Commission and the World Bank, to take place on 12 March in Brussels. It called on all parties and community leaders in fYROM to match the international community's determination in contributing to the economic recovery, interethnic reconciliation and stability of the country through the full implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement, as well as to continue making progress in reforms in the context of the SAP.

On 21 October, the Council welcomed the agreement on the composition of the new government in Skopje following the general elections and encouraged it to give priority to the full implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement and to the SAP.

The Council commended on 9 September the departing EU Special Representative, Mr Alain Le Roy, for his extraordinary commitment to and achievements for stability and democracy in FYROM. It agreed to appoint Ambassador Alexis Brouhns as the new EU Special Representative resident in Skopje. To this end, a Joint Action was adopted on 21 October and subsequently prolonged on 10 December for a six month period.

During 2002, preparations were underway regarding the first EU Military Operation, which should follow on from NATO's "Allied Harmony" Operation. The aim of the operation is to contribute to a stable secure environment in FYROM, thus facilitating the implementation of the Ohrid framework agreement that is pivotal to the effort of the international community in FYROM.

2. EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

(a) Russia

Relations between the EU and Russia continued to intensify in all areas of cooperation. The Summit in May agreed on practical steps to develop political dialogue and cooperation on crisis management and security matters. On this basis, exploratory talks were launched between the Council Secretariat and Russia on the use by the EU of Russian long-haul air transportation. Fight against terrorism remained high on the agenda and the Summit in November agreed on an Action Plan in this regard.

In the second part of the year, efforts focussed notably on finding a mutually acceptable solution regarding the transit of people and goods between Kaliningrad and the rest of Russia in view of the upcoming enlargement. The Summit in November agreed on a package in this regard, the implementation of which has been launched as a matter of priority.

The EU continued to support the economic and democratic reform process in Russia. It raised its concerns regarding the situation in Chechnya and encouraged Russia to find a political solution to the conflict. It deeply regretted the decision to close the OSCE Assistance Group in Chechnya by the end of the year.

In November 2002, the EU decided to establish a political dialogue with Russia on Latin America.

(b) Ukraine

The EU continued to support Ukraine's pro-European choice and expressed its readiness to strengthen EU-Ukraine relations. Cooperation under the Partnership and Cooperation agreement has been further deepened. Progress has been achieved in areas such as approximation of legislation, energy, nuclear safety and environment. Regarding cooperation on crisis management, the Council Secretariat and Ukraine engaged in exploratory talks on the use by the EU of Ukrainian long-haul air transportation.

The Union encouraged the new government of Ukraine to pursue economic and structural reforms. It continued to support democratic development in Ukraine. The EU took advantage of the numerous political dialogue meetings at all levels to raise the deterioration of the media situation in Ukraine, including attacks against journalists. It called for a rapid resolution of the case of Kolchuga radar exports to Iraq and expressed concern at arms exports to Africa. The Union has also called on Ukraine to support the efforts towards reaching a solution to the Transnistria conflict.

(c) Belarus

The EU remained seriously concerned at the continuing deterioration of democracy and rule of law in Belarus as well as the non-fulfilment of Belarus' international commitments. The EU repeatedly called on the Belarusian authorities to improve the situation of opposition politicians, critical journalists and intellectuals and regretted the approval of the law on freedom of conscience and religious organisations. The attitude of Belarus' leadership prevented the development of an EU benchmark approach for the progressive lifting of the EU restrictions imposed by Council in 1997.

Under these conditions and in particular given the effective closure of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group (AMG) in Minsk in October 2002, most Member States decided to adopt necessary national measures in order to prevent the entry into their territories of the President of Belarus, the Head of the Presidential Administration, the Prime Minister and four government ministers as well as the Chairman of the Committee of State Security. Subsequently, it was possible to reach an agreement on the presence of the OSCE in Minsk. The EU remained committed to provide support and assistance to the civil society of Belarus.

The EU reiterated its clear interest in Belarus' effective implementation of further reforms and full respect of international commitments and common values on democracy, the rule of law and human rights.

(d) Moldova

The EU continued to support Moldova's pro-European choice and expressed its readiness to strengthen EU-Moldova relations. The fourth Cooperation Council in April provided the opportunity for reviewing the progress made in the implementation of the PCA and included a new priority area for cooperation in order to increase the efforts to improve the investment climate in Moldova. In the summer, a State Secretaries Troika visited Moldova. The General Secretariat sent a fact-finding mission to Moldova, which made recommendations on how to enhance the EU Policy on Moldova.

The EU considered reassessing its policy on Moldova so as to ensure better prospects for long term viability of the country. The EU was committed to increase its efforts to find a rapid solution to the conflict in Transnistria in full respect of Moldova's territorial integrity.

The EU regretted that Russia did not fulfil its commitment to complete the destruction/withdrawal of Russian military equipment and ammunition in Transnistria by the deadline of 31 December 2002, underlining the Russian responsibility in this issue.

(e) Wider Europe – New Neighbours Initiative

In Copenhagen, the European Council considered the relations between the enlarged Union and its neighbours, underlining that the enlargement presents an important opportunity to take forward relations with neighbouring countries based on shared political and economic values. The European Council focussed on relations with the Western Balkans, Russia, the Eastern European countries and the southern Mediterranean countries.

The European Council reaffirmed the European perspective of the countries of the Western Balkans in the Stabilisation and Association Process. The European Council expressed its conviction that enlargement would strengthen relations with Russia. It also expressed its wish to enhance relations, including under the New Neighbours Initiative, with Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus and the southern Mediterranean countries based on a long-term approach promoting political and economic reforms, sustainable developments and trade.

The Council invited the Commission and the High Representative to prepare more detailed proposals on how to take these processes further.

(f) Northern Dimension

The discussions on the further development of the Northern Dimension from 2003 and beyond started in 2002. On the basis of the results of the Ministerial Conference on the Northern Dimension and the Arctic Window held in Greenland on 28 August 2002, a Foreign Ministers' Conference in Luxembourg on 21 October 2002 set out more precise guidelines for the forthcoming adoption in 2003 of a new Action Plan that should come into force in 2004.

The Commission submitted to the European Council in Copenhagen an annual progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan as decided in Göteborg.

(g) Caucasus

Entering 2002, the main aim of the EU in the Southern Caucasus was to pursue and to build upon initiatives of the previous year. Before too long, however, the kidnapping in Georgia of a Commission employee prompted a comprehensive review of EU assistance, especially to Georgia, while efforts continued to develop EU policy towards the Southern Caucasus.

Despite a lack of substantial progress during the year towards settlement of the different unresolved conflicts in the region, the EU continued to press for respect of Georgian territorial integrity and settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The EU also continued its practical support to the Joint Control Commission for South Ossetia and the OSCE Border Monitoring and Observation Mission on the border of Georgia with the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation.

The Cooperation Councils, held in Brussels in October, brought together the Foreign ministers of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia with the Presidency, HR Solana and Commissioner Patten. In addition, September saw the first ever visit by a Troika of Political Directors to all three countries. In addition to meeting with President Shevardnadze, the Troika held a number of useful discussions at Ministerial level.

(h) Central Asia

Following the Council's decision in December 2001 to develop more active relations with the countries of Central Asia, Brussels witnessed a number of developments to give shape to this. In addition to the customary bilateral Cooperation Councils with Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic, October saw a formal ceremony for the signature of the Central Asia Drugs Action Plan (also covering Tajikistan). Also in October the Commission adopted a new strategy for its assistance to the region for 2002-06, as the doubling of Tacis funding started to take effect.

The EU laid great emphasis in 2002 on coordinating action in Central Asia, particularly with other donors. The Commission organised a meeting in July involving IFIs, and took an active part in coordination exercises led by other organisations. There was also good cooperation with the OSCE. In contacts with Central Asian governments, the EU continued to promote the benefits of further progress in regional cooperation.

The EU continued to develop its presence in the region to contribute to the process of political and economic reform. In June, a Troika of Regional Directors visited Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan. Then the Commission announced its decision to open offices in Bishkek and Dushanbe. And in December, a successful second meeting of the EU-Tajikistan Joint Committee took place for the first time in Tajikistan.

3. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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

- meetings between Heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the European Councils at Barcelona, Seville and Copenhagen;
- meetings at Ministerial level in the framework of the Association Councils with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (19 February), Romania and Slovakia (12 March), Slovenia (15 April), Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland (18 November);
- meetings at Political Directors level on 1 March in Budapest and on 18 October in Vilnius;
- troika meetings at expert level, regularly held in the following areas: Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, United Nations, Non-proliferation, Conventional arms exports, OSCE, Terrorism, Disarmament, Human rights and Consular affairs.

The associated countries continued to align themselves on a regular basis with the declarations in the CFSP field (131 out of a total of 202) and to the EU's Common Positions (9) under the format of declarations.

Cooperation with the associated countries continued to take place in international organisations and fora, such as the UN and OSCE.

4. SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

(a) Turkey

The 41th EC-Turkey Association Council was held on 16 April 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 in complying with the accession partnership priorities, and considered priorities for further work within the association agreement. The meeting included a political dialogue at Ministers level which focused on Cyprus, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the situation in the Middle East.

In the framework of the enhanced political dialogue, meetings were held at the level of Political Directors on 8 January and 17 May in Madrid, on 12 July in Rungsted and on 31 October in Ankara. Discussions focused on EU-Turkey relations, but regional issues of mutual interest were raised as well. On these occasions, Turkey was encouraged to pursue swiftly its reform process and to make every effort to comply fully with the Copenhagen political criteria, including with regard to implementation. In particular, it was stressed that Turkey should improve the human rights situation, contribute constructively to a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem and work towards implementation of paragraph 4 of the Helsinki conclusions. Turkey also took part in dialogue meetings together with the other accession candidates.

In August, the Council welcomed in a declaration the legislative reforms adopted by the Turkish parliament. In December, the Copenhagen European Council concluded that accession negotiations with Turkey will be opened without delay if the European Council, in December 2004, decides that Turkey fulfils the Copenhagen political criteria.

(b) Cyprus

Throughout the year, the Council strongly supported the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General aimed at finding a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem and encouraged the direct talks between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities. After the submission of a plan for a comprehensive settlement by the UNSG in November, the Council in particular encouraged the Parties to reach a negotiated agreement on the basis of that plan.

In December, as the accession negotiations with Cyprus had been completed, the Copenhagen European Council decided that Cyprus would be admitted as a new Member State to the European Union. Nevertheless, the European Council confirmed its strong preference for the accession of a united Cyprus. It urged the Parties to seize the existing unique opportunity and to continue to negotiate with a view to concluding a settlement by 28 February 2003, on the basis of the UNSG's proposals. In this context, the EU's willingness to accommodate the terms of a settlement in the accession treaty was recalled.

Cyprus took part in dialogue meetings together with the other accession candidates.

(c) Malta

The Copenhagen European Council decided that Malta would be admitted as a new Member State to the European Union.

Malta took part in dialogue meetings together with the other accession candidates.

5. MIDDLE-EAST PEACE PROCESS (MEPP)

The situation concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict further deteriorated. The spiral of violence continued and an increasing number of civilians on both sides lost their lives or were injured.

The European Council made it clear at its meeting in Barcelona in March that the overall objective for the EU is two-fold : the creation of a democratic, viable and independent state of Palestine, bringing to an end the occupation of 1967, and the right of Israel to live within safe and secure boundaries guaranteed by the commitment of the International Community, and in particular the Arab countries. The initiative of Saudi Arabia, as endorsed by the Beyrout Summit of the Arab League has been particularly welcomed by the EU.

The International Community continued to search for a way out of this crisis. In this context the EU played a very active role within the Quartet (EU, Russia, US, UN) mainly through HR Solana and EUSR Moratinos at Envoys level.

In particular, the EU presented the other Quartet members with a joint roadmap with clear timelines for the establishment of a Palestinian State by 2005. The implementation of such a roadmap must be based on parallel progress in the security, political and economic fields and should be closely monitored by the Quartet. A roadmap was indeed endorsed at the Quartet meeting on 20 December in Washington, but not made public.

The EU responded to many other concrete challenges on the ground. One example was the crisis around the Nativity Church in Bethlehem : on 21 May the Council adopted a common position on the temporary reception by Members States of the EU of certain Palestinians which had been involved in that crisis.

Support for Palestinian reforms was a major priority for the EU: it contributed to the works of the Quartet Reform Task Force, which assessed the progress and the obstacles to reforms regularly. The EU participated in a donors meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) in Oslo on 24-25 April which also highlighted the increasingly dramatic humanitarian situation in the Territories. EU budgetary support to the Palestinian Authority with clear objectives and conditions continued.

In its demarches and declarations the EU reiterated its strong and unequivocal condemnation of all acts of terrorism. Suicide attacks do irreparable damage to the Palestinian cause. While recognizing Israel's legitimate security concerns, the EU called upon Israel to stop excessive use of force and extra-judicial killings, which do not bring security to the Israeli population. The European Council in Copenhagen in December was also alarmed at the continuing illegal settlement activities, which threaten to render the two-state solution physically impossible to implement.

The mandate of the EU Special Representative, Mr. Miguel-Angel Moratinos was extended on 10 December for a six month period.

6. MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership - Barcelona Process

The Spanish Presidency organised the fifth Conference of Foreign Ministers in Valencia on 22/23 April, which marked a renewed mutual commitment and gave greater depth to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, which should contribute to regional stability and peace, in particular through the reinforcement of the sense of co-ownership of the Barcelona Process. Syria and Lebanon did not attend.

The Conference adopted an Action Plan taking into account the globality of the Process in the political and security chapter. Ministers agreed to reinforce the political dialogue, including on defence matters. They agreed on a common approach on dialogue and cooperation in the fight against terrorism, encouraged the deepening of the dialogue on human rights and drew up main lines of future work on Partnership building measures.

Equally, the Ministers reiterated their firm political commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law in the region, and agreed to further develop the parliamentary dimension of the partnership. They welcomed the holding of the meeting of the Speakers of the Euro-Mediterranean Parliaments in Athens, in February, recognised the value of the existing Euro-Mediterranean Fora and agreed to recommend the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly, as proposed by the European Parliament.

In particular in the field of political and security partnership, the Valencia Action Plan indicated that the political dialogue should i.a. focus on the following:

- Effective dialogue on political and security matters including the ESDP;
- Enhancement of stability and reinforcement of democratic institutions;
- Conflict prevention, crisis management and consideration of the causes of instability;
- Regular information on EU enlargement developments and implications for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership taking into account the interests of Mediterranean partners.

7. MASHREK/MAGHREB

(a) Algeria

The Euro-Mediterranean Agreement was signed on 22 April in Valencia (Spain), in the presence of Prime-Minister Aznar and President Bouteflika, in the margin of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference. After ratification by all parties, it will institutionalise the political dialogue and provide for bilateral cooperation in many areas, including cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

One political dialogue meeting was held at Ministerial level on 5 June in Algiers. The parties held an exchange of views on the human rights situation in Algeria, as well as on the situation after the May elections. The situations in the Middle-East, Western Sahara and the Union of the Arab Maghreb were discussed. Algeria stressed the need for more cooperation on the issuing of visas and on the fight against racism in Europe.

(b) Tunisia

The Association Council held its third meeting on 29 January in Brussels, including a political dialogue at Ministerial level on EU enlargement, the Barcelona Process, the situation in the Middle-East, fight against terrorism, consolidation of the democratic process and regional issues (UMA, Agadir process).

A third meeting of the Association Committee was held on 25 September in Tunis where both parties had an exchange of views on political issues.

(c) Western Sahara

The EU continued to monitor regularly the situation and fully support the efforts of the UNSG and his Personal Envoy, James Baker, to find a just and lasting solution to the conflict. The EU encouraged all the contacts conducive to restore the confidence between the Parties and supported humanitarian measures to be implemented without delay. In particular, it welcomed the liberation of 101 prisoners of war detained in the Tindouf camps in July.

(d) Libya

Libya continued to be invited to certain meetings of the Barcelona Process. As special guest of the Presidency, it attended the Euro-Mediterranean Conference on 21/22 April in Valencia (Spain).

(e) Israel

The Association Council held its third meeting on 21 October in Luxembourg where a political dialogue on Iran, Iraq, fight against terrorism and regional issues was held. Lunch discussions focussed on the situation in the Middle-East

The Association Council was prepared by a third meeting of the Association Committee which took place on 8 October in Jerusalem and where both parties had an exchange of views on political matters of common interest. Both parties reiterated their commitment to reach a satisfactory solution to the question of rules of origin for products produced in the Israeli settlements, in accordance with the association agreement.

(f) Lebanon

The Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement as well as an exchange of letters on the fight against terrorism were signed in Luxembourg on 17 June. On that occasion, an interim agreement was also signed in order to implement the trade and cooperation aspects of the agreement without waiting for the ratification procedure.

After ratification by all parties, it will institutionalise the political dialogue and provide for bilateral cooperation in many areas, including cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

(g) Jordan

Following the entry into force of the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement on 1st May, the first Association Council meeting was held on 10 June in Luxembourg where a political dialogue on the Barcelona Process and the Agadir declaration, the situation in the Middle-East, Iraq and the democratic evolution in the region.

The first Association Committee was held on 7 November in Brussels where both parties had an exchange of views on political matters of common interest.

(h) Syria

Negotiations for the conclusion of an Euro-Mediterranean Agreement continued with two negotiating rounds in 5/6 June in Damas and 11/12 November in Brussels.

8. MIDDLE EAST / GULF

(a) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

The 12th EU-GCC Joint Council and Ministerial meeting took place in Granada, Spain, on 28 February. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including political issues of mutual interest such as human rights, the Middle East Peace Process, counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The EU Troika and the GCC Troika also met in the margins of the UN General Assembly in September, on which occasion the EU informed the GCC of its intention to include provisions on counter-terrorism in all its agreements with 3rd countries, including in the Free Trade Agreement presently being negotiated with the GCC.

(b) Iran

EU-Iran relations deepened significantly in 2002. On 17 June, the Council reached political agreement on the opening of negotiations with Iran on a Trade and Cooperation Agreement and on provisions for political dialogue and counter-terrorism, followed by a formal adoption on 12 July of negotiating directives to the Commission and to the Presidency. Negotiations were officially opened on 12 December in Brussels on all tracks, followed by the first negotiating rounds on respectively political aspects, led by the Presidency and on trade and cooperation, led by the Commission. These are interdependent, indissociable and mutually reinforcing elements of the global approach which is the basis of progress in the EU/Iran relations.

On 10 September, the EU and Iran conducted their 9th Comprehensive Political Dialogue at the level of State-Secretaries in Teheran. On this occasion, which offered the opportunity to discuss both economic and political issues, it was agreed to set up an EU-Iran dialogue on human rights along the lines of the human rights dialogue the EU already has with China. The first human rights dialogue took place in December in Teheran.

(c) Iraq

In July, the EU, on its part, implemented the new « Oil for Food Programme », which considerably eased the regime of sanctions in order to improve the humanitarian situation of the people of Iraq.

On 19 November, the Council welcomed the unanimous adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1441, which gave Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations.

On 12-13 December, the European Council in Copenhagen adopted a Declaration in which it underlined its full and unequivocal support for UNSCR 1441, and that the goal of the EU remained to disarm Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions. It noted that it was now up to Iraq to seize this final opportunity to comply with its international obligations. The European Council furthermore stressed that the UN inspectors should be allowed to proceed with their important work without interference using the full range of tools to them under Resolution 1441. They also said that the EU was looking forward to the assessment of the Iraqi Declaration on Weapons of Mass Destruction, which Iraq, as outlined in Resolution 1441, had handed over to the UN inspectors.

9. ASIA-OCEANIA

Multilateral

(a) ASEAN and ARF

In February 2002, the EU decided to extend the EC-ASEAN Cooperation Agreement of 1980 to include the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Throughout 2002, the EU continued to attach high importance to the EU-ASEAN relationship and to promote the EU-ASEAN dialogue as a fundamental building block for the strategic partnership between Europe and Asia. In this perspective, the EU engaged the ASEAN countries with a view to prepare the 14th EU-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting to be held in Brussels on 27-28 January 2003.

The ARF remains of increasing importance for the dialogue and cooperation on security issues in the Asia Pacific region. The EU participated actively in the ARF Ministerial Meeting in July 2002 in Brunei Darussalam, and in the two Inter-sessional Group Meetings on Confidence Building Measures (ISG on CBMs), that were held in April in Hanoi and in November in Wellington.

The EU has constantly encouraged the further strengthening of this Forum, in particular through a reinforcement of confidence building measures, preventive diplomacy and practical cooperation in tackling common threats and problems.

(b) ASEM

2002 was a busy and successful year for the ASEM process. A number of important meetings were held to prepare the ASEM 4 Summit in Copenhagen on 23/24 September.

The main meetings were the ASEM Ministerial Meeting on Environment (Beijing, 17/18 January), the Ministerial Conference on Management of Migratory Flows (Lanzarote, 4/5 April), the ASEM Foreign Ministers (Madrid, 6-7 June) and the ASEM Economic Ministers on 19 September.

At the ASEM 4 Summit, the Leaders noted with satisfaction the progress made in ASEM in the political economic social and cultural fields and reaffirmed the principles agreed at previous Summits. Among the main decisions, they agreed in particular to hold a Seminar on Anti Terrorism and to start work on an ad hoc informal consultative mechanism within ASEM. The Leaders also agreed on a declaration on Cooperation against International Terrorism.

Bilateral

(a) Afghanistan

The Council continued to press for peace, the restoration of democracy and the respect for human rights in Afghanistan in accordance with the Bonn Agreement. In this regard, it welcomed the Petersberg II Conference, which paved the way for the establishment of benchmarks to assess the implementation of the Bonn Agreement. The Council also welcomed the establishment of the Afghan National Army, as well as the Declaration on Good Neighbourly Relations signed by Afghanistan and its six neighbours in December.

In 2002, the EU was the largest donor to Afghanistan. The EU engaged with the Afghans authorities in key policy areas such as human rights, legal reform, police training, and education. EU Member States have significantly contributed to ISAF, and Germany and The Netherlands announced their resolve to take over the leadership of ISAF as from February 2003.

The Council expressed at various occasions its grave concerns regarding the drug threat from Afghanistan, especially in view of the substantial increase in the cultivation of poppy.

On 17 June, the Council agreed to nominate a new Special Representative, Mr. Francesc Vendrell, who is based in Afghanistan and acts under the authority of the High Representative. His mandate was extended on 10 December for a six month period.

(b) Australia and New Zealand

As in previous years, the EU held a Ministerial Meeting with Australia (Madrid, 31 January 2002). It held a Ministerial Meeting with New Zealand (Madrid, 6 May 2002).

(c) Bangladesh

The Council closely followed the situation in Bangladesh. It urged the Government to respect human rights, especially in the implementation of the "Clean Heart" anti-crime campaign.

(d) Burma/Myanmar

Throughout 2002, the EU pursued its efforts to promote the restoration of democracy, the pursuit of national reconciliation and the protection of human rights in Burma/Myanmar. It repeatedly expressed its serious concerns about the continuing human rights violations in Burma/Myanmar and reiterated its support for the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights, Paolo Sergio Pinheiro.

It further expressed its grave concern about the humanitarian situation in Burma/Myanmar and urged the authorities to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches the most vulnerable part of the population. The EU followed closely the developments in the country and sent two Troikas to visit the country in March and September 2002, which met with representatives of the government, opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and NLD members, representatives of the ethnic minorities, HoMs in Rangoon, UN agencies and NGOs. The EU also continued to support the efforts of UNSG SR Razali.

While the EU welcomed the release of Aung San Suu Kyi from house arrest in early May 2002 and the release of some political prisoners, the Union subsequently expressed its disappointment that these promising first steps did not lead to a wider political process. The EU denounced politically motivated detentions and arrests in the autumn, and urged the Burmese authorities to engage speedily and seriously in a political process with the opposition and the ethnic minorities leading to national reconciliation and transition to civilian rule. In the absence of tangible progress, the EU decided twice, on 22 April and on 21 October, to extend the EU's Common Position on Burma/Myanmar for a further six months and to keep the evolution of the political situation in the country under close scrutiny. The EU also confirmed its readiness to react proportionately to developments in Burma/Myanmar, either positive or negative.

The EU also carried out demarches on political prisoners in the country, and introduced a resolution on Burma in the UNGA Third Committee and in the CHR.

(e) China

Relations with China continued to expand steadily throughout 2002. The fifth EU-China Summit took place Copenhagen on 24 September 2002, where both sides stressed their resolve to expand and deepen further EU-China cooperation in all areas and to promote the development of a comprehensive partnership. The EU and China agreed in particular to strengthen their political dialogue through frequent formal and informal contacts. The EU held several political dialogue meetings with Chinese interlocutors discussing a broad range of issues including the situation in the Middle East, Iraq, the Korean Peninsula, the fight against terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, illegal migration and transnational crime, and human rights. The EU also pursued its cooperation with China in the multilateral framework, including in ASEM and the ARF. The EU welcomed China's accession to the WTO and followed closely the 16th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party which designated the new political leadership of the country.

As to human rights dialogue with China, two rounds were held in Madrid on 5-6 March and in Beijing on 13 - 14 November respectively. Both sides reconfirmed their commitment to work towards achieving meaningful and positive results. The EU raised, on these and several other occasions, its concerns over a wide range of human rights problems, including the death penalty,

torture and administrative detention, freedom of expression and the media, the situation in Tibet and Xinjiang, ratification of the ICCPR and the implementation of the ICESCR, and pointed to a number of individual cases. At the November meeting, a visit took place to a village election project funded by the European Commission in the province of Jiangxi. Throughout the year, bilateral project cooperation in this field continued, in particular through the EU-China academic network on the ratification and implementation of the UN covenants on human rights and the Human Rights Small Project Facility. Moreover, seminars between the network and officials from China and the EU Member States were held in Beijing on 30 - 31 May and on 17 - 18 October on the themes of prevention of torture and national human rights institutions.

As to the situation in Tibet, the EU welcomed the visit to China by representatives of the Dalai Lama in mid-September. The EU recalled that it had long encouraged both sides to enter into dialogue and hoped that this visit would pave the way for direct dialogue between Beijing and the Dalai Lama leading to a peaceful and lasting solution to the Tibetan question.

(f) East Timor

The EU warmly welcomed East Timor's independence on 20 May 2002, congratulated the people and the elected representatives, and commended the East Timorese people for their constant efforts, which were finally rewarded. The EU underlined that East Timor's choice of democracy and of sound and friendly relations with their neighbours was the only way to achieve peace and progress. Moreover, the EU anticipated East Timor's accession to the Cotonou Agreement.

The EU will continue to make considerable efforts to support the new State, not least through the aid provided by the Commission and Member States. Many EU nationals have participated in the successive UN Missions in East Timor, and will be present in the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET). The EU is aware that the new nation needs the continued support of the International Community, through the UN and international assistance, and remains committed to stand behind this process.

(g) Japan

The EU and Japan continued close cooperation during 2002 which led to the successful EU-Japan Summit held in Tokyo on 8 July 2002. This Summit issued a Communiqué which reviewed the progress in the implementation of the EU-Japan Action Plan.

(h) India and Pakistan

The Council continued the Union's political dialogue with Pakistan and pressed for the return to democracy. EU observers monitored the general elections that took place in October.

The EU's relations with India continued to develop throughout the year, with a third EU-India Summit taking place in Copenhagen on 10 October. A new Agenda for Action was agreed to further enhance the developing partnership.

The Union was seriously concerned about tensions between India and Pakistan and the risk of war between two countries holding nuclear weapons. Through high-level visits to the region, including by the High Representative, the EU contributed effectively to maintain the international pressure on the parties. The EU urged a return to dialogue in the spirit of the Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration. It urged Pakistan to act against those terrorist groups based in Pakistan and operating outside of the country, especially in India. Also, it urged India to work to improve the overall living conditions, including improvements in the human rights situation, for the population in Jammu and Kashmir.

(i) Indonesia

The dialogue between the EU and Indonesia continued to develop throughout 2002, and the close relations between the two sides became even more important after the terrorist attacks in Bali on October 12, 2002.

The EU reiterated on several occasions its attachment to a democratic, stable, united and prosperous Indonesia. The EU confirmed its support to Indonesia's territorial integrity and to the ongoing democratisation process, and in particular its readiness to assist Indonesia in support and observation of the 2004 Presidential and parliamentary elections. The EU recognised the Indonesian efforts to stabilise the economy and the achievements in the area of decentralisation, and encouraged further progress in addressing other challenges, such as judicial, legal and further economic reforms. However, the EU remained disappointed of the limited progress in the area of respect for human rights, including of the outcome of the first cases examined by the human rights tribunal on East Timor, and encouraged the Government to address the deficiencies of this tribunal and to ensure that all perpetrators of serious human rights violations are brought to justice. The EU also emphasised the importance of actively promoting peaceful solutions to the internal separatist or sectarian conflicts in Central Sulawesi, the Moluccas, Papua, Aceh and Central Kalimantan.

The EU welcomed the positive developments in Indonesia's relations with East Timor. President Megawati's participation in the independence celebrations in Dili in May, and President Gusmao's subsequent visit to Jakarta contributed significantly to building a new good-neighbourly relationship between the two states. The EU encouraged the Indonesian Government to continue its efforts to develop good bilateral relations with East Timor.

The EU condemned strongly the terrorist attacks on October 12 in Bali. In line with the Council conclusions of 22 July on EU external action against terrorism, the EU announced its intention to cooperate closely with the Government of Indonesian at all levels. Following the EU commitment to strengthen the political dialogue with Indonesia on counter-terrorism, a high-level Troika visited Indonesia in November and affirmed the common determination in dealing effectively with all terrorist threats. The EU also developed its cooperation with Indonesia on counter-terrorism measures and identified Indonesia as a pilot country for assistance in the implementation of UNSCR 1373, notably in the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism. The EU also decided to accelerate its assistance to Indonesia as well as other parts of South East Asia in other fields relevant to the fight against terrorism, including good governance, rule of law and border management.

The European Union welcomed the decisions by People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) on the amendment of the Indonesian constitution as an important step towards the further strengthening of democracy in Indonesia. The adopted amendments paved the way for the direct election of the President and Vice-President and for a future composition of the MPR consisting entirely of members elected, thereby becoming directly accountable to the Indonesian people.

The European Union also supported ongoing efforts of the Government of Indonesia and the GAM (Free Aceh Movement) to reach a peaceful solution to the violence in Aceh. It welcomed the cease-fire agreement of 9 December, and encouraged both sides to engage in all inclusive dialogue, leading to a lasting settlement to the conflict in Aceh, conducive to democracy, respect for human rights and development. The EU also confirmed its readiness to contribute to the implementation of the cease-fire agreement and to assist a post-conflict Aceh.

(j) Korean Peninsula

The EU pursued its policy of assisting the process of reconciliation in the Korean Peninsula in particular through the visit of the Troika (Regional Directors) to Pyongyang and Seoul in June. The EU side also received a high-level DPRK Ministerial delegation on economic matters in March in Brussels. The EU participated in the elaboration of a Declaration for Peace on the Korean Peninsula at the ASEM 4 Summit in Copenhagen on 23/24 September.

The EU also expressed its concerns in October as the situation in Korea deteriorated following reports of a DPRK programme on uranium enrichment. This situation led to a decision by the KEDO Board in December to interrupt the delivery of oil to North Korea.

As regards the Republic of Korea, the EU held a successful Summit with the ROK in Copenhagen on 24 September which discussed in depth Korean Peninsula issues.

(k) Nepal

The Council monitored the worsening political and security situation that led to the cancellation of the elections scheduled for November. The Council urged both the government and the Maoists to respect human rights and engage into a dialogue to solve the conflict. The government was also invited to address the root-causes of the conflict, notably poverty, exclusion and corruption.

(l) Sri Lanka

Following the signature of the cease-fire agreement in February, the Union showed its strong commitment to the peace process and lent its support to 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). The EU troika met all key players during a high-level visit to the country in October and encouraged them to persevere in the peace negotiations. De-mining, reconstruction and human rights were at the core of the EU's priorities. The EU put special emphasis on the need to end the recruitment of child soldiers.

10. AFRICA

Multilateral

(a) Africa-Europe Dialogue

In the Cairo¹ follow-up process the EU organised, together with the AU and Morocco, the second Africa-Europe Ministerial Meeting in Ouagadougou on 28 November 2002. The meeting confirmed the commitment of Heads of State and Government to give impetus to and monitor implementation of the Cairo Plan of Action and to work towards a new strategic dimension for the comprehensive partnership between Africa and Europe. It was seen as a crucial step toward to the Lisbon Summit planned in the first semester of 2003.²

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 twice during 2002 in preparation for the Ministerial meeting, in Rabat, Morocco on 23-25 September and in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 25-26 November, preceding the Ministerial meeting.

(b) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

The third Ministerial meeting between the European Union and ECOWAS was held in Ouagadougou on 29 November 2002. The EU recognised and fully supported the work of ECOWAS in conflict prevention and economic integration in West Africa. ECOWAS reaffirmed its full commitment for the coordination of NEPAD implementation. Both parties to the dialogue reiterated their commitment to further strengthen and deepen the cooperation inter alia by a more regular dialogue between EU Heads of Missions in Abuja envisaging their accreditation to ECOWAS.

(c) Great Lakes Region

The EU continued to give its full support to the efforts of the UN and the OAU (now AU), 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 2002 Mr Ajello conducted extensive consultations with regional leaders and governments and other interested parties. He maintained close contact with the UN, the OAU (now AU) and other international organisations, participated actively in the Arusha Peace Process on Burundi and the Inter-Congolese dialogue.

¹ First Summit of Heads of State and Governments of African States and of the European Union, 3-4 April 2000.

² In February this year the EU decided to postpone this Summit.

(d) Mano River Union (MRU)

The main objective of the EU's approach to the MRU is to contribute strategically to peace, security and stability as preconditions for any sustainable development. A comprehensive approach was developed to address the complexity of the conflicts, taking the additional crisis in the Ivory Coast into account.

Both Presidencies (Spain and Denmark) reconducted the mandate of Mr. Hans Dahlgren (first appointed in July 2001) as their representative to pursue high level contacts and dialogue with the countries in the MRU 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. His activities covered also the EU involvement in the International Contact Group on Liberia (co-chair since the end of the second semester) focusing on the conflict in Liberia but also addressing the regional implications demonstrating the need for confidence building between the three MRU countries.

(e) Southern African Development Community (SADC)

In the context of a continued comprehensive dialogue between the EU and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the SADC-EU Joint Committee of Senior Officials met in Luanda, Angola on 25-26 April 2002 to continue work on the preparation of the 5th SADC-EU Ministerial Conference, in particular concerning the review of the EU-SADC dialogue that the group has been mandated to prepare. The 5th SADC-EU Ministerial Conference took place in Maputo, Mozambique on 7-8 November 2002. The Conference adopted a report on a review of the Berlin Initiative and held extensive discussions on the situation in Zimbabwe.

Bilateral

(a) Angola

In May the Council expressed its satisfaction with the encouraging developments in Angola following the signing by the Angolan Armed Forces and UNITA forces on 4 April 2002 of a memorandum of understanding that lead to an inclusive cease fire. On 25 June the Council repealed the Common Position adopted in 2000, in light of the substantial political changes that have occurred in Angola since then. The EU reaffirmed that it will pursue the objectives of supporting the process of peace, national reconciliation and democracy through the promotion of good governance.

(b) Burundi

During the first year of the transitional government, the EU followed events closely, condemning new outbreaks of violence and encouraging the transitional government and the rebels to continue negotiations of a cease-fire. It welcomed the outcome of the regional summit on Burundi in Dar es Salaam and the signing of the cease-fire agreement between CNDD-FDD (Jean-Bosco Ndayikengurukiye) and Palipehutu-FNL (Alain Mugarabona) respectively and the transitional government. In December, the EU also noted the signing of a cease-fire agreement between FDD (Pierre Nkurunziza) and the transitional government, leaving only the FNL (Agathon Rwasa) to conclude an agreement.

(c) Cameroon

In spite of welcoming the legislative and municipal elections, on 30 June the EU expressed concern on irregularities in the electoral process and impressed upon the government the need for substantial reform before the presidential elections due in 2004.

(d) Côte d'Ivoire

Since the outbreak of the violent conflict on 19 September the EU monitored the events at all levels. On 21 October, the Council reaffirmed its condemnation of the violence perpetrated in Côte d'Ivoire against a legitimate government and regretted the resulting loss of human life. It reiterated its attachment to the principles of the African Union condemning any recourse to force to obtain political change. At that time the EU welcomed the signature of the cease-fire agreement between the rebels and the ECOWAS mediator. In the course of events further declarations were issued on 15 October urging the parties to sign a protocol of arrangements drawn up under ECOWAS and condemning all violence against persons from any quarter and on 17 December expressing its shock at the discovery of mass graves and condemning all violence against the population.

(e) Central African Republic (CAR)

On 30 October, the EU firmly condemned the further attempted coup d'état on 28 October, appealed to the rebel soldiers to lay down their arms and called upon the neighbouring countries to prevent the rebels from carrying out destabilising operations from within their countries. In an additional declaration, published on 10 December, the EU called inter alia on the Heads of States of the CAR and of Chad to reaffirm their commitment to peaceful settlement by means of dialogue and urged CEMAC and the CEN-SAD to adopt appropriate measures aimed at consolidating peace and security in the CAR. The deployment of the CEMAC's monitoring force would permit the withdrawal of all foreign militias.

(f) Democratic Republic of Congo

The EU continued to follow the situation in the DRC closely. On 11 March the Council adopted a Common Position concerning support for the implementation of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement and the peace process in the DRC. It provides for the EU to strive for the rapid implementation of the process of disarmament pursuant to the Lusaka agreement as well as to lend support to the reconstruction and development of the country. Further to a Common Position adopted in 2001 on support for disarmament in post-war situations, with particular attention to the clearance of landmines, on 21 October the Council adopted a Common Position on the supply of certain equipment into the DRC for the clearance of landmines, thereby amending the arms embargo imposed on Zaire in 1993.

The EU continued to condemn outbreaks of fighting in the DRC especially in the east and the consequences it had for the continuation of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD). The EU continued to express its support for the discussions in the ICD. In this context it congratulated the governments of the DRC and the Republic of Rwanda on the signing of a peace agreement in Pretoria on 30 July and the agreement signed in Luanda on 6 September between the DRC and Uganda on complete withdrawal of Ugandan troops from DRC. The EU congratulated all the Congolese parties on the conclusion of a global and inclusive agreement on transition in the DRC,

in Pretoria on 17 December. It expressed its appreciation of UNSG Special Representative Niasse and of South Africa for their mediation efforts and restated its commitment to accompany the implementation of the agreement.

The EU also continued to express its concern over the human rights situation in the country and tabled a Resolution to that effect to the Third Committee of the 57th UNGA.

(g) Equatorial Guinea

Concerned about the deterioration of the political situation and in particular in human rights the EU issued a declaration on 10 June following the arrest and trial of opposition members.

In a declaration of 18 December the EU expressed its concern following the elections of 15 December where the opposition was not represented in an appropriate way. The EU urged the government and the political opposition to hold an all-inclusive political dialogue on the process towards democratisation and on establishing guarantees for the respect of human rights.

(h) Eritrea

Concerned over the internal developments in Eritrea in the fields of human rights, rule of law and good governance, the EU undertook to organise a High level Troika the country to resume political dialogue after it was interrupted in September 2001. After several attempts to fix a date a Troika meeting in the margins of the WSSD in Johannesburg was agreed upon on 3 September. However, the Eritrean side cancelled this meeting at the last minute with the argument that President Isaias did not want to discuss an imposed agenda and under pressure. In an exchange of letters between the EU President and Eritrean President Isaias in November / December a first step to reopen the dialogue was set envisaging a high level meeting in the near future.

(i) Ethiopia

Following the serious clashes between police and demonstrators resulting in a large number of deaths in Tepi and Awassa the EU carried out demarches in Addis Abeba requesting transparent and independent investigations of the incidents. In the context of political dialogue meetings with the authorities the EU kept following these investigations and impressed on the government to take effective measures to avoid such incidents in the future.

(j) Ethiopia - Eritrea

The EU supported the international efforts to end the border conflict between the two countries. Following the decision of the Boundary Commission (BC) of 13 April on the final legal settlement of the position of the Ethiopia/Eritrea border the EU welcomed in its declaration of 15 April statements from both governments to accept this decision as final and binding. The EU pledged full support to the UN mission to Eritrea and Ethiopia (UNMEE) and to the UNSG Special Representative, Ambassador Legwaila and underlined their crucial role in the implementation of the BC decision. As a consequence of this positive development and the commitments expressed by both parties the EU was confident that a specific EU facilitation was not required anymore. The mandate of the Presidency Special Representative, Senator Rino Serri ended in June.

(k) Guinea

Parliamentary elections were repeatedly postponed and finally fixed for 30 June. An EU exploratory mission sent to the country in April suggested that requirements for an EU election observation mission were not met.

(l) Kenya

The EU attached great importance to monitoring the presidential and parliamentary elections which took place on 27 December. Kenya was identified as priority for EU support and in particular with regard to the deployment of an EU Election Observation Mission. The Presidency published a declaration on 30 December welcoming the results and commending the efforts of the Electoral Commission and other authorities as well as the people of Kenya for the manner the elections were conducted.

(m) Liberia

Consultations with Liberia under Articles 96 and 97 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement were concluded in March 2002. The measures specified in the decision will expire two years after the adoption of the Council Decision.

The EU continued support to the regional peace initiatives and underlined the belief that no military solution was possible and all parties had to seek dialogue as a means to end the conflict. Following intensified fighting the EU issued a declaration on 24 May condemning the attempts by the armed rebel groups to take power and called upon all parties to ensure protection of civilians and humanitarian initiatives. Deterioration of the human rights situation led to another EU declaration on 30 July urging the government to fully respect fundamental human rights.

In accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1408(2002) amending measures against Liberia by Resolution 1343(2001) the Council adopted on 13 June a Common position concerning such measures.

(n) Nigeria

On 27 January the EU expressed its sincere sympathy to the government and to the victims of the dreadful catastrophe of the explosion at an army base in Lagos killing hundreds of civilians.

On 27 March the EU welcomed the acquittal, following intense international pressure, of Safiya Hussaini after sentenced to death by stoning and reiterated its position on the death penalty encouraging the government to work towards abolition of this cruel form of punishment. The EU then followed closely the case of Amina Lawal also sentenced to death by stoning and expressed, on 21 August, its deep concern about the decision of the court of appeal dismissing the appeal lodged by Amina Lawal.

The EU has maintained contact with the defence of Amina Lawal in order to discuss how best to help her. The EU has stressed that Amina Lawal has done nothing criminal. In the political dialogue with the Government of Nigeria the EU has stressed that it is strongly against death penalty and cruel forms of execution causing excessive suffering such as stoning. The EU considers that these forms of execution not only violate the right to life, but also constitute cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

On 27 May, the Council adopted a new Common Position on Nigeria with the objective to strengthen the mutually beneficial relations between the two sides in all areas of common interest. The EU will pursue a consistent and coherent 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, security and development.

In view of the presidential, State House Assembly and National Assembly elections scheduled for April 2003 an exploratory mission, deployed in November, suggested election observation as feasible, advisable and useful to enhance confidence in the electoral process.

Following the ruling of the ICJ on the Bakassi peninsula case on the common border with Cameroon the EU published a declaration on 29 November encouraging both parties to pursue their dialogue aiming at a peaceful solution to the border dispute.

(o) Republic of Congo

The EU noted the results of the Presidential elections on 10 March, which provided the Congolese people the opportunity to express their desire for peace and their rejection of violence. It did however also note certain shortcomings in the organisation and conduct of the elections and urged the government to put corrective measures in place to ensure that the forthcoming parliamentary elections are better organised.

(p) 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), 1341(2001), 1355(2001), 1376(2001) 1399(2002) and 1417(2002). On 30 July the EU congratulated the governments of the DRC and Rwanda on the signing of the Peace Agreement between the two governments on the withdrawal of Rwandan troops from the territory of the DRC and the dismantling of the ex-FAR and Interahamwe forces in the DRC. On 21 October the Council adopted a new Common Position outlining EU policy on Rwanda.

(q) Sierra Leone

In accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1385(2001) extending measures imposed by Resolution 1306(2000) for six months, the Council adopted on 11 January 2002 a Common position concerning a prohibition on imports of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone set out in the UNSC Resolution. A subsequent Common position concerning the prohibition on imports of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone was adopted on 19 December following UN SC Resolution 1446(2002).

Pursuant to the positive presidential and parliamentary elections of May the EU extended its congratulations to President Kabbah on his inauguration by a declaration of 12 July and reiterated its support to the new government facing huge challenges in the rebuilding of the country after the long and brutal civil war.

(r) Somalia

On 1 February the EU welcomed in its declaration the decision on a Somalia reconciliation conference and encouraged IGAD and the frontline states to enhance efforts towards this objective.

In July the Council adopted Conclusions on Somalia underlining the EU strategy for supporting the IGAD initiative for peace and reconciliation in the country by promoting the dialogue and negotiations between all Somalian parties in view of a peace agreement ending all hostilities and improving the humanitarian situation.

In view of the start of the reconciliation conference on 15 October in Eldoret, Kenya, on 4 October the EU expressed its support of the IGAD sponsored peace process and appealed to all parties to actively contribute and work in a constructive manner in order to overcome all obstacles and to make the Eldoret negotiations a success. On the day of the signature on 31 October of the Declaration on the Cessation of Hostilities the EU congratulated all participants on their demonstration of efforts to end the conflicts, allow for peace, stability and normal life for all of the Somali people.

On 10 December Council adopted a common position concerning restrictive measures against Somalia in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1425(2002) extending the arms embargo to prohibit the direct or indirect supply of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities.

(s) Sudan

The EU pursued its political dialogue in monthly meetings between HoM s in Khartoum and the Government of Sudan (GoS) focusing on the Machakos peace process in view of a conclusion of a comprehensive peace agreement. The EU expressed its full readiness to support and assist the consolidation of a comprehensive peace agreement in the Sudan. The EU gave GoS positive incentives for concluding a peace agreement by making known that the EU would prepare and be ready to fully normalise relations with the Sudan and resume development cooperation once a peace agreement was signed. But not before. The annual assessment of the progress made in the dialogue in 2002 took place in December when a high level Troika mission visited the country. The Troika negotiated with the GoS benchmarks for 2003 and underlined that the essential elements of human rights, democracy and the rule of law will continue to be the fundamentals in the whole process also after a peace agreement.

The EU considered the cease-fire agreement in the Nuba mountains (signed on 19 January) as an important step towards a settlement of the civil war in Sudan and the EU welcomed this achievement in its declaration of 1 February. However, the EU had to express its deep concern about the bombings of civilian targets by the GoS in its declaration of 28 February.

In June the Council adopted a Conclusion on Sudan setting out a common EU approach towards the Sudan and endorsing the main priority areas for possible EU action in relations with the GoS and the SPLM/A.

While welcoming the substantive negotiations of the Machakos peace talks within the IGAD framework the EU remained highly concerned about the humanitarian situation in many parts of the Sudan and on 25 June called for unrestricted, immediate and unlimited access by international humanitarian agencies to provide assistance to the population affected by the conflict. On the same issue, the EU, together with other donors, issued declarations on 16 August and 4 November recalling the commitments of both parties to unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas and all people in need which was agreed upon in the Memorandum of Understanding on the cessation of hostilities signed on 15 October by both parties.

On 23 July, the EU welcomed the agreement between the GoS and the SPLM/A of 20 July on two of the most contentious issues (right to self-determination and state and religion). When the peace talks were suspended in September the EU strongly urged both parties to avoid a complete breakdown and return to the negotiation table.

Following demarches on the issue of death penalties, on 30 August the EU expressed its deep concern about the high number of death penalties pronounced by a Special court in the Southern Sudan.

(t) Togo

Despite the suspension of cooperation the EU maintained a political dialogue with the objective of normalising relations. The EU continued to follow closely the political situation in view of the parliamentary elections. The dialogue between government and opposition in Togo based on the Lomé Framework Agreement had collapsed and therefore the EU did not extend the mandate of the three European facilitators. The EU also continuously pressed for the release of Maître Agboyibo, as President Eyadema has undertaken to do. In a declaration on 7 February the EU informed the government that its commitments in support of the electoral process were temporarily suspended following the refusal to renew the mandates of the members of the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) and the amendment of the Electoral Code which endangered the electoral process.

On 5 November the EU expressed its concern about the conduct of the parliamentary elections of 27 October which the main opposition parties boycotted. The EU stated that the circumstances under which the elections were held would not further the dialogue within the country. The EU Troika carried out a public demarche to the Togolese MFA, Koffi Panou, in the margins of the EU-ECOWAS meeting in Ouagadougou on 29 November.

(u) Zimbabwe

The elections in Zimbabwe on 9-10 March 2002 were considered by the Council to be of crucial importance for the future of the democracy in Zimbabwe. On 28 January, it was therefore decided that the consultations under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement would be closed and targeted sanctions implemented if the Government of Zimbabwe obstructed the elections in any way.

The continued political violence, serious violations of human rights and restrictions on the media in Zimbabwe called into question the prospects for a free and fair election on 9-10 March and made the Council conclude that the principles enshrined in article 9 of the Cotonou Agreement had not been respected. Consequently, it decided to close Article 96 consultations and take appropriate measures. Furthermore, the Council decided to implement targeted sanctions in the form of an embargo on the sale, supply or transfer of arms and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities and an embargo on the sale or supply of equipment which could be used for internal repression in Zimbabwe, as well as a travel ban on persons who engage in serious violations of human rights and of the freedom of opinion, of association and of peaceful assembly in Zimbabwe and a freezing of their funds, other financial assets or economic resources.

The targeted sanctions were twice extended during the year to take account of changes in the government and to cover more persons. These targeted sanctions were aimed solely at those whom the EU judged to be responsible for the violence, for the violations of human rights and for preventing the holding of free and fair elections in Zimbabwe. The EU also decided to suspend all non-humanitarian aid to Zimbabwe.

The EU continued to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Zimbabwe during the year.

The EU continued its dialogue on Zimbabwe with SADC, ACP and other international partners during 2002.

11. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

(a) EU-LAC

The II EU-LAC Summit took place in Madrid on 17 May 2002. At this occasion, the Heads of State and Government of the two regions adopted a Political Declaration making several cooperation commitments in the political, economic and cultural, educational, scientific, technological, social and human fields. They also adopted a document on "Common Values and Positions" and the "Assessment Report" evaluating the results of the EU-LAC strategic partnership launched in Rio de Janeiro in 1999. It was also agreed that the III EU-LAC Summit would take place in Mexico in 2004.

The Heads of State and Government mandated the bi-regional mechanisms to continue monitoring the follow-up of the Summits with the support, as applicable, of the international financial institutions involved in bi-regional cooperation programmes. In this context, a meeting of the EU-LAC Senior Officials was held on 4 December 2002. At this meeting, the parties had an exchange of views on the experience and stocktaking of the Madrid Summit – with a view to preparing the next Summit –, on the EU-LAC cooperation in the international fora and examined in particular the EU-LAC cooperation on human rights and education.

The EU-LAC Development Directors met in Costa Rica on 28-29 November 2002. During this meeting, they had the opportunity to re-examine the conception and operational framework for the bi-regional cooperation - including the strategy as well as the mechanisms and the instruments for financing and implementing it – its priority areas and different cooperation initiatives.

(b) Regional Groups

- Mercosur, Chile and Bolivia

The EU-Mercosur Heads of State and Government met in Madrid on 17 May 2002. At this occasion, they renewed their commitment to intensify and deepen the existing political, economic, trade and cooperation relations between the two regions. They also noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Negotiations Committee with a view to establishing an interregional strategic association to cover political, economic, trade and cooperation matters.

At the EU-Mercosur meeting at ministerial level, held in Rio de Janeiro on 23 July, the parties agreed on a work programme running from July 2002 until the second half of 2003, with a view to intensifying the EU-Mercosur negotiations of the Interregional Association Agreement. It was agreed to schedule three meetings of the Bi-regional Negotiating Committee and one meeting at ministerial level, which will mark the concluding period of negotiations.

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

The EU-Andean Heads of State and Government met in Madrid on 18 May 2002. At that meeting, they welcomed the new initiative to negotiate a political and cooperation Agreement between the EU and the Andean Community as well as the decision to strengthen the cooperation on trade investment and economic relations. They stressed that the achievement of the objectives of such an agreement together with the strengthening of their cooperation should establish conditions under which, building on the outcome of the Doha Work Programme, a feasible and mutually beneficial Association Agreement, including a FTA, could be negotiated between both regions. The forthcoming negotiation of an agreement on political dialogue and cooperation will offer an opportunity to advance the common objectives of strengthening democracy, good governance and respect for human rights, stimulating the integration process in the Andean Community of Nations and promoting the benefits of economic development. They also agreed to step up their cooperation in order to engage in a concerted fight against terrorism, the drug problem and related crimes, which threaten their democracies.

Examination of a Commission proposal for negotiating such an Agreement started in December.

At the EU-Andean Ministerial meeting on 14 September 2002, in the margin of UNGA in New York, both sides agreed to enhance cooperation, towards reducing poverty as an important goal in their cooperation in conformity with the Millennium Declaration.

- EU-San Jose

At the XVIII EU-San Jose Ministerial Conference held in Madrid on 18 May 2002, the Ministers decided to update relations and adapt them to meet the new requirements and challenges arising from the internal realities of each region, and from the current international circumstances and to progress towards a new stage of more dynamic, advanced and substantial relations, confirming the continuity and full validity of the San Jose Dialogue. They established the following significant issues, which will serve as a reference framework for a common renewed agenda:

- Democracy, human rights, rule of law, good governance and civil society
- Regional integration

- Economic relations between the two regions
- Security
- Environment and natural disasters
- Political consultation on international matters of common interest.

With this objective they decided a new format for their meetings: the San Jose Ministerial Conferences will take place between the EU Troika and the Central American Foreign Ministers during the first half of each year at alternating venues. Plenary Conferences will continue to be convened by one of the parties, alternating as far as possible.

Ministers welcomed the new initiative to negotiate a political and cooperation Agreement, as well as the decision to strengthen the cooperation on trade, investment and economic relations. They stressed that the achievement of the objectives of such an agreement together with the strengthening of their cooperation should establish conditions under which, building upon the outcome of the Doha Work Programme, which they have committed to complete by the end of 2004, a feasible and mutually beneficial Association Agreement, including a FTA, could be negotiated between both regions.

In December, examination of negotiating directives for a new political dialogue and cooperation agreement with Central America began.

(c) Chile

At its meeting on 18 November, following the conclusions of the negotiation of an Association Agreement with Chile, the Council adopted a Decision on the signature and provisional application of certain provisions of the Agreement establishing an association between the EC and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Chile, of the other part. The Agreement was therefore signed by both parties on 18 November 2002.

(d) Colombia

The EU followed closely the dramatic evolution of the situation in Colombia, in particular after the breakdown of the peace process in early 2002.

It welcomed the development of the electoral process in Colombia, which demonstrates that democracy and the will of an entire people to live in peace and freedom are flourishing. However, the European Union deplored the insecurity resulting from repeated terrorist attacks against the democratic institutions of the country, their representatives and the population as a whole.

The EU expressed its hope that the newly elected President, Alvaro Uribe, on the firm basis of the rule of law and full compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, would be able to meet in full the aspirations for peace and prosperity of all its people. The European Union declared that it would continue to stand by the Colombian people and their Government in their efforts to secure justice, social advancement and the reconciliation of all Colombians, and in their struggle against terrorism, impunity and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The Union supported the quest for a negotiated solution to the conflict in which Colombia is embroiled.

In its conclusions on 10-11 December, the Council welcomed the political and economic reforms announced by President Uribe, with a view to address existing inequalities within the country and to promote sustainable development. At the same time the Council called upon the Colombian Government to recognise and support the role of civil society and Non Governmental Organisations as important stakeholders in carrying out these reforms and moving towards a negotiated settlement of the internal armed conflict. Finally, the Council called upon Member States and the Commission to enhance the EU work programme with the aim to contribute to the strengthening of state institutions, the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis and the search for alternatives to drugs production.

The Council also started examining possible measures to alleviate the situation of the more than 2 million internally displaced persons, more than in any other country in the world.

(e) Cuba

On the basis of the Common Position adopted on 2 December 1996, the Council evaluated the situation in Cuba, in June and December.

The Council noted that there had been no significant positive steps by the Cuban Government leading to the accomplishments of the aims of the Common Position. Although recognising some positive signs in the field of greater religious freedom, the non-application of death penalty for three years and more economic opportunities for individuals, no progress was observed in the implementation of reforms leading to a political system that respects civil and political freedom. All civil initiatives, claiming political freedom and respect for civil rights and aiming at a political system based on democratic values, such as the Varela Project, should be encouraged.

In order to promote a more efficient pursuit of the aims of the Common Position the Council considered that the political dialogue should be continued in order to promote tangible results, particularly in the political, economic and civil rights spheres. At the same time the Council encouraged the strengthening of the EU development cooperation in Cuba in areas that promote the transition to pluralist democracy and respect for human rights as well as in areas that improve the standards of living of the Cuban population and promote sustainable economic growth. The Council welcomed the decision of the Commission to open an office in Havana as a means to strengthen this cooperation. The Council decided to evaluate the Common Position again in December 2003.

The second meeting of the resumed Political Dialogue was held on 4 November 2002 in Copenhagen, at which both parties stressed there were more points of convergence than of divergence. Continued disagreement on EU Common Position, human rights situation in Cuba and cooperation on HR in international fora was frankly stated.

Cuba made a strong commitment to pursue reforms to establish a more market-oriented economy.

The next meeting is planned for late 2003 in Havana.

(f) Guatemala

At the meeting of the International Development Bank (IDB) consultative groups on Guatemala on 12 February 2002 in Washington, the EU as part of the international donors community stressed that it remained fully supportive of the implementation of the peace accords and the strengthening of democratic institutions in Guatemala. The renewed commitment made by the Government of Guatemala to move ahead with implementation of the peace accords as a matter of state policy were welcomed.

The EU made, however, its contribution conditional to the respect of these commitments.

At various occasions, the EU intervened in Human rights issues, including the Gerardi case, and expressed its concern by the recent deterioration of the human rights situation in Guatemala with respect to the level of threats and violence directed against human rights defenders.

It stressed that it is the responsibility of each government to ensure the security of all citizens who are engaged in lawful activities and urged the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that those responsible for the crimes and threats against human right defenders are brought to justice. The engagement of the International Community in support of the peace process and the nine-point agenda of the Consultative Group will have little impact until all Guatemalans begin working together to overcome their differences in an environment free of violence and intimidation

(g) Haiti

The EU intervened on various occasions on the situation in Haiti. As concerns its decision taken in February 2001, to suspend partially its financial aid through "appropriate measures" laid down in Article 96(2)(c) of the Cotonou Agreement, the Council regretted that, unfortunately, democratic principles are still not upheld in Haiti, and therefore decided, in early 2002, to review the measures adopted on 20 January 2001 as follows:

- the appropriate measures taken by the Council of the EU on 29 January 2001 would be maintained until a basic agreement had been signed between the two sides in the political crises or, failing that, until 31 December 2002,
- as soon as an agreement between the two sides was signed, all the cooperation instruments affected by the measures decided on 29 January 2001 would gradually be reactivated on the basis of crisis exit indicators.

The Union does not wish to penalise the Haitian people and will continue with cooperation programmes, which are not affected by these measures.

The EU continued to support the mediating role of the OAS and the Group of Friends.

In late 2002, democratic principles were still not upheld in Haiti. Therefore, in support of international efforts for a solution, in particular of OAS resolution 822, as well as of the appalling socio-economic situation of the people, the EU decided as follows:

- (a) Redirection of the remaining funds of the first 8th EDF tranche and provision of the second tranche under the 8th EDF for programmes that are of direct benefit to the Haitian people, to strengthen civil society and the private sector, and to support democratisation, the strengthening of the rule of law and the electoral process
- (b) The allocation of resources for the 9th EDF will not be notified and the corresponding NIP will not be signed while this decision is valid.

Decisions on the gradual reactivation of the cooperation instruments affected by these measures will be taken on the basis of the advancement of the electoral process and in the light of the resumption of cooperation with the international financial institutions.

(h) Mexico

The second meeting of the EU-Mexico Joint Council established by the Economic Partnership, Political Coordination and Cooperation Agreement took place on 13 May. The parties examined the results of the Agreement during its first eighteen months of application and stressed the importance of reinforcing high-level contacts so as to deepen the bilateral political dialogue.

The EU-Mexico Summit was held in Madrid on 18 May 2002. At this occasion, the EU troika and President Fox agreed to hold similar meetings in the future in the context of EU-Latin America Summits and exchanged views in particular on regional and international issues of mutual interest.

(i) Nicaragua

The EU continued to monitor the situation in Nicaragua. It welcomed President Bolaños measures to achieve good governance and fight corruption, to raise ethical standards in public life and rationalise the Nicaraguan economy. The EU expressed its convictions that it is only through national dialogue that the initiatives necessary for the development of the country can be carried through to a successful conclusion.

(j) Venezuela

The EU followed with great concern the preoccupying evolution in Venezuela. At various occasions, it expressed its full support of the efforts being undertaken by the tripartite working group integrated by the OAS, UNDP and the Carter Centre in facilitating a national dialogue.

It welcomed the important role of the Secretary General of the OAS Mr. Gaviria in pursuing a peaceful, constitutional and democratic solution to the political crisis in Venezuela. The European Union emphasised the importance of solving major problems through dialogue and urged the government, the political parties and civil society to commit themselves to find solutions through negotiation and broad national consensus in due respect of the constitution of Venezuela, universal human rights and the democratic values expressed in the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

In this context, the EU welcomed Resolution 833 of the OAS Permanent Council.

12. TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS

Pursuant to the 1990 Joint Declaration on EC-US relations, a Summit was held in Washington on 2 May 2002. The meeting laid emphasis in particular on the closeness and depth of transatlantic relations, the common will to fight terrorism, and the need to act in a sustained and determined manner against proliferation and the spread of WMD. The Summit decided to launch negotiations on an MLA/extradition agreement.

As foreseen by the 1990 Joint Declaration on EC-Canada relations and in the framework of the Joint Political Declaration of December 1996, two EU/Canada Summits took place in 2002. In Toledo, on 8 May 2002, the Joint Statement highlighted enhanced cooperation in the fight against terrorism and in the field of Justice and Home Affairs, as well as foreign policy, security, and defence. At the Ottawa Summit on 19 December 2002, the EU and Canada undertook to conduct a comprehensive review of their bilateral relationship, with a view to adopting joint conclusions on how to strengthen and deepen their ties still further. A progress report on EU-Canada cooperation on Northern Issues was also adopted.

B. SECURITY AND DEFENCE ISSUES

(a) Crisis management

During the year 2002, the Crisis management procedures and conceptual basis for the conduct of Crisis management operations were further refined. Particular emphasis was put on the strengthening of civil-military coordination in EU crisis management in order to ensure an effective response to a crisis. The Council welcomed an Action Plan in this respect.

The EU's first crisis management exercise, CME 02, was conducted in May 2002 and helped test, in the context of a fictitious crisis, ESDP structures, procedures and arrangements. The exercise helped confirm the EU's capability to assume increasing responsibilities for the resolution of international crises and to play its full role in the international scene, thanks to the very wide array of civilian and military instruments at its disposal.

A document on the financing of operations with military or defence implications was approved by the Council in June 2002. It defines the general principles whereby operations with military or defence implications will be financed, providing in particular for a list of costs which might be eligible for joint financing.

As a result of the commitments made by the Member States, the EU was able to set up a European Union police mission (EUPM) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which took over from the UN International Police Task Force (IPTF) on 1 January 2003 as the EU's first operation under ESDP. It will contribute to other EU and international efforts to support the rule of law and democratic structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina and provide an important source of experience for the EU in the future development of crisis management capabilities. All EU Member States and 18 third states are contributing personnel to the mission, comprising 500 police officers and more than 300 international civilian and local staff.

The year 2002 also marks the declared readiness by the European Union to take over two military operations in the Balkans: the NATO Operation 'Amber Fox' (since December named 'Allied Harmony') and the NATO-led Operation SFOR in Bosnia. Further consultations to this end began immediately.

The agreement with NATO reached in December on Berlin Plus will allow for close consultations with NATO in crisis management as well as for the recourse by the EU to NATO assets and capabilities once all detailed arrangements are in place.

– *Civilian capabilities*

The Civilian Crisis Management Conference held on 19 November at ministerial level showed that the concrete targets in the civilian priority areas (police, rule of law, civilian administration and civil protection) set by the European Council to be met by 2003 had been exceeded through Member States' voluntary commitments. Progress was also achieved on developing the conceptual aspects of EU civilian crisis management, in particular on the rule of law. Modalities for third states participation in civilian crises management operations were agreed. Agreement was reached on creating the necessary planning capability in the Council Secretariat for all four priority areas.

However, the development of the EU's civilian crisis management capacity is an ongoing process. Important issues still need to be addressed in order to make the capabilities as operational, efficient and coherent as possible. These include, i.a.,

- continuing to improve coordination in the field among the different civilian elements of a mission and to ensure a unified chain of command in EU missions
- ensuring full synergy between European Community and EU instruments
- ensuring coordination of the EU's civilian and military crisis management instruments
- enhancing qualitative aspects of the EU's capacity in this field, notably through training.

– *Military capabilities*

In the area of military capabilities, progress has continued steadily. The Council approved the Helsinki Headline Goal Catalogue 2002 (HHC 2002). On this basis MS were invited to offer more focused contributions to the Headline Goal or to refine existing ones in order to rectify certain shortfalls. The overall assessment drawn from the intermediate reports from the ECAP panels in 2002 was judged encouraging, taking into account that 19 panels were considering most of the significant shortfalls to be remedied. Final reports from all ECAP panels are required by 1st March 2003. The Council also already considered the next phase of the process, including the use of existing mechanisms or new tools (e.g. project groups) that could be activated within the ECAP framework. The Council agreed on the need to give further political impetus and to consider appropriate measures for streamlining financing, procurement and all other defence policy aspects of military capabilities that should be used in support of the ECAP process.

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

The Brussels European Council (24 and 25 October) adopted a document on the implementation of the provisions of the Nice European Council on the involvement of non-EU European members of NATO. The European Council recalled that implementation should respect the provisions of the Treaty on European Union, in particular those concerning the objectives and principles of the CFSP as provided in Article 11 of the TEU. The Council agreed the modalities to implement the provisions adopted by the Nice European Council on the involvement of non-EU European allies. A European Union-NATO declaration on the ESDP was adopted.

Arrangements for consultation and cooperation with Russia, Ukraine and Canada on crisis management were adopted at the Seville European Council.

(b) Conflict prevention

Work within the European Union on conflict prevention continued during 2002 on the basis of the EU programme for the prevention of violent conflicts endorsed by the European Council in Göteborg in 2001. Steps have been taken towards a more systematic approach to early warning. To this end, the EU Council of Ministers carried out a broad consideration of potential conflicts at the outset of the Spanish and Danish EU Presidencies. A list of specific country situations was drawn up as a basis for close monitoring and assessment.

Progress towards the strengthening of diplomatic instruments continued through the personal engagement in priority areas of High Representative Solana and the network of Special Representatives. All EUSR mandates were brought into a consistent framework providing for operational direction of the High Representative, for a privileged link to the PSC as primary point of contact with the Council, regular reporting and coordination as well as liaison. Cooperation between EU and other Special Representatives in the Western Balkans was intensified. As in previous years, close 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. Taking the experience gained by EUMM as a starting point, work was initiated on the on future development of a broader EU monitoring capability as a generic tool in crisis management.

The work on the setting up of the EU Police Mission can also be seen as a contribution to conflict prevention and is part of the EU overall support to the Rule of Law sector in Bosnia Herzegovina (financed by the EC institution building programmes – CARDS) contributing to long term structural prevention (root causes/good governance). EUPM is coordinating closely with local police authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and international organisations. With the latter, the Strategic Awareness Groups established with SFOR, OSCE, UNHCR and OHR provide fora for information exchange and useful 'early warning' mechanisms.

Continued efforts were also made with the aim 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 continued to be developed both in Headquarters and at the field level. In August 2002, Sweden hosted a meeting on cooperation for conflict prevention between the EU and its regional partners in Europe.

– *Kimberley Process*

During 2002, the Commission conducted negotiations on behalf of the European Community on an agreement establishing an international certification scheme for rough diamonds. The purpose of the scheme is to prevent "conflict" diamonds from fuelling armed conflicts and discrediting the legitimate market for rough diamonds, which makes an important economic contribution, not least to certain developing countries in Africa. The scheme was launched at a Kimberley Process ministerial meeting in November 2002.

The EC Regulation implementing the Kimberley Process certification scheme, which was adopted on 20 December 2002, enabled the Community to be a founder participant and allowed the Community to be a leading partner in combating conflict diamonds. The certification scheme is basically an export and import control regime. Producer countries will control the production and transport of rough diamonds from mine to point of export. Shipments of rough diamonds will be sealed in tamper-resistant containers and a Kimberley Process certificate issued for each shipment.

(c) Security, disarmament and non-proliferation

Support for the reinforcement of global non-proliferation and disarmament remains at the core of the external action of the EU, which continued to actively contribute to the work within the various international conferences and other fora aimed at these objectives. Member States continued their efforts to present their positions in a coherent and unified manner in international conferences (First Committee to the UNGA, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Fifth Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention, IAEA General Conference, plenary meetings of the Australia Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime, Review Conference on the Convention on Conventional Weapons, the Launching Conference of the Hague Code of Conduct and the First Preparatory Committee of the NPT Review Conference).

On 15 April 2002 the Council adopted Conclusions on the implications of the terrorist threat on the non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control policy of the EU. These conclusions build on the targeted initiative launched by the Council on 10 December 2001 and contain a list of concrete measures to be taken by the EU in response to the terrorist threat. The measures focus on multilateral instruments, export controls, international cooperation and enhanced political dialogue.

In this regard the EU promoted, at political level, universal adherence to instruments relating to weapons of mass destruction. All EU Member States joined the Joint Ministerial Declaration in support of the CTBT of 14 September 2002. North Korea's announcement of its intention to withdraw from the NPT prompted an EU declaration supported by all associated countries, together with Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

The EU continued its active involvement in political measures against proliferation of missiles and related technology. The year 2002 marked a milestone in this work. As a result of active leadership by the EU, and in particular Spanish and Danish Presidencies, the multilateral process to launch International Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation was successfully achieved in November, when the Netherlands' government hosted the Launching Conference in The Hague.

With this the EU achieved the aim which was set out in the Council Common Position 2001/567/CFSP of 23 July 2001. In The Hague 94 states subscribed to the Code, which sets out a series of confidence building measures and establishes a multilateral framework for cooperation to address threats posed by the proliferation of ballistic missiles and related technology. The subscribing States nominated Austria as Immediate Central Contact in accordance with the provisions of the Code.

EU and Member States' efforts resulted in the adoption by the Australia Group of guidelines which include a catch-all clause based on the EU Dual Use Regulation model, and, within the Wassenaar Arrangement, of best practice guidelines for exports of SALW.

(d) EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports

During its fourth year of operation the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports consolidated its position as the most comprehensive international arms export control regime, providing for a high degree of internal and external transparency, dialogue, respect for denial notifications and dynamism.

In the interest of transparency it was decided to publish, as a section of the Fourth Annual report, a Compendium of Agreed Practices listing in a systematic way all decisions by Member States relating to the Code of Conduct and its application. Together with the Code itself the Compendium gives a comprehensive view of the Code and the way it is applied by Member States. It will be updated with each of the forthcoming annual reports.

(e) Small arms, light weapons and anti-personnel landmines

On 12 July 2002 the Council amended the Joint Action of 1998 to extend its scope to ammunition. The Council, pursuant to this Joint Action, adopted decisions on an EU contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Albania by making a financial contribution to the UNDP project "Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Project in Albania", and extended and amended the EU contribution in Cambodia. The EU published its second annual report on the implementation of the Joint Action 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 in order to stress the need for a prompt implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

The EU remains committed to the goal of total elimination of anti-personnel landmines world-wide. The Union reiterated its invitation to all states to join this effort, to which the EU contributes notably through demarches along the lines of the objectives set out in the Ottawa Convention. The EU has underlined the importance of the timely submission of the reports regarding Article VII of the Ottawa Convention.

The EU attaches great importance to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons in its regulations and prohibition of weapons which may be deemed excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects. The EU actively supported the working group on explosive remnants of war and antivehicle mines. The EU also emphasised the need for mechanisms to assure observance of the provisions of the Convention.

(f) Chemical Weapons Convention

At the Seventh 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 demarches 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 2002 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.

(g) Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention

The EU played a key role in the efforts leading to the adoption by the Fifth Review Conference of a work programme and the preservation of the multilateral dialogue between States parties on measures to strengthen compliance with the Convention.

C. GLOBAL QUESTIONS / MULTILATERAL FORA

(a) Fight against terrorism

Building on the action plan adopted by the European Council in September 2001, the Presidency's report on the status of the European Union's activities in the fight against terrorism presented on 9 December contains all EU's activities in three main areas: enhancing justice, security and protection of citizens; the fight against the financing of terrorism; the EU's external action in the fight against terrorism.

Within the Common Foreign Security Policy, the following actions were undertaken:

(i) The EU's external action in the fight against terrorism

Following the declaration of the European Council in Seville on the contribution of CFSP including ESDP, in the fight against terrorism, the GAC adopted conclusions on the External Action of the EU against terrorism on 22 July 2002. The Council adopted a comprehensive framework and a multi-faceted approach ensuring the integration of the fight against terrorism in all aspects of the EU's external policy, including the CFSP.

To serve as a basis for integrating the fight against terrorism in the EU's relations to third countries, a number of threat analysis were developed on a large number of countries and regions. These threat analyses should provide a basis for operational measures of the EU, such as the political dialogue, counter-terrorism elements in contractual relations with third countries and technical assistance projects to third countries in the field of counter-terrorism.

The EU established a procedure to ensure "reviewing and amending of counter terrorism aspects of relations with third countries, including as appropriate contractual relations, following the systematic evaluation initiated by the GAC in October 2001". Counter-terrorism elements are included – as appropriate – on the basis of an evaluation of a number of criteria relevant to the fight against terrorism.

In order to meet the objective of "focusing the political dialogue more sharply on particular countries, regions and multilateral frameworks, and on specific issues related to counter terrorism, and ensuring follow up", a number of concrete measures were taken. Since 11 September 2001, counter terrorism has been a top priority in the Union's political dialogue with third countries resulting in a number of significant political statements and declarations with lots of partners.

In order to "identify specific actions to assist third countries in implementing their commitments under UNCSR 1373" the Commission established a strategy for providing additional and focussed projects on technical assistance to a number of third countries. Pilot projects were launched in a limited number of countries. The Commission decided to give priority to Indonesia, Philippines, and maybe Pakistan as the first pilot countries. Priority countries for assistance were chosen based on criteria endorsed by the Council and in consultation with the UN Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC). Concrete projects will be designed in close cooperation with the third country in question, and on the basis of assessment mission with participation of the Commission and national experts from EU Member States. The Commission will report to the Council on a regular basis.

To achieve better coordination of existing activities in the field of technical assistance to third countries, an internal inventory of bilateral as well as multilateral activities within the EU and Member States was established and will be updated on a regular basis.

Regarding "implementing and developing the targeted initiatives within the field of non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control adopted by the GAC on 15 April 2002", a mechanism was developed to ensure the implementation of the concrete measures adopted by the Council, focusing on the effective implementation of multilateral instruments, export controls, international cooperation and political dialogue.

The EU has established close cooperation on counter-terrorism with international organisations and multilateral forum in the bi-regional cooperation with Latin America/the Caribbean, ASEM, ARF the Barcelona process, the Centre for international crime prevention in Vienna, etc. The EU is also actively involved in the implementation of the action plan of the Ministers of the Council of Europe and the work of the Multi-Disciplinary Working Group on Terrorism. EU-OSCE cooperation has advanced. The objective is to build on the comparative advantages of both organisations, especially in Central Asia. Lastly, the EU is actively supporting the United Nations in its pivotal role as the global forum in combating acts of terrorism.

(ii) The fight against the financing of terrorism

In order to enhance the efforts of the EU in this field, economic and financial measures were taken to dry up the sources of terrorist funding.

The EU took measures through the appropriate legal acts to ensure the full implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions dealing with the financing of terrorism, UNSCR 1373 (2001) and UNSCR 1390 (2002).

A workshop on preventing the financing of terrorism took place on 27 November 2002 providing the framework for an exchange of experiences and analysis on the shortcomings and possible solutions identified by Member States in the field of countering the financing of terrorism.

Within the CFSP, an analysis on the financing of terrorism was undertaken, which examines the international cooperation and instruments available on the fight against the financing of terrorism and sets out the EU strategy towards third countries and multilateral forum in this field.

The EU actively supported the Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing adopted by The Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

The ECOFIN Council adopted on 3 December the directive on market abuse, which help to combat attempts to finance terrorism via misuse of the financial markets.

(iii) Protection of the populations against the CBRN Threat

The Council adopted a joint Commission and Council programme on 20 December. The programme will improve cooperation in the European Union on preventing and limiting the consequences of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear threats. The overall aim of the programme is to increase the efficiency of the measures taken at national and EU level with regard to terrorist CBRN threats. The programme will be implemented in 2003 according to the strategic objectives that need to be addressed and the area where further action is required.

(b) Human Rights

The protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the founding principles of the Common Foreign and Security Policy, and this principle was constantly stressed in the EU's bilateral relations as well as in its activities in multilateral fora. In addition to continuing to address human rights violations around the world, the EU played an active role in the promotion of respect for human rights.

In confronting human rights violations in countries in all regions of the world, the EU called on the governments concerned to redress the situation through a variety of instruments, including statements, démarches and declarations. It continued to conduct the dialogue with China on human rights, two meetings of which took place in 2002. Moreover, the EU established a human rights dialogue with Iran in October 2002, the first to be set up under the EU's Guidelines on human rights dialogues adopted in December 2001. The first session of the EU-Iran human rights dialogue took place in Teheran in December 2002, comprising a roundtable composed of civil society participants on both sides, and meetings of government officials.

Moreover, the EU was again one of the main actors in the UN Commission on Human Rights (CHR), the 58th session of which took place in Geneva from 18 March to 26 April. There the EU succeeded in getting resolutions adopted on the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, Sudan, South Eastern Europe and the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. It also successfully tabled its resolutions on the question of the death penalty, and on the rights of the child. However, CHR 58 was a particularly difficult session owing to tensions created by a growing North/South divide, marked hostility to country resolutions, increased use of block voting, and dominance of the Middle East issue over the proceedings. These factors contributed to the defeat of the EU's initiatives on Iran and Chechnya, and to the blocking of its resolution on Zimbabwe by means of a no-action motion. A process of reflection on how to enhance the effectiveness of the EU's input into future sessions of the CHR began already in the summer of 2002.

The EU played an active role in the UN Special Session on Children in May, at which it succeeded in ensuring a "rights-based" approach to children's issues in the Session's final document. The EU was also very much involved in the Second World Assembly on Ageing in April, and in the preceding Commission for Social Development which served as the preparatory committee.

At the Third Committee of the 57th session of the UN General Assembly, the EU presented a general statement taking a novel thematic approach to addressing human rights violations around the world, concentrating in particular on the issues of the death penalty and the eradication and prevention of torture. The EU also succeeded in securing the adoption of resolutions on DRC, Sudan, Iraq and, for the first in the Third Committee, Burma, and worked jointly with the group of Latin American countries on obtaining the adoption of an omnibus resolution on the rights of the child. Perhaps the best result of UNGA 57 for the EU was, however, the final adoption of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, for which the EU had been actively campaigning at every stage of the adoption process.

In October 2002 the EU published its fourth "EU Annual Report on Human Rights". Ideas for improvement of future Annual Reports formed one of the topics for discussion at the annual Human Rights Discussion Forum held in Copenhagen in December, attended as usual by representatives from NGOs, academics, MEPs and officials from Member States' governments and the EU institutions.

As regards pursuit of its priorities in promoting respect for human rights, the EU continued to press its policy of seeking global abolition of the death penalty with all countries concerned, in accordance with the 1998 guidelines on this issue. Furthermore, with a view to enhancing the implementation of the EU guidelines on efforts to prevent and eradicate torture, in December the EU adopted a working paper on the implementation of the guidelines which outlines numerous practical measures to be taken, including the institution of regular reporting by heads of missions.

Also in December, the Council adopted conclusions on the implementation of the follow-up to the 25 June 2001 Council conclusions on human rights and democratisation in third countries. These conclusions, and the report of the Working Group on Human Rights (COHOM) which is appended to them, set out a wide range of steps to be taken by the Council, COHOM, the Council Secretariat, the Commission and heads of missions, to ensure coherence and consistency, mainstreaming, openness, and regular review of priorities, in the EU's human rights and democratisation policy.

(c) Sustainable development

The EU continued to lay special emphasis on the integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and, in this context, the importance of strengthening governance at all levels. In this respect, the EU considered the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) an important opportunity to redirect globalisation towards sustainable development and poverty reduction. The implementation of Agenda 21 and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, in particular those contained in the Millennium Declaration and all major UN conferences and international agreements since 1992 was at the heart of the EU position on WSSD. Paying special attention to Africa, the EU took the opportunity of the review of UNNADAF to reaffirm its attachment and support to the NEPAD process.

The Johannesburg WSSD was seen as part of a process building on previous results, including the Doha Development Agenda and the Monterrey Consensus, with the aim was to achieve an approach for sustainable development for the 21st century. In this context, the EU reaffirmed its commitment to the results of the Third Conference on LDCs, the Doha ministerial meeting, the Monterrey International Conference on FfD, the World Food Summit as well as the Johannesburg WSSD.

(d) International Development Cooperation / Achieving the Millennium Development Goals / Financing for Development

In Monterrey in March 2002, the EU announced its firm commitment to substantially increase its official development assistance (ODA) by an amount of EUR18 billion between now and 2006. The European Council in Barcelona agreed this position on the basis of a report by the Commission and a consultation process with Member States. This was the first time that the EU Member States agreed to coordinate on the question of development budgets and to give the coordinating role to the Commission. With an agreement to increase the EU ODA average from 0.33% of GDP to 0.39% of GDP by 2006, the results speak for themselves. The move to 0.39% represents an important step to obtaining the UN goal of 0.7%.

(e) United Nations

The EU continued to play an active role in the 57th session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as in the work of other relevant UN bodies, agencies and conferences.

For the third consecutive time, on 22 July 2002, the Council adopted a Priorities Paper, setting out the EU priorities for the General Assembly session. The Paper generally reaffirmed its strong commitment to multilateralism and the UN, and regarded the comprehensive implementation of the Millennium Declaration as an overriding priority. It further identified specific priority objectives in various areas of the General Assembly's work. It reaffirmed, in particular, the need to deepen the process of reform in which the Organisation has been engaged in during previous years.

The EU paid special attention to the transfer of the results of the Monterrey and Johannesburg processes into action at all levels of the UN system as well as to the follow-up of these processes.

The EU continued to work for the introduction of the euro in the budget and accounts systems of the UN organisations based in Europe.

The procedures established to implement Article 19(2), second sub-paragraph, of the TEU with respect to the Security Council's activities were applied with renewed vigour in New York.

(f) International Criminal Court (ICC)

On 20 June 2002, the Council amended its Common Position on the ICC, in view of the forthcoming entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, and established the objective to advance universal support of the Court by promoting the widest possible participation in the Rome Statute. The EU continued its actions aimed at promoting the ratification of the Rome Statute, in particular through démarches to the governments of third countries.

On 30 September 2002, the Council adopted conclusions reaffirming its determination in pursuing the objectives of the Common Position and its commitment to the ICC, and setting out guiding principles concerning arrangements between a State Party and the United States regarding the conditions to surrender of persons to the Court.

(g) OSCE

During 2002, the EU intensified efforts to further strengthen EU-OSCE synergy. Working relations between the EU and OSCE continued to be developed as a matter of priority, including by the address of the High Representative to the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna. The number of contacts between Brussels and Vienna were increased at all levels, as well as in the field. Specific cooperation continued notably in areas such as police and also in a number of regional areas (Western Balkans, New Neighbours, South Caucasus and Central Asia). Further work is under way to improve cooperation.

The EU welcomed the adoption by the OSCE Porto Ministerial Meeting of the Charter on preventing and combating terrorism. It also actively supported notably the decision to develop a comprehensive OSCE strategy to address threats to security and stability in the 21st century. The EU stressed that efforts to develop such a strategy must be aimed at countering threats to security in all three OSCE dimensions, fully utilising OSCE's multidimensional approach to security. The EU also appreciated the decision on enhancing the role of the economic and environmental dimension of the OSCE.

(h) 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 cooperation with the CoE in the field of conflict prevention and civilian crisis management in a pragmatic and constructive way, illustrated notably by the visit of the High Representative to Strasbourg in February. Working relations between the EU and the Council of Europe were developed, notably through increased contacts at staff to staff level. In relation to the New Neighbours Initiative, the Council stressed that cooperation with relevant international organisations in the area, such as OSCE and the Council of Europe, will be an important element in the implementation of the initiative.

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

In 2002, 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

On 18 February the Council formally implemented the agreement reached in principle at its 28 January session by adopting a joint action ¹ extending the mandate of the EU Special Representative in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Alain Le Roy, until 30 June 2002. Mr Le Roy was appointed as EUSR on 29 October 2001. The EU Special Representative's role is to establish and maintain close contact with the government of FYROM and the parties involved in the political process and to offer the EU's advice and facilitation in the political process. The financial reference amount was set at 100.000 € to cover the administrative expenditure (see financial statement in Annex VI(a) to the Annex). On 25 June, the Council approved the Joint Action ² extending the mandate of Mr Alain Le Roy, for six months from 1 July to 31 December 2002. The financial reference amount was set at € 150.000 for this period (see financial statement in Annex VI(b) to the Annex).

On 21 October, the Council adopted a Joint Action ³ concerning the appointment of a new Special Representative of the European Union in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, by which, Mr Alexis Brouhns replaced Mr Alain Le Roy as the Special Representative of the European Union in Skopje from 1 November 2002. On 10 December 2002 the Council extended the mandate until 30 June 2003 ⁴ (see Annex VI(c) to the Annex for the financial statement set at €288.000).

2. EU Police Mission in Bosnia-and-Herzegovina

On 11 March 2002, the Council adopted a Joint Action ⁵ establishing a European Union Police Mission (EUPM) in order to ensure the follow-on to the UN International Police Task Force (IPTF) in Bosnia-and-Herzegovina from 1 January 2003). The Joint Action set out the main parameters of the EUPM: structures (main HQ in Sarajevo); Head of Mission/Police Commissioner (see below decision on his appointment); staff; chain of command, including the position of the EU Special Representative (see below concerning his appointment); participation of third States; financial arrangements (14 million € for start-up costs for 2002 and up to 38 million € for annual running costs for the years 2003-2005); and the status of EUPM staff (for financial statement, see Annex VI(d) to the Annex).

¹ 2002/129/CFSP, OJ L 047 of 19.02.2002.

² 2002/497/CFSP, OJ L 167 of 26.06.2002.

³ 2002/832/CFSP, OJ L 285 of 23.10.2002.

⁴ 2002/963/CFSP, OJ L 334 of 11.12.2002.

⁵ 2002/210/CFSP, OJ L 070 of 13.03.2002, L 119 of 07.05.2002.

The Council also adopted a Joint Action ¹ concerning the appointment of Lord Ashdown as the European Union Special Representative (EUSR) in Bosnia-and-Herzegovina.

In appointing as EU Special Representative in BiH the next High Representative in BiH, the EU conveyed a clear signal that the future of the country lies in integration into European structures building on the Stabilisation and Association process.

The role of the EUSR shall not in any way prejudice the mandate of the High Representative in Bosnia-and-Herzegovina as set out in the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement. The EUSR will maintain an overview of the whole range of activities in the field of the rule of law. He will have authority to give direction, as necessary, to the Head of Mission/Police Commissioner of the EU Police Mission. He will report to the Council through the SG/HR.

Lord Ashdown became EUSR as of 3 June 2002, the date his term as High Representative in Bosnia-and-Herzegovina begins.

Finally, the Council adopted a decision ² appointing Mr. Sven Christian Frederiksen as Head of Mission/Police Commissioner of the European Police Mission in Bosnia-and-Herzegovina as from 1 January 2003. Until that date, Mr. Frederiksen will act as Police Head of Mission/Head of the Planning Team. The decision applies until 31 December 2005. In order to accelerate procurement during the set-up of EUPM, the Commission adopted on 24 June 2002 a temporary special arrangement for procurement by the EUPM's planning team.

On 10 December 2002, the Council adopted a decision ³ concerning the implementation of Joint Action 2002/210/CFSP. The decision provided that the budget for EUPM for 2003 shall be € 38 million, of which a reference amount of €20 million shall be financed from the general budget of the EU (for financial statement, see Annex VI(e) to the Annex).

3. European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM)

On 26 November 2002, the Council adopted a Joint Action ⁴ extending the mandate of the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) in the Western Balkans until 31 December 2003. The reference amount for the implementation of the Joint Action is € 5,18 million. (for financial statement, see Annex VI(f) to the Annex).

On 22 December 2000 the Council adopted Joint Action 2000/811/CFSP concerning the EUMM, which was extended in November 2001 until 31 December 2002. The Mission had previously operated since 1991 as the ECMM (European Community Monitoring Mission) on the basis of a memorandum of understanding between the participating countries. The primary objective of the EUMM is to contribute, in a flexible manner, through information gathering and analysis in line with directions from the Secretary General/High Representative and the Council, to the effective formulation of Union policy towards the Western Balkans.

¹ 2002/211/CFSP, OJ L 070 of 13.03.2002.

² 2002/212/CFSP, OJ L 070 of 13.03.2002.

³ 2002/968/CFSP, OJ L 335 of 12.12.2002.

⁴ 2002/921/CFSP, OJ L 321 of 26.11.2002, OJ L 324 of 29.11.2002.

The Council also adopted a Decision ¹ extending the mandate of the Head of Mission of the EUMM, Mr Antóin Mac Unfraidh, until 31 December 2003.

B. SOUTHERN CAUCASUS: GEORGIA

On 21 May 2002, the Council adopted a Joint Action ² 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 Georgia with the Ingush and Chechen Republics of the Russian Federation. The amount allocated to the Joint Action is € 100 000. (see Annex VI(g) to the Annex for the financial statement).

C. MIDDLE EAST/GULF

On 10 December 2002, the Council adopted the Joint Action ³ extending the mandate of Mr Miguel Moratinos as Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Process until 30 June 2003. The financial reference amount was set at 621 000 € (see Annex VI(h) to the Annex for the financial statement).

D. SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

On 10 December 2002, the Council also adopted the Joint Action ⁴ extending the mandate of Mr Erhard Busek as Special Representative for the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe until 30 June 2003. The financial reference amount was set at 160 000 € from the Council's administrative budget and 841,000 € from the CFSP budget (see Annex VI(i) to the Annex for the financial statement).

E. ASIA

Afghanistan

On 27 May, the Council adopted a joint action ⁵ to extend the mandate of the European Union Special Representative for Afghanistan, Mr Klaus Klaiber, until 30 June 2002. The financial reference amount was set at € 30 000 (see Annex VI(j) to the Annex for the financial statement). The joint action of 10 December 2001 appointing the Special Representative expired on 10 June 2002.

¹ 2002/922/CFSP, OJ L 321 of 26.11.2002, OJ L 324 of 29.11.2002.

² 2002/373/CFSP, OJ L 134 of 22.05.2002.

³ 2002/965/CFSP, OJ L 334 of 11.12.2002.

⁴ 2002/964/CFSP, OJ L 334 of 11.12.2002.

⁵ 2002/403/CFSP, OJ L 139 of 29.05.2002.

Following the agreement reached by the Council on 17 June 2002 concerning the nomination of Francesc Vendrell as the new Special Representative of the European Union in Afghanistan, replacing Mr Klaiber, the Council adopted on 25 June the Joint Action ¹ amending and extending Joint Action 2001/875/CFSP concerning the appointment of the Special Representative. Mr Vendrell was appointed for a period of six months from 1 July to 31 December 2002. The financial reference amount was set at € 250 000 (see Annex VI(k) to the Annex for the financial statement). His mandate was subsequently extended until 30 June 2003 by Joint Action adopted by the Council on 10 December 2002 ². The financial reference amount was set at € 341 000 (see Annex VI(l) to the Annex for financial statement).

F. AFRICA

Great Lakes region

On 10 December 2002 the Council also extended the mandate of Mr Aldo Ajello as EU Special Representative for the African Great Lakes region until 30 June 2003 ³ (financial reference amount: €341 000 – for financial statement, see Annex VI(m) to the Annex).

G. DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION

1. Russia

On 21 May 2002, the Council adopted a Decision intended to implement Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP ⁴ by making a financial contribution (645 000 €) to the unit of experts under the European Union Cooperation Programme for Non-proliferation and Disarmament in the Russian Federation. This Decision is intended to provide for the programme's continuation for 2002 and 2003. (See Annex VI(n) to the Annex for financial statement).

2. International code of conduct against ballistic missile proliferation

On 27 May 2002, the Council adopted a joint action ⁵ regarding financial support to the international negotiating process leading to the adoption of an international code of conduct against ballistic missile proliferation. The financial support made available is € 55 000 (see annex VI(o) to the Annex for the financial statement. This support facilitated the launch of the Code of Conduct in The Hague.

¹ 2002/496/CFSP, OJ L 167 of 26.06.2002.

² 2002/961/CFSP, OJ L 334 of 11.12.2002.

³ 2002/962/CFSP, OJ L 334 of 11.12.2002

⁴ 2002/381/CFSP, OJ L 136 of 24.05.2002

⁵ 2002/406/CFSP, OJ L 140 of 30.05.2002

3. Small arms and light weapons

On 12 July 2002, the Council adopted a Joint Action on the EU's contribution to combating the destabilising spread of small arms and light weapons ¹ which repeals the Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP (OJ L 9 of 15.1.1999). The new Joint Action aims in particular to include ammunition of small arms and light weapons, which was recognised as a cause for concern by the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms.

Under the Joint Action, the EU seeks to build international consensus on principles for combating the destabilising spread of arms and light weapons and may provide financial and technical assistance to specific projects contributing to these principles, such as weapons collection, security sector reform and demobilisation and reintegration programmes as well as specific victim assistance programmes

On 21 October 2002, the Council adopted the implementing Decision ², which includes a budget provision of € 200 000. Under this Decision the EU will contribute to the "South East Europe Regional Clearinghouse for Small Arms Reduction", located in Belgrade, which was established under the auspices of the UNDP and the Stability Pact for SE Europe (for financial statement, see Annex VI(p) to the Annex).

On 11 November 2002, the Council adopted a Decision ³ extending and amending Decision 1999/730/CFSP concerning a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Cambodia. The European Union hereby extends its support for a further year, until 15 November 2003. The financial contribution is fixed at € 1,568,000 (for financial statement, see Annex VI(q) to the Annex). The European Union's continued contribution is part of the follow-up to the Programme of Action to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons adopted by a United Nations Conference in New York in July 2001.

¹ 2002/589/CFSP, OJ L 191 of 19.07.2002

² 2002/842/CFSP, OJ L 289 of 26.10.2002

³ 2002/904/CFSP, OJ L 313 of 16.11.2002.

III. LEGAL ACTS WITHOUT FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

A. EUROPEAN UNION POLICE MISSION (EUPM)

On 30 September 2002, the Council adopted a decision ¹ concerning the conclusion of the Agreement negotiated between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) on the activities of the European Union Police Mission (EUPM) in BiH. It provides for the status of the EUPM in BiH, including the privileges, immunities and further guarantees necessary for the completion and smooth functioning of the EUPM. It is recalled that the EUPM was put in place on 11 March 2002 by Joint Action 2002/210/CFSP and that it became operational from 1 January 2003, when it follows on from the current UN International Police Task Force.

On 10 December 2002, the Council adopted a decision concerning the conclusion of Agreements under Article 24 of the Treaty on European Union between the EU and several third countries on their participation in the European Union Police Mission. The countries concerned are Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine. The decision concerning the participation of Poland was adopted on 19 December 2002.

B. MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

On 21 May 2002, the Council adopted a Common Position ² concerning the temporary reception by Member States of the European Union of certain Palestinians.

This Common Position concerns 12 of the 13 Palestinians belonging to the group of Palestinians in respect of which a Memorandum of Understanding has been reached between the Palestinian Authority and the Government of Israel as of 5 May 2002 concerning the peaceful evacuation of the Bethlehem Church of the Nativity and who have agreed to be transferred temporarily to, and be received by, Member States of the European Union.

C. MIDDLE EAST/GULF: IRAQ

On 22 July 2002, the Council adopted a Common Position ³ supplementing Common Position 96/741/CFSP concerning the derogations from the embargo with regard to Iraq.

On 14 May 2002, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1409 which provides for a new regime for derogations from the embargo with regard to Iraq, based on a Goods Review List and simplified procedures for its application. The Common Position provides that within the framework of the embargo established with regard to Iraq, in particular in Security Council Resolutions 661 (1990) and 687 (1991), the derogations from the embargo established by Resolution 986 (1995) and implemented in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 between Iraq and the UN Secretary-General shall be allowed under the conditions set out in Resolution 1409.

¹ 2002/845/CFSP, OJ L 293 of 29.10.2002.

² 2002/400/CFSP, OJ L 138 of 28.05.2002.

³ 2002/599/CFSP, OJ L 194 of 23.07.2002.

D. ASIA

1. Afghanistan

Following the evolution of the situation in Afghanistan, in particular the signature on 10 December 2001 of the Bonn Agreement, the Council adopted on 21 January 2002 a Common Position repealing Common Position 2001/56/CFSP on Afghanistan ¹.

With a view to implementing Resolution 1390 (2002) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 16 January 2002, setting out measures to be imposed against Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaida organisation and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, on account of their role in terrorism, the Council adopted a Common Position ² concerning restrictive measures against these same individuals and entities and simultaneously repealing the previous Common Positions dating from the time of the Taliban Government in Afghanistan (96/746/CFSP, 1999/727/CFSP, 2001/154/CFSP and 2001/771/CFSP).

The Common Position prohibits the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities referred to of arms and related materiel. It also provides for the freezing of funds and other financial assets or economic resources and for the Member States to take measures to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of the individuals in question.

2. Burma/Myanmar

On 22 April 2002, the Council adopted a Common Position ³ extending for six month Common Position 96/635/CFSP concerning Burma/Myanmar. The common position notes that progress on human rights in Burma/Myanmar has been insufficient.

On 21 October 2002, the Council adopted a Common Position ⁴ amending its Common Position 96/635/CFSP in order to take into account changes in the composition of the regime in Burma/Myanmar and extending it for another six months. The Common Position includes restrictive measures (visa ban, assets freeze) against a number of persons

¹ 2002/042/CFSP, OJ L 020 of 23.01.2002.

² 2002/402/CFSP, OJ L 139 of 29.05.2002.

³ 2002/310/CFSP, OJ L 107 of 24.04.2002.

⁴ 2002/831/CFSP, OJ L 285 of 23.10.2002.

E. AFRICA

1. Angola

On 25 June 2002, the Council adopted a Common Position on Angola¹, repealing Common Position 2000/391/CFSP, in the light of the substantial political changes that have occurred in Angola in the course of the year. In the context of this Common Position, the Union will pursue in particular the following objectives:

- to support the process of peace, national reconciliation and democracy in Angola;
- to support a sustainable political solution;
- to urge the Government and UNITA to continue the full implementation of all provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding of 4 April 2002;
- to encourage UNITA to reorganise itself as a political party;
- to encourage the Government to hold free and fair elections as soon as possible;
- to urge the Government to intensify its efforts to relieve the humanitarian situation and create the conditions to allow the international community to help.

In order to further these objectives, the Union will:

- conduct political dialogue;
- support, in the framework of the CFSP, initiatives contributing to a sustainable political solution;
- act in accordance with the decision taken by the United Nations Security Council to suspend the travel ban on senior officials of UNITA for a period of ninety days and state its readiness to implement fully and without delay any lifting of sanctions by the Security Council following a positive implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding.

On 19 December 2002, the Council adopted a Common Position² lifting restrictive measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) and repealing the Common Positions 97/759/CFSP and 98/425/CFSP. The Common Position is a follow-up to the UN Security Council Resolution 1448(2002) of 9 December 2002 which repealed the sanctions imposed in 1993, 1997 and 1998.

2. Liberia

On 13 June 2002, the Council adopted a Common Position³ amending and extending until 7 May 2003 Common Position 2001/357/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Liberia.

Common Position 2001/357/CFSP was designed to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1343 setting out measures to be imposed against Liberia because of its support for armed rebel groups in the region. On 7 May 2002 the Security Council adopted Resolution 1408 amending and extending the measures imposed by Resolution 1343 until 7 May 2003.

¹ 2002/495/CFSP, OJ L 167 of 26.06.2002.

² 2002/991/CFSP, OJ L 348 of 21.12.2002.

³ 2002/457/CFSP, OJ L 155 of 14.06.2002.

3. Nigeria

On 27 May 2002, the Council adopted a common position ¹ with the aim of strengthening relations between the European Union and Nigeria and repealing Common Position 2001/373/PESC. The European Union thus intends to implement a positive, constructive and consistent approach to support Nigeria in its efforts to consolidate democracy and advance its socio-economic development. The key areas chosen by the Union are:

- development of a democratic culture;
- strengthening of institutional capacities;
- anti-poverty measures;
- economic growth and development.

4. Great Lakes Region

On 11 March 2002, the Council adopted a common position concerning EU support for the implementation of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement and the peace process in the DRC as a whole ². The common position, which repeals common position 2001/83/CFSP of 29 January 2001, expires on 28 February 2003. The Lusaka agreement was signed on 31 August 1999 by the DRC, Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, the "Mouvement pour la libération du Congo" (MLC) and the "Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie" (RCD). Under the Common Position, the Union will in particular:

- support action taken by the UN and the Organisation for African Unity (OAU);
- continue to work for strict observance of the cease-fire, in particular supporting MONUC efforts;
- strive for the rapid implementation of the process of disarmament, demobilisation, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement (DDRRR) of combatants and armed groups;
- continue to encourage the inter-Congolese dialogue and lend support to facilitation;
- maintain an appropriate level of humanitarian aid to the DRC and support reconstruction and development of the country;
- support the holding of an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region once progress in the Lusaka and Arusha peace processes so allows.

On 21 October 2002, the Council adopted a Common Position ³ amending the arms embargo imposed on 7 April 1993 in order to allow for certain exemptions with a view to supporting the implementation of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement and the peace process in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

¹ 2002/401/CFSP, OJ L 139 of 29.05.2002.

² 2002/203/CFSP, OJ L 068 of 12.03.2002.

³ 2002/829/CFSP, OJ L 285 of 23.10.2002.

In the light of developments since November 2001, the Council adopted on the same day a new Common Position on Rwanda ¹ and repealed its Common Position of 19 November 2001 (2001/799/CFSP). The aim is to encourage and support the Government of Rwanda in the process of recovery from genocide and the promotion of national reconciliation, in reconstruction, poverty reduction and development, in the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the process of transition to democracy.

5. Sierra Leone

Following-up on 1306(2000) of 5 July 2000 and 1385(2001) of 19 December 2001 the Council adopted on 11 January 2002 a Common Position concerning a prohibition on imports of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone ². These measures were extended for a new period of 6 months from 5 December 2002 by a Common Position adopted by the Council on 19 December 2002 ³ following-up on UN Security Council Resolution 1446(2002) of 4 December 2002.

6. Somalia

The Council adopted on 10 December 2002 a Common Position concerning restrictive measures against Somalia ⁴. Under this Common Position, the supply or sale of arms and related material of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned to Somalia by nationals of Member States or from the territories of Member States shall be prohibited whether originating or not in their territories. It shall also be prohibited to supply Somalia with direct or indirect technical advice, financial and other assistance and training related to military activities, including technical training and assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items mentioned above by nationals of Member States or from the territories of the Member States.

7. Zimbabwe

On 18 February 2002, the Council concluded that the principles enshrined in article 9 of the Cotonou Agreement had not been respected despite all efforts made by the European Union through Article 8 dialogue and later, Article 96 consultations.

Consequently, the Council adopted a Common Position concerning restrictive measures against Zimbabwe ⁵.

These targeted sanctions are aimed solely at those whom the EU judges to be responsible for the violence, for the violations of human rights and for preventing the holding of free and fair elections in Zimbabwe and are designed not to harm ordinary citizens of Zimbabwe or her neighbours, nor should they prevent dialogue between the EU and Zimbabwe to address its economic and other problems. The EU remains committed to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Zimbabwe.

¹ 2002/830/CFSP, OJ L 285 of 23.10.2002.

² 2002/022/CFSP, OJ L 010 of 12.01.2002.

³ 2002/992/CFSP, OJ L 348 of 12.12.2002.

⁴ 2002/960/CFSP, OJ L 334 of 11.12.2002.

⁵ 2002/145/CFSP, OJ L 050 of 21.02.2002.

On 22 July 2002, the Council decided to expand the list of persons affected by the Common Position adopted on 18 February 2002 to include all remaining Cabinet Ministers, Politburo Secretaries, Deputy Ministers, Assistant Secretaries of the Politburo and the spouse of President Mugabe, Ms Grace Mugabe ¹.

On 13 September 2002, the Council adopted the decision amending the list of persons referred to in Common Positions 02/145/CFSP and 02/600/CFSP ².

F. FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

On 2 May 2002, the Council adopted, by written procedure, a Common Position ³ updating common position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism. The common position defines "terrorist acts", the "persons, groups and entities" involved in such acts and the procedure for drawing up the list. Its annex contains the list with the names of the persons and entities. It provides in particular for the freezing of the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these persons, groups and entities.

This list was further updated by Common Positions adopted on 17 June 2002 ⁴, 28 October 2002 ⁵ and 12 December 2002 ⁶.

G. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

On 20 June 2002, the Council adopted a Common Position ⁷ amending Common Position 2001/443/CFSP on the International Criminal Court.

In the perspective of the entry into force of the Court's Statute, the objective of this Common Position is to support the early establishment and effective functioning of the Court and to advance universal support for the Court by promoting the widest possible participation in the Statute.

¹ 2002/600/CFSP, OJ L 195 of 24.07.2002.

² 2002/754/CFSP, OJ L 247 of 14.09.2002.

³ 2002/340/CFSP, OJ L 116 of 03.05.2002.

⁴ 2002/462/CFSP, OJ L 160 of 18.06.2002.

⁵ 2002/847/CFSP, OJ L 295 of 30.10.2002.

⁶ 2002/976/CFSP, OJ L 337 of 13.12.2002.

⁷ 2002/474/CFSP, OJ L 164 of 22.06.2002.

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

A. DECLARATIONS (Annex II to the ANNEX)

In 2002, 202 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. In 2002 declarations have focussed on the defence of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the support for peace and democratisation processes and the fight against terrorism.

In 131 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)

More than 300 démarches were undertaken in 2002 with third countries, e.g. in support of the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the ratification of the Rome statute of the International Criminal Court

C. POLITICAL DIALOGUE (Annex IV to the ANNEX)

During 2002, the following political dialogue meetings were held:

At Heads of State and Government level: within the framework of the Summits: with Latin America and the Caribbean (17 May), the Fourth Asia-Europe meeting (ASEM)(23-24 September), with Canada (8 May, 19 December), China (24 September), the Andean Community (18 May), the Republic of Korea (18 May), the United States (25 February), Japan (8 July), Mercosur (17 May), Mexico (18 May), Russia (29 May and 11 November) and Ukraine (4 July)

At Ministerial level: the Associated countries, meetings of the EEA Council (12 March and 22 October), second ministerial Africa-Europe dialogue meeting (28 November), Albania (13 March), Algeria (5 June), Armenia (30 September), Fyrom (16 April), ASEAN/ARF PMC (31 July-1 August), Australia (31 January, 31 July), Azerbaijan (30 September), Canada (6 March, 7 October), CEDEAO/ECOWAS (29 November), China (12 September), Andean Community (14 September), Gulf Cooperation Council (28 February, 14 September), Republic of Korea (30 July), DPRK (1 August), Croatia (19 February), United States (10 April, 13 September, 18 December), Georgia (30 September), Rio Group (13 September), San José (18 May, 13 September), India (14 February, 10 October), Indonesia (24 September), Israel (23 April, 21 October), Jordan (10 June), Kazakhstan (23 July), Kyrgyzstan (23 July), Mercosur (14 September), Mexico (13 May), Moldova (16 April, 7 June), Non-aligned Movement (15 September), New Zealand (6 May, 20 September), Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) (14 September), Palestinian Authority (23 April), Uzbekistan (29 January), Russia (2 April, 15 April, 13 September, 17 October), CDAA/SADC (7/8 November), Turkmenistan (29 January), Ukraine (10 January, 11 March) and the UNSG (13 September);

- Senior Officials level: the Associated countries, Africa-Europe bi-regional group, Latin America and Caribbean, Armenia, ASEAN , Azerbaijan, Canada, CEDEAO/ECOWAS, China, Gulf Cooperation Council, Republic of Korea, DPRK, Cuba, United States, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, in the framework of the Barcelona Process, Russia, CDAA/SADC, Sudan, Sri Lanka and Ukraine;
- the Political and Security Committee held 16 political dialogue meetings with third countries (Russia, Canada, Ukraine, USA and OSCE);
- At expert level: 148 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

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

In 2002, Member States' missions and Commission delegations in third countries have drawn up 325 joint reports assessing the political situation – or specific cases – in the country concerned, at the request of the Political and Security Committee or a Working Group, or on the basis of local consensus that the situation required that this be done. (as stated in the Guidelines on Cooperation between Member States' missions and Commission delegations in third countries and within international organisations in CFSP matters, as approved by the Interim Political and Security Committee on 6 October 2000).

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

2. 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 2003 are outlined below.

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

Western Balkans Region: The Council will continue to actively promote security, political stability, democratisation and economic development in all five countries of the region. In this context it will continue to support the reform processes in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) through the SAP.

The Commission, on March 27th, published its second annual SAP report, in which developments in the Western Balkans since May 2002 are analysed and progress of the five countries of the region within the SAP is reviewed. Elements on the effectiveness and the coherence of the SAP instruments are also included in the Report. Taking into consideration the Commission's Report, the Council will perform its own assessment in the context of the SAP review and reach its own conclusions on the issue. These conclusions will this year be the basis of the Council's decisions in view of the EU-Western Balkans Summit in Thessaloniki next June.

The upcoming Thessaloniki Summit, to be held on 21 June 2003, will have a twofold aim: On the one hand to reiterate the firm commitment of the EU to the European perspective of the region and to confirm the importance of the SAP process. On the other hand to provide the five countries of the region with the opportunity to repeat their full engagement for the carrying out of the necessary reforms. Moreover the Thessaloniki Summit will seek to further enhance the political visibility of the SAP, to provide a supporting political framework for achieving the objectives of the SAP, including regional cooperation, to enrich the SAP with elements from the enlargement process, to inform and associate the SAP countries on major developments in the EU, as well as to jointly discuss ways of continuing and stepping up all aspects of cooperation in order to promote the countries' fullest possible integration into the political and economic mainstream of Europe and on the basis of the conditionality policy defined by the Council, against the background of their status as potential candidates for EU membership. Finally the Thessaloniki Summit will ensure the follow up of the recent London Conference on Organised Crime (November 2002).

The political developments in the Western Balkans will continue to be closely monitored by the Council, especially the continued implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement in FYROM, the implementation of the new constitutional arrangements between Serbia and Montenegro, as well as the full implementation of UNSCR 1244 in Kosovo, where the EU also fully supports the SRSG's approach "standards before status".

The Council will also attach considerable importance to the implementation of the signed Stabilisation and Association as well as Interim Agreements with Croatia and FYROM. Following its decision of 21 October 2002 to allow the Commission to negotiate a similar agreement with Albania, the Council will support and cooperate with Commission during the negotiations.

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

It will also devote adequate attention to the follow-up given by the SAP countries to their commitments undertaken at the London Conference on organised crime, and use the SAP review mechanisms to that effect.

Central and Eastern Europe: Following the conclusion of the accession negotiations at the Copenhagen European Council on 12/13 December 2002, eight of the Associated Countries of Central and Eastern Europe (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia) will enjoy status as "active observers" in Council bodies as from the signature of the Accession Treaty foreseen for 16 April 2003: therefore specific provisions for the political dialogue with these countries are no longer necessary. As for the two other countries, Bulgaria and Romania, the Association Councils will continue to meet at Ministerial level once per year. This will also be the case for Turkey. In addition, the dialogue at all other appropriate levels will be pursued and intensified.

European Conference: A meeting of the European Conference is scheduled to take place on 16 April 2003 in Athens.

South-Eastern Europe: The EU will continue to give all its support to a comprehensive viable and functional settlement of the Cyprus problem and to encourage all Parties involved to make every effort to reach agreement. In this context, the EU will in particular support the UN proposal for an international donors' conference to be held soon after achieving a settlement, which the Commission is ready to organise. The objective of such a conference would be to involve the international community in supporting financially a settlement and at the same time to signal international political backing of it. In line with the Copenhagen conclusions, the EU will furthermore consider ways of promoting economic development of the northern part of Cyprus and bringing it closer to the Union, in consultation with the government of Cyprus. Moreover, Cyprus and Malta will enjoy status as "active observers" in Council bodies as from the signature of the Accession Treaty foreseen for 16 April 2003: therefore specific provisions for the political dialogue with these countries are no longer necessary.

Middle East Peace Process: Despite the increasing tension in the region, also against the background of the Iraq crisis, the EU will continue to contribute actively to the search for peace and stability, in particular through the rapid implementation of the Quartet's roadmap as endorsed by the Quartet on 20 December 2002, 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, the other members of the Middle East Quartet 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 alleviating the dire economic, social and humanitarian consequences suffered by the Palestinian population.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia: The Union will carry out a global assessment of EU-Russia relations with a view to identify possible new mechanisms of cooperation to be discussed at the EU-Russia Summit in St. Petersburg in May 2003. The Union will follow closely the situation in Chechnya, including the referendum on the Constitution in March 2003. It will also follow with great attention the Russian parliamentary elections in autumn.

In light of the detailed proposals of the Commission and the High Representative on the New Neighbours Initiative, the EU will discuss on how to develop relations with Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus. The Union will closely follow the run up and holding of the presidential elections in Ukraine in November 2003 and pay special attention to the situation of the media. The Union will become more actively involved regarding Moldova, encouraging the implementation of political and economic reforms and supporting the efforts to facilitate a solution on the Transnistrian conflict. The EU will support the forthcoming Moldova's Chairmanship of the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe. 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 and to support civil society.

On the Northern Dimension, a new Action Plan will be adopted for the period 2004-2006 on the basis of the guidelines set out in the Luxembourg Ministerial Conference in October 2002. In the Southern Caucasus, the Union will follow closely the conduct and follow-up of presidential elections in Armenia and Azerbaijan, as well as the parliamentary elections in Georgia.

In Central Asia, the Union will continue to press for greater regional cooperation, while seeking to tailor its own approach to the particular conditions in each of the five countries.

Asia-Oceania:

- Burma/Myanmar: The EU will continue its efforts to promote the restoration of democracy, the pursuit of national reconciliation and the protection of human rights.
- India/Pakistan: As far as the subcontinent is concerned, the Union will want to ensure the success of the 4th EU-India Summit with a view to strengthening the EU's political relations with India. To this end, a fruitful ministerial meeting has already taken place in January, and other high-level meetings are planned in the run to the Summit, which is due to take place under the Italian Presidency. The EU will also keep on calling for a dialogue between India and Pakistan to solve the Kashmir dispute. The Union will follow closely Pakistan's evolution towards full democracy.
- China and Southeast Asia: As far as China and Southeast Asia are concerned, the Union will want to ensure the success of the next EU-China Summit, which will be held in autumn 2003 under the Italian Presidency, and of the next ARF Ministerial Meeting in June 2003 in Phnom Penh, with a view to strengthening the EU's relations with our Asian partners. The EU will also continue to monitor closely the evolution of the situation in individual countries. It will pursue the political and human rights dialogue with China, support the counter-terrorist efforts and economic and political reforms in Indonesia, and the nation building in East Timor. The EU will also send an Election Observation Mission to monitor the parliamentary elections in Cambodia in July 2003.

- Sri Lanka: The Union will continue its support to the on-going peace negotiations in Sri Lanka, including through active participation in the forthcoming donors conference in Tokyo.
- Nepal: the Union will join international efforts to bring peace to the country.
- Afghanistan: The Union will closely monitor the implementation of the Bonn Agreement and continue to give support to the reconstruction efforts.
- Korean Peninsula: The EU is ready to assist all efforts to help reconciliation efforts in the Korean Peninsula and to help resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. It will keep in close touch with major international partners in this regard. At this stage, it is not clear how discussions on this issue will advance.
- ASEM: The next ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting in July in Indonesia will review the implementation of the decisions of Leaders at the ASEM 4 Summit in September 2002 and will start discussion on the next Summit in Vietnam (in October 2004).
- Japan: The perspectives for future action and closer cooperation will be discussed by the next EU-Japan Summit in Athens in May 2003.
- Australia/New Zealand: The EU will continue active cooperation with these countries and will engage in dialogue, in particular in Ministerial Meetings later in 2003.

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership – Barcelona Process: The Greek Presidency will organise a mid-term Ministerial Conference on 26/27 May 2003 to take stock of the progress which Euro-Mediterranean partners made in implementing the Valencia Action Plan and to give fresh impetus to the work of the Partnership in the run-up to the Naples Ministerial meeting in December 2003.

Transatlantic Relations: In 2003, a Summit meeting with the US is scheduled for 25 June in Washington. It is expected that the main CFSP aspects should include, among others, fight against terrorism, non-proliferation, security issues and regional crises.

A Summit meeting with Canada will be held on 28 May 2003. Discussions are likely to address the on-going global review of bilateral relations, relevant regional aspects, security and non-proliferation, and multilateral cooperation. A second summit meeting is expected to take place before the end of 2003.

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 (IGAD sponsored peace processes in Sudan and Somalia, as well as the final settlement of the border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea) and the Mano River Union (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia) as well as in Ivory Coast (implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis agreement).

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.

Concerning the human rights situation in several countries of the region the EU will ensure better coordination of human rights actions in international bodies and develop additional measures to enhance coherence and consistency of external activities, in accordance with the Common position on human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance and the Cotonou agreement.

The Union is actively contributing to strengthen the EU-Africa dialogue at different levels taking the regional organisations and the new African Union (AU) as well as the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) into account.

Furthermore, in 2003 the EU is preparing to observe the constitutional referendum, presidential and parliamentary elections in Rwanda and Federal and State elections in Nigeria.

Latin America: The main EU objective will be to strengthen its relations with the Latin America countries. Particular emphasis will be put in the implementation of the commitments agreed at the II EU-LAC Summit (Madrid, 27 May 2002) as well as at other high levels meetings, which took place in the margins of the above Summit, with the Andean Community, Central America, Mercosur and Mexico. The preparation of the III EU-LAC Summit, expected to take place in Mexico in the first semester of 2004 will deserve great attention from all entities involved in the relations with those regions. Regular meetings of the EU-LAC Senior Officials will take place with a view to preparing the next Summit.

Particular attention will also be paid to the negotiation with Mercosur in order to conclude as soon as possible the EU-Mercosur Association Agreement. The EU, following the adoption of the directives for negotiation, will be deeply involved in negotiations with the Andean Community and Central America with a view to concluding Agreements on political dialogue and cooperation with those sub-regions. Particular emphasis will also be put on the implementation of the EU-Chile association Agreement, following the provisional application of the bulk of its provisions from 1 February 2003. The EU will pursue the implementation of the EU-Mexico Global Agreement, with a view to deepening the political, cooperation and economic relations with that Latin American country.

The EU will hold important ministerial meetings with the above countries and sub-regions: EU-Rio Group, EU-Andean Community, EU-Mercosur, EU-Chile Association Council and EU-Mexico Joint Council (Vouliagmeni, Greece, 27-28 March 2003) and EU-San José Group (Panama, 12 May). At these meetings, ministers of both regions will examine internal and international issues of their common interest.

In the relations with Latin America and the Caribbean, EU will promote peace, democracy and human rights. The Union will continue to offer its support for a peace process in Colombia based on the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The EU will also monitor and assist the so far unsatisfactory implementation of the Peace Accords in Guatemala, as well as the restoration of democracy in Haiti.

(b) Regarding the **European Security and Defence Policy**, the Council will continue to give priority to the development of the European Union's military capabilities so as to achieve the headline goal set at Helsinki for 2003.

Following on from the Helsinki Headline Goal Catalogue drawn up in 2002, Member States will be invited to refine or amend their commitments on a voluntary basis, so as to remedy any remaining shortfalls. At the same time, the panels established in the framework of the European Capabilities Action Plan (ECAP) should produce their final reports on viable options to provide practical responses to the majority of the "significant" shortfalls. The ECAP will thus have completed its first phase, which is analytical and exploratory in nature, and a new phase, focused on the implementation of the identified solutions, will be launched. In this context the Union may make use of existing instruments and establish "project groups", as foreseen in the Presidency report on the ESDP to the Copenhagen European Council.

This work will all help prepare the 2003 version of the Progress Catalogue (HPC 2003), which will provide a fresh analysis of the remaining shortfalls by evaluating their impact on the Union's ability to achieve the Headline Goal.

Preparatory work for the first joint EU/NATO crisis management exercise (CME/CMX 03), to take place in November, will continue. This exercise will provide an opportunity to test the implementation of permanent arrangements on consultation and cooperation between the EU and NATO in crisis management. It will build on the scenario of the European Union's CME 02 exercise.

In accordance with the Council conclusions of 19 November 2002, future work on rapid response will aim to strengthen the Union's capability to react in the event of a crisis requiring a rapid response, particularly as regards humanitarian and emergency relief operations, where accelerated decision-taking and deployment are needed. The "EU Military Rapid Response Concept" should be brought to completion as quickly as possible. A progress report is to be drawn up with special emphasis on the EU's military rapid response in the overall context of EU crisis management.

2003 should see the conclusion of arrangements detailing the modalities for implementing the NATO/EU relationship as regards crisis management.

In 2003 the Union is to launch its first military operation in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This operation, which will follow on from the NATO operation, will demonstrate the Union's support for the process under way in the FYROM. This operation will make use of the NATO planning capabilities, as well as NATO common assets and capabilities.

The European Council in Copenhagen indicated the Union's willingness to lead a military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina following SFOR. It invited the SG/HR and the future Presidency to begin consultations with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the High Representative Lord Ashdown, NATO and other international players. It also requested the relevant EU bodies to make proposals on an overall approach, including the legal framework.

(c) The launching of The Hague Code of Conduct against **ballistic missile proliferation** marks the first step in the process to construct global non-proliferation norms on missiles. The EU will continue its efforts to promote The Hague Code of Conduct in order to engage those states which not yet have subscribed to the Code.

(d) As regards **small arms and light weapons and biological and toxin weapons** the Union will continue to focus on the fight against the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons. The EU will play an active role in the first biennial meeting of States on the implementation the UN Programme Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. The EU will contribute actively to the First Review Conference of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the first annual meeting of experts and of States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

(e) As regards **multilateral fora and global questions**, the EU 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 a leading role in multilateral fora on human rights, notably in the UN Commission on Human Rights and in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly. The Union will continue to give its support for the abolition of the death penalty and to the fight against torture, and will begin implementation of the measures approved by Council for furthering the aims of coherence and consistency, mainstreaming and openness in the EU's human rights and democratisation policy. The Union will pursue its objectives of an early establishment and effective functioning of the International Criminal Court, as well as of the widest possible participation in the Rome Statute.

As the EU's civilian crisis management capacity develops, the scope for interaction between EU and international organisations such as the OSCE and the Council of Europe will grow. The framework for relations between the EU and the OSCE in conflict prevention and crisis management will be further enhanced to that end. Moreover, the impact of EU enlargement on EU-OSCE relations must be taken into account; from May 2004, 25 of the 55 participating states in the OSCE will be EU members. With the same objective, cooperation between the EU and the Council of Europe will be developed.

In the *fight against terrorism*, the following work will be taken forward as a priority:

- developing a common evaluation of the terrorist threat against the Member States. To this regard, building on the 21-22 June 2002 Seville Declaration on the contribution of CFSP, including ESDP, in the fight against terrorism, and on the adoption of the CBRN programme in December of the same year, an analysis on the threat of CBRN terrorism will be carried out.
- exploring the possibly to use military or civilian capabilities to help protect civilian populations against the effects of terrorist attacks, including CBRN. To this regard a database of military assets and capabilities will be established relevant to the protection of civilian populations against the effects of terrorist attacks, including CBRN, and work will continue on determining the conditions for the Community Mechanism to be a tool for facilitating and supporting crisis management referred to in title V of the TEU.

- determining the capabilities required protecting forces deployed in EU-led crisis management operations against terrorist attacks, including CBRN.
- refining the impact of the terrorist threat on the development of military capabilities, notably within the ECAP process.
- continuing without delay the implementation of EU pilot projects on technical assistance to third countries regarding the implementation of UNSCR 1373. On the basis of a rapid evaluation of experiences gained from the pilot projects, lessons learned will inform preparation of future assistance projects in this area.

ACTES JURIDIQUES 2002

LISTE THEMATIQUE

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	REFERENCE J.O.
AFGHANISTAN			
10.12.2002	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de L'UE	art. 14 et 18§5	2002/961/PESC L 334 (11.12.2002)
25.06.2002	Nomination de M. Vendrell comme représentant spécial de l'UE	art. 14 et 18§5	02/496/PESC L 167 (26.06.2002)
27.05.2002	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'UE	art. 14 et 18§5	02/403/PESC L 139 (29.05.2002)
27.05.2002	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre d'Oussama ben Laden, des membres de l'organisation Al-Qaida ainsi que des Taliban; abrogation des positions communes 96/746/PESC, 99/727/PESC, 01/154/PESC et 01/771/PESC	art. 15	02/402/PESC L 139 (29.05.2002)
21.01.2002	Abrogation de la position commune 2001/56/PESC	art. 15	02/42/PESC L 20 (23.01.2002)
ANGOLA			
19.12.2002	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'UNITA, abrogation des positions commune 97/759/PESC et 98/425/PESC	art. 15	02/991/PESC L 348 (21.12.2002)
25.06.2002	Politique de l'UE, abrogation de la position commune 2000/391/PESC	art. 15	02/495/PESC L 167 (26.06.2002)
BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX			
19.12.2002	Participation de la Pologne aux activités de la MPUE en Bosnie-Herzégovine	art. 24	02/..../PESC L (.....)
10.12.2002	Participation de la Bulgarie, Chypre, l'Estonie, la Hongrie, l'Islande, la Lettonie, la Lituanie, la Norvège, la République slovaque, la République tchèque, la Roumanie, la Slovénie, la Suisse, la Turquie et l'Ukraine aux activités de la MPUE en Bosnie-Herzégovine	art. 24	02/..../PESC L (.....)
10.12.2002	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial dans l'ARYM	art. 14 et 18§5	02/963/PESC L 334 (11.12.2002)
10.12.2002	Mission de police de l'Union européenne	Action commune 2002/210/PESC art. 23§2	02/968/PESC L 335 (12.12.2002)
26.11.2002	Prorogation du mandat du chef de la Mission de surveillance de l'UE	art. 23§2	02/922/PESC L 321 (26.11.2002) + rectificatif L 324 (29.11.2002)
26.11.2002	Prorogation du mandat de la Mission de surveillance de l'UE	art. 14	02/921/PESC L 321 (26.11.2002) + rectificatif L 324 (29.11.2002)
21.10.2002	Nomination du représentant spécial dans l'ARYM	art. 14 et 18§5	02/832/PESC L 285 (23.10.2002)
30.09.2002	Accord relatif aux activités de la Mission de police de l'Union européenne (MPUE) en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 24	02/845/PESC JO 293 (29.10.2002)
25.06.2002	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial dans l'ARYM	art. 14 et 18§5	02/497/PESC L 167 (26.06.2002)
11.03.2002	Nomination du chef/commissaire de police de la MPUE	art. 23§2	02/212/PESC L 070 (13.03.2002)
11.03.2002	Nomination du Représentant spécial en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 14 et 18§5	02/211/PESC L 070 (13.03.2002)
11.03.2002	Création d'une Mission de police de l'UE (MPUE)	art. 14	02/210/PESC L 070 (13.03.2002) L 119 (07.05.2002)
18.02.2002	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial dans l'ARYM	art. 14 et 18§5	02/129/PESC L 047 (19.02.2002)

BIRMANIE			
21.10.2002	Prorogation position commune 96/635/PESC	art. 15	02/831/PESC L 285 (23.10.2002)
22.04.2002	Prorogation position commune 96/635/PESC	art. 15	02/310/PESC L 107 (24.04.2002)
COUR PENALE INTERNATIONALE			
20.06.2002	Modification de la Position commune 01/443/PESC	art. 15	01/474/PESC L 164 (22.06.2002)
EUROPE DU SUD-EST			
10.12.2002	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'UE	art. 14 et 18§5	02/964/PESC L 334 (11.12.2002)
GEORGIE			
21.05.2002	Renforcement de la capacité des autorités géorgiennes à appuyer et protéger la mission d'observation de l'OSCE	art. 14	02/373/PESC L 134 (22.05.2002)
IRAK			
22.07.2002	Dérogations à l'embargo	art. 15	02/599/PESC L 194 (23.07.2002)
LIBERIA			
13.06.2002	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre du Liberia	art. 15	02/457/PESC L 155 (14.06.2002)
LUTTE CONTRE LE TERRORISME			
12.12.2002	Mise à jour de la position commune 2001/931/PESC; abrogation de la position commune 2002/847/PESC	art. 15 et 34	02/976/PESC L 337 (13.12.2002)
28.10.2002	Mise à jour de la position commune 2001/931/PESC; abrogation de la position commune 2002/462/PESC	art. 15 et 34	02/847/PESC L 295 (30.10.2002)
17.06.2002	Mise à jour de la position commune 2001/931/PESC; abrogation de la position commune 2002/340/PESC	art. 15 et 34	02/462/PESC L 160 (18.06.2002)
02.05.2002	Mesures spécifiques en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme	art. 15 et 34	02/340/PESC L 116 (03.05.2002)
NIGERIA			
27.05.2002	Abrogation de la position commune 2001/373/PESC	art. 15	02/401/PESC L 139 (29.05.2002)
NON-PROLIFERATION			
11.11.2002	Contribution de l'UE à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion déstabilisatrices des armes légères et de petit calibre au Cambodge; prorogation de la décision 99/730/PESC	art. 23§2 action commune 02/589/PESC	02/904/PESC L 313 (16.11.2002)
21.10.2002	Mise en oeuvre de l'action commune 2002/589/PESC	action commune 2002/589/PESC art. 23§2	02/842/PESC L 289 (26.10.2002)
12.07.2002	Contribution de l'UE à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion déstabilisatrices des armes légères et de petit calibre et abrogation de l'action commune 1999/34/PESC	art. 14	02/589/PESC L 191 (19.07.2002)
27.05.2002	Code de conduite international contre la prolifération des missiles balistiques	art. 14	01/406/PESC L 140 (30.05.2002)
PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT			
10.12.2002	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'UE	art. 14 et 18§5	02/965/PESC L 334 (11.12.2002)
21.05.2002	Accueil temporaire de certains Palestiniens par des Etats membres de l'UE	art. 15	02/400/PESC L 138 (28.05.2002)
REGION DES GRANDS LACS			
10.12.2002	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'UE	art. 14 et 18§5	02/962/PESC L 334 (11.12.2002)
21.10.2002	Abrogation de la position commune 2001/799/PESC	art. 15	02/830/PESC L 285 (23.10.2002)

21.10.2002	Interdiction de la fourniture de certains équipements à destination de la République démocratique du Congo	art. 15	02/829/PESC L 285 (23.10.2002)
11.03.2002	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 01/83/PESC	art. 15	02/203/PESC L 68 (12.03.2002)
RUSSIE			
21.05.2002	Non-prolifération et désarmement	art. 23§2 Action commune 99/878/PESC	02/381/pesc 1 136 524.05.2002°
SIERRA LEONE			
19.12.2002	Interdiction des importations de diamants bruts	art. 15	02/992/PESC L 348 (21.12.2002)
11.01.2002	Interdiction des importations de diamants bruts	art. 15	02/22/PESC L 10 (12.01.2002)
SOMALIE			
10.12.2002	Mesures restrictives	art. 15	02/960/PESC L 334 (11.12.2002)
ZIMBABWE			
13.09.2002	Mise en oeuvre de la Position commune 2002/145/PESC	Position commune 02/754/PESC + art. 23§2	02/754/PESC L 247 (14.09.2002)
22.07.2002	Modification de la Position commune 2002/145/PESC	art. 15	02/600/PESC L 195 (24.07.2002)
18.02.2002	Mesures restrictives	art. 15	02/145/PESC L 050 (21.02.2002)

LIST OF CFSP DECLARATIONS ⁽¹⁾**2002**

Nr DECLARATION	COUNTRY CONCERNED	SUBJECT	DATE	
001	P/EU	ARGENTINA	Crisis in the country	03.01.2002
002	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	Alignment to Common Position 2001/930/CFSP	17.01.2002
003	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	Alignment to Common Position 2001/931/CFSP	14.01.2002
004	P/EU	INDIA	Attack on the Indian Parliament	15.01.2002
005*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Latest events	17.01.2002
006*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Schedule Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP	22.01.2002
007*	P/EU	HAITI	Situation in the country	23.01.2002
008*	P/EU	INDIA	Ballistic test in the Bay of Bengal	28.01.2002
009*	P/EU	SOMALIA	Resolution adopted by the 9th IGAD Summit	28.01.2002
010*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT	Alignment to Common Position 2001/443/CFSP	29.01.2002
011	P/EU	RUSSIA	Situation of the media	29.01.2002
012*	P/EU	SUDAN	Nuba mountains cease-fire agreement	31.01.2002
013	CANCELLED			
014*	P/EU	NIGERIA	Lagos accident	04.02.2002
015*	P/EU	TOGO	Political situation	06.02.2002
016*	P/EU	INDONESIA	Flooding	07.02.2002
017*	P/EU	CAMBODIA	Khmer Rouge Tribunal	19.02.2002
018*	P/EU	DRC	Inter-congolese dialogue and Sun City meeting	21.02.2002
019*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Breakdown of peace negotiations	22.02.2002
020	P/EU	MADAGASCAR	Political crisis	22.02.2002
021	P/EU	MADAGASCAR	Recent events	25.02.2002
022	P/EU	ALBANIA	New government	25.02.2002
023*	P/EU	SRI LANKA	Cease-fire	25.02.2002
024*	P/EU	MOLUCCAS	Peace agreement	25.02.2002
025*	P/EU	MANO RIVER	Mano River Union Summit	26.02.2002
026	P/EU	ANGOLA	Death of Jonas Savimbi	27.02.2002
027	P/EU	SUDAN	Bombing of civilian targets	28.02.2002
028*	P/EU	CAMBODIA	Commune elections in Cambodia	1.03.02
029	P/EU	KOSOVO	Election of the President and government	5.03.02
030*	P/EU	GEORGIA	Parliamentary elections in Abkhazia	12.03.2002
031*	P/EU	MANO RIVER	Mano River Union Summit	12.03.2002
032	P/EU	BiH	Constitutional Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.03.2002
033*	P/EU	ZIMBABWE	Restrictive measures	18.03.2002
034*	P/EU	COMOROS	Elections and process of national reconciliation	18.03.2002
035*	P/EU	DRC	Recent events in Democratic Republic of Congo	22.03.2002

036	/EU	CONGO	Presidential election in the Republic of the Congo	22.03.2002
037	/EU	DRC	Common position on EU support for Lusaka cease-fire agreement	25.03.2002
038*	/EU	SAO TOME/ PRINCIPE	Legislative elections	26.03.2002
039*	/EU	BURMA	Visit of Razala	26.03.2002
040*	P/EU	NIGERIA	Safiya Hussaini	27.03.2002
041*	P/EU	KYRGYZSTAN	Incidents in Kyrgyzstan	28.03.2002
042	P/EU	FRY/KOSOVO	Release of Kosovo Albanian detainees by the authorities in Belgrade	27.03.2002
043	P/EU	KAZAKHSTAN	The Zhakiyanov case	31.03.2002
044*	P/EU	UKRAINE	Parliamentary elections	10.04.2002
045*	P/EU	ANGOLA	Signature memorandum	17.04.2002
046*	P/EU	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT	Entry into force of the ICC Statute	11.04.2002
047	P/EU	KOREA	Visit to Pyongyang	11.04.2002
048*	P/EU	ETHIOPIA/ERITREA	Boundary Commission Decision	15.04.2002
049*	P/EU	MADAGASCAR	Deterioration of the situation	17.04.2002
050	P/EU	MADAGASCAR	Dakar agreement	22.04.2002
051	P/EU	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Constitutional Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.04.2002
052*	P/EU	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Bosnia and Herzegovina's accession to the Council of Europe	24.04.2002
053*	P/EU	GUATEMALA	Fourth anniversary of the murder of Bishop Gerardi	24.04.2002
054	P/EU	MIDDLE EAST	Peace Process	24.04.2002
055*	P/EU	DRC	Outcome of the meeting of the inter-congolese dialogue	30.04.2002
056	P/EU	BURMA/MYANMAR	Extension of the common position on Burma/Myanmar	30.04.2002
057	P/EU	LIBERIA	Case of Liberian Lawyer Taiwan Gongloe	30.04.2002
058*	P/EU	BURUNDI	Situation in Burundi	03.05.2002
059	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	Alignment to Common Position 2002/340/PESC	16.05.2002
060*	P/EU	MADAGASCAR	Situation in Madagascar	16.05.2002
061*	P/EU	NEPAL	Situation in Nepal	08.05.2002
062*	P/EU	BURMA	Release of Aung San Suu Kyi	08.05.2002
063	P/EU	BELARUS	OSCE relations	08.05.2002
064*	EU	USA	US position towards ICC	14.05.2002
065	EU	IRAQ	Meetings between M. Naji Sabri et M. Kofi Annan	20.05.2002
066	P/EU	INDIA	Terrorist attack	15.05.2002
067	P/EU	INDONESIA	Joint statement	17.05.2002
068	P/EU	COMOROS	Elections	17.05.2002
069*	P/EU	INDIA/PAKISTAN	Latest tensions	22.05.2002
070*	P/EU	DRC	Events in Kisangani	23.05.2002
071*	P/EU	LIBERIA	Situation in Liberia	24.05.2002
072	P/EU	US-RUSSIA	Reduction in nuclear arms arsenals	24.05.2002
073*	P/EU	MALI	Presidential elections	07.06.2002
074*	P/EU	KAZAKHSTAN	Recent attacks against the independent media	29.05.2002
075*	P/EU	LESOTHO	Elections	06.06.2002
076*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Elections	29.05.2002
077*	P/EU	BELARUS	OSCE relations	04.06.2002
078*	P/EU	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Human rights	10.06.2002
079*	P/EU	MALAWI	Amendment to constitution	19.06.2002
080*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	Alignment to Common Position 2002/462/CFSP	18.06.2002
081*	P/EU	SRI LANKA	Peace process	19.06.2002

	CE	INDIA-PAKISTAN	Tensions between the countries	21.06.2002
	CE	MIDDLE EAST	Crisis in the region	21.06.2002
082*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT	Alignment to Common Position 2002/474/CFSP	24.06.2002
083*	P/EU	SUDAN	Situation in Southern Sudan	25.06.2002
084*	P/EU	ALBANIA	The election of Mr Moisiu as President of the Republic of Albania	27.06.2002
085*	EU	HUMAN RIGHTS	Declaration on the occasion of the International Day in support of victims of torture	25.06.2002
086*	P/EU	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT	Declaration to mark the entry into force of the Rome Statute of the ICC	01.07.2002
087*	P/EU	NICARAGUA	Situation in the country	28.06.2002
088*	P/EU	AFRICAN UNION	The African Union	09.07.2002
089*	P/EU	BOLIVIA	Elections	05.07.2002
090*	P/EU	SIERRA LEONE	Inauguration of President Kabbah	12.07.2002
091	P/EU	AFGHANISTAN	Death of Afghan Vice President	09.07.2002
092*	P/EU	MADAGASCAR	Reconciliation process	10.07.2002
093	P/EU	MALAYSIA	Appeal by Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim	12.07.2002
094*	P/EU	HAITI	Report of the Commission of Inquiry	19.07.2002
095*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Presidential election of Alvaro Uribe	08.08.2002
096*	P/EU	GEORGIA	Recent attack on the Liberty Institute in Tbilisi	22.07.2002
097*	P/EU	SUDAN	Peace talks	23.07.2002
098	EU	MONTENEGRO	Media and electoral legislation	27.07.2002
099	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	DISARMAMENT	Alignment to Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP	30.07.2002
100	P/EU	EGYPT	Trial against Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim and others	30.07.2002
101	P/EU	SYRIA	Human Rights	08.08.2002
102	P/EU	SOUTHERN SERBIA	Municipal elections	30.07.2002
103	P/EU	RWANDA	Agreement between Rwanda and DRC	30.07.2002
104	P/EU	LIBERIA	Human rights situation	30.07.2002
105*	P/EU	NAGORNO KARABAKH	Forthcoming presidential elections	02.08.2002
106	P/EU	TURKEY	Efforts towards Accession Partnership	06.08.2002
107	P/EU	BURUNDI	Bombing of Bujumbura by armed groups	05.08.2002
108*	P/EU	BOLIVIA	Inauguration President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada	07.08.2002
109*	P/EU	PAKISTAN	Violence in Kashmir	07.08.2002
110	P/EU	CAMEROON	Elections in Cameroon	07.08.2002
111*	P/EU	GEORGIA	Recent violations of Georgian airspace	12.08.2002
112*	P/EU	KAZAKHSTAN	Trial of Mr Zhakiyanov	12.08.2002
113*	P/EU	INDONESIA	Outcome of People's Consultative Assembly (MPR)	16.08.2002
114*	P/EU	SUDAN	Donors/UN urgent call for unimpeded humanitarian access	14.08.2002
115*	P/EU	SRI LANKA	Recent progress in the peace process	20.08.2002
116*	P/EU	TIMOR	Human rights tribunal	21.08.2002
117*	P/EU	BELARUS	Law on freedom of conscience and religious organisations	26.08.2002
118	P/EU	KOSOVO	Recent arrests in Kosovo	20.08.2002
119*	P/EU	NIGERIA	Death sentence by stoning of Amina Lawal	21.08.2002
120*	P/EU	RUSSIA (CHECHNYA AND DAGESTAN)	The kidnapping of humanitarian aid workers in Northern Caucasus	26.08.2002
121	P/EU	GEORGIA	Violations of Georgian Airspace	28.08.2002
122*	P/EU	SUDAN	Death sentences	30.08.2002
123	P/EU	JAPAN	Visit of PM Koizumi to North Korea	02.09.2002

124*	P/EU	SUDAN	Suspension of Peace Negotiations	05.09.2002
125*	P/EU	ANGOLA	Peace process	06.09.2002
126*	P/EU	DRC	Luanda agreement	12.09.2002
127*	P/EU	CHINA/TIBET	Visit by representatives of the Dalai Lama to China	12.09.2002
128*	P/EU	INDIA	Killing of Mushtaq Ahmed Lone	18.09.2002
129*	P/EU	BELARUS	Belarus – OSCE relations	17.09.2002
130	P/EU	FYROM	Parliamentary elections	17.09.2002
131*	P/EU	KOREA	Visit of Japanese PM to North Korea	19.09.2002
132	P/EU	ISRAEL	Middle East Peace Process	20.09.2002
133	P/EU	COTE D'IVOIRE	Violence against the Government	24.09.2002
134*	EU	CUBA	Accession to NPT	27.09.2002
135	P/EU	BURUNDI	Événements au Gitega	25.09.2002
136*	P/EU	PAKISTAN	Attack in Karachi	26.09.2002
137*	P/EU	INDE	Attack in Gandhinagar	26.09.2002
140*	P/EU	MEXICO	Fight against corruption	27.09.2002
		HUMAN RIGHTS	Council Declaration on Death penalty and particularly cruel forms of execution	30.09.2002
141*	P/EU	BELIZE/GUATEMALA	Territorial differendum	03.10.2002
142*	P/EU	BELARUS	Freedom of media and freedom of expression	04.10.2002
143	P/EU	FRY/Kosovo	SRSJ Steiner's 7-point plan for Mitrovica	04.10.2002
144*	P/EU	SUDAN	Humanitarian situation	04.10.2002
145	P/EU	SLOVAKIA	Parliamentary elections	08.10.2002
146*	P/EU	VENEZUELA	Polarized political situation in Venezuela	09.10.2002
147*	P/EU	BURUNDI	Outcome of Regional Summit on Burundi (Dar es Salaam on 7-10-02)	10.10.2002
149	P/EU	FRY/SERBIA	Second Round of the Serbian Presidential elections	10.10.2002
150*	P/EU	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Assembly elections	11.10.2002
151*	P/EU	NEPAL	Situation in Nepal	11.10.2002
152*	P/EU	BURMA/MYANMAR	Recent politically motivated detentions	11.10.2002
153*	P/EU	JAMAICA	Elections	14.10.2002
154*	P/EU	SUDAN	Resumption of peace negotiations	14.10.2002
155*	P/EU	PAKISTAN	General Elections	15.10.2002
156*	P/EU	INDIA	Withdrawal of troops from Indo-Pakistani border	18.10.2002
157*	P/EU	DRC	Ongoing fighting in eastern and north-eastern areas	22.10.2002
158*	P/EU	NORTH KOREA	North Korea Nuclear Programme	18.10.2002
159*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	BURMA/MYANMAR	Alignment to Common Position 2002/831/CFSP	28.10.2002
160*	P/EU	SOMALIE	Cessation des hostilités	31.10.2002
161*	P/EU	CENT.AFRICAN REP.	Attempted coup	30.10.2002
162*	P/EU	BRÉSIL	Election présidentielle	29.10.2002
163*	P/EU	TOGO	Parliamentary elections	05.11.2002
164*	P/EU	SUDAN	Unimpeded Humanitarian access	6.11.2002
165	P/EU	INDONESIA	Cessation of hostilities between the Government of Indonesia and GAM	4.11.2002
166	P/EU	BAHRAIN	Elections	5.11.2002
167*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	Alignment to Common Position 2002/847/CFSP	11.11.2002
168*	P/EU	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	L'assassinat du Dr Benoît Dacoury-Tabley	15.11.2002
169	P/EU	IRAQ	Security Council Resolution 1441 (Iraq)	14.11.2002

CANCELLED				
170				
171*	P/EU	NORTHERN CAUCASUS	Kidnapping of humanitarian aid workers	20.11.2002
172	P/EU	PAKISTAN	Election of new Prime Minister	22.11.2002
173*	P/EU	SYRIA	Release of Riad al Turk	21.11.2002
174 *	P/EU	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Terrorist attacks	26.11.2002
175 *	P/EU	ANGOLA	Conclusion of the Peace Process	02.12.2002
176*	P/EU	ECUADOR	Presidential election	26.11.2002
177 *	P/EU	NIGERIA/CAMEROON	Ruling concerning land and maritime boundaries	02.12.2002
178*	P/EU	BURUNDI	Signing of a cease-fire	04.12.2002
180 *	P/EU	SOMALIA	Peace process	06.12.2002
181	P/EU	MOLDOVA	The Transnistria conflict	04.12.2002
182	P/EU	CROATIA	National Minorities Law	06.12.2002
183 *	P/EU	DRC	Situation in Ituri	11.12.2002
185 *	P/EU	CEN.AFRICAN REP.	State of insecurity	10.12.2002
186*	P/EU	TURKMENISTAN	Violence	10.12.02
187	P/EU	INDONESIA	Cessation of hostilities	9.12.02
188	P/EU	HUMAN RIGHTS	Efforts to prevent and eradicate torture	11.12.02
189*	P/EU	HUMAN RIGHTS	International Convention against torture	19.12.02
190 *	P/EU	DRC	Situation in Pool region	16.12.02
192 *	P/EU	DRC	Inter-Congolese negotiations in Pretoria	17.12.02
193 *	P/EU	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Acts of violence	18.12.02
194	EU	HONG KONG	SAR Government's proposal to implement Art. 23 of the basic law	17.12.02
195	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	Alignment to Common Position 2002/976/CFSP	23.12.02
196 *	P/EU	EQUAT. GUINEA	Elections	18.12.02
197 *	P/EU	NEPAL	Human rights	18.12.02
198*	P/EU	AFGHANISTAN	Kabul	22.12.02
199*	P/EU	MADAGASCAR	Elections parlementaires	23.12.02
200*	P/EU	ZIMBABWE	Arrest of Trade Union Leaders	20.12.02
201*	P/EU	VENEZUELA	Internal Situation	23.12.02
202*	P/EU	SOUTH KOREA	Presidential Elections in ROK	20.12.02
203	P/EU	HONG KONG	Implementation of Article 23 of the Basic Law	23.12.02
204	P/EU	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Police mission	31.12.02

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 – 2002

DATE	SUBJECT
11/1/2002	ISRAEL: affair KARINE-A
14/1/2002	GUINNEE-BISSAU: Recent evolution in the country
22/1/2002	ANGOLA: Zimbabwe
22/1/2002	YUGOSLAVIA: Kosovar Albanian prisoners
23/1/2002	ZIMBABWE: Observation of the elections
24/1/2002	INDIA: Ballistic tests
25/1/2002	CAMBODIA: Election-related violence
28/1/2002	LEBANON: Death penalty
29/1/2002	MOLDOVA: Reaction on the demonstration in the Central Square of Chisinau
31/1/2002	UGANDA: Death penalty
.../1/2002	LIBYA: Human Rights
.../1/2002	EGYPT, IRAN, LIBYA, SYRIA: draft code of conduct on non-proliferation of ballistic missiles
01/02/2002	CHINA: case of Gong Shenliang
05/2/2002	KENYA: Somalia
07/2/2002	THAILAND: Death penalty
08/2/2002	ETHIOPIA: Somalia
11/02/2002	NIGERIA: Application of Death Penalty
11/02/2002	DJIBOUTI: Somalia
14/02/2002	HAITI: cooperation with Haiti
15/02/2002	RUSSIA: mines antipersonnel
15/02/2002	MOZAMBIQUE: Zimbabwe
15/02/2002	SOUTH AFRICA: Zimbabwe
18/02/2002	NAMIBIA: Zimbabwe
18/02/2002	SEYCHELLES: Zimbabwe
18/02/2002	DRC: Zimbabwe
18/02/2002	JAPAN: recent executions and death penalty
19/02/2002	BELARUS: human rights
20/02/2002	MALAWI: Zimbabwe
21/02/2002	LESOTHO: Zimbabwe
26/02/2002	NIGERIA: Zimbabwe
26/02/2002	BOTSWANA: Zimbabwe
02/03/2002	RUSSIA: Tchetchenie
04/03/2002	GEORGIA: Death penalty. Tracy Housel Case
05/03/2002	FRY: Albanian prisoners
05/03/2002	ZAMBIA: Zimbabwe
06/03/2002	MOZAMBIQUE: Zimbabwe
07/03/2002	NAMIBIA: Zimbabwe
07/03/2002	DRC: Zimbabwe
08/03/2002	VIETNAM: Rapatriement des montagnards vietnamiens du Cambodge
12/03/2002	AZERBAIJAN: réserve à l'égard de la convention sur le déplacement de personnes condamnées
12/03/2002	SUDAN: Bombing of civilian targets
13/03/2002	VANUATU: signature et ratification du status de la cour pénale internationale

14/03/2002	INDONESIA: establishment of ad hoc human rights tribunals
18/03/2002	Director general of the OPCW executive council
18/03/2002	ISRAEL: Sécurité des représentations à Ramallah
15/03/2002	ANGOLA: Zimbabwe
16/03/2002	ANGOLA: Military, Political and Humanitarian situation in the country
19/03/2002	MAURITANIA: illégalisation d'une partie politique et situation dans la prison Cheik Melanine
19/03/2002	UGANDA: Ratification of statute of ICC
20/03/2002	SRI LANKA: Handing over of the report of the EU Election Observation Mission
26/03/2002	MYANMAR: Visit of Razali
29/03/2002	KAZAKHSTAN: OSCE budget and scales of contributions
30/03/2002	TUNISIE: affaires Hammami, Taamallha et Madouri
04/04/2002	SRI LANKA: Political situation
09/04/2002	LIBAN: poussée de la tension et réaction du gouvernement
11/04/2002	ISRAEL: protection consulaire ressortissants européens
15/04/2002	KAZAKHSTAN: Zhakiyanov case
15/04/2002	BURMA: back Razali's visit to Burma/Myanmar
16/04/2002	UGANDA: draft optional protocol to the international Convention against Torture
16/04/2002	ZAMBIA: draft resolution on Zimbabwe
22/04/2002	SYRIA: députés arrêtés et 8 autres arrêtés pour des raisons politiques
23/04/2002	VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA: montagnards
23/04/2002	RWANDA: arrestation de l'ancien président Paste
25/04/2002	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: universality of BTWC
09/05/2002	ISRAEL: several demarches about the church of Nativity
13/05/2002	CHINA: Human Rights
16/05/2002	KAZAKHSTAN: Zakiyanov case
17/05/2002	THAILAND: Documents et passeports falsifiés
18/05/2002	RUSSIA: racist incidents
24/05/2002	GUATEMALA: Human Rights
28/05/2002	ISRAEL: Accès aux territoires palestiniens
28/05/2002	IRAN: Restrictions on freedom of expression – case of Mr. Pourzand
31/05/2002	UKRAINE: OSCE projects coordinator's office in Kiev
03/06/2002	RWANDA: arrest of former president Bizimungu
05/06/2002	ALGERIA/MOROCCO/WESTERN SAHARA: questions humanitaires
11/06/2002	PHILIPPINES: Strasbourg Convention on transfer of convicted persons
12/06/2002	SOUTH AFRICA: Situation in Burundi
12/06/2002	GABON: Situation in Burundi
12/06/2002	ANDORRA: Adoption of protocol on torture
12/06/2002	SOUTH KOREA: Adoption of protocol on torture
12/06/2002	BENIN: Response on electoral support
13/06/2002	HAITI: Assassinat du citoyen suédois Hennig
14/06/2002	AUSTRALIA: Adoption of protocol on torture
17/06/2002	SYRIA: Détention de citoyens communautaires
17/06/2002	NIGERIA: Position of Nigeria against torture
19/06/2002	UNITED STATES: ICC and ASPA BILL
20/06/2002	LIBAN: L'affaire Hindi, Bassil et Younes
20/06/2002	AUSTRALIA: ICC

21/06/2002	ETHIOPIA: protocol on torture
24/06/2002	ANGOLA: protocol on torture
25/06/2002	UGANDA: protocol on torture
25/06/2002	UNITED STATES: ICC – ASPA legislation
25/06/2002	JAPAN: protocol on torture
25/06/2002	ISRAEL: démarche confidentielle (raisons humanitaires)
25/06/2002	ETHIOPIA: Ottawa Convention on Antipersonnel landmines
26/06/2002	NAMIBIA: ratification of the Rome statute
26/06/2002	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, HOLY SEE, ANGOLA, EGYPT, MOZAMBIQUE, MAURITANIA, NAMIBIA, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, HAITI, ANDORRA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TANZANIA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, AZERBAIJAN, GUYANA, KIRIBATI, TAJIKISTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, CAMEROON, GABON, KAZAKHSTAN: Universalisation of BTWC
26/06/2002	UNITED STATES: ICC and ASPA
27/06/2002	RUSSIA: refugees from Tchetchenia
28/06/2002	MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, SOUTH AFRICA: Zimbabwe
28/06/2002	MYANMAR: BTWC universalization
28/06/2002	UNITED STATES: Cour pénale internationale et ASPA
.../06/2002	GUATEMALA: Human rights
01/07/2002	RUSSIA: draft protocol on torture
02/07/2002	SURINAME: human rights
02/07/2002	GUINEE EQUATORIALE: droits de l'homme
05/07/2002	ETHIOPIA: events in Tepi and Awassa
12/07/2002	CROATIA/YUGOSLAVIA: visit to Sarajevo by presidents Mesic and Kostunica
12/07/2002	MALAWI/MOZAMBIQUE/SOUTH AFRICA: Zimbabwe
15/07/2002	CROATIA: contribution of the country to a peaceful climate in the region
15/07/2002	GHANA: adoption of protocol to the UN Convention against torture
19/07/2002	CHINA: North Korea
24/07/2002	SUDAN: death penalty
25/07/2002	PAKISTAN: draft constitutional changes
30/07/2002	CUBA: EU common position
30/07/2002	KENYA : Upcoming elections
02/08/2002	RWANDA: human rights situation
04/08/2002	PALESTINA/GAZA Strip: two death sentences
06/08/2002	IRAN: Pourzand case
07/08/2002	ISRAEL: acces to and free movement in the Occupied Territories
14/08/2002	IRAN: closure of reformist paper
16/08/2002	UGANDA: situation in Eastern DRC
19/08/2002	SUDAN: death penalty
20/08/2002	ISRAEL: house demolition
21/08/2002	SWAZILAND: purchase of aircrafts
23/08/2002	NEPAL: elections
27/08/2002	RUSSIA: Ammunition disposal in Transnistria
27/08/2002	CAMEROON: legislative and municipal elections
28/08/2002	MALAYSIA: arrests of refugees*
28/08/2002	PHILIPPINES: death penalty
29/08/2002	ERITREA: terrorist entities in the country
30/08/2002	INDONESIA: case of the murder of Sander Thoenes

12/09/2002	ERITREA: démarche ICOC (International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation)
13/09/2002	MALI: global démarche ICOC
13/09/2002	GABON: Universalization of the Ottawa Convention
13/09/2002	BELARUS/ BRUNEI/ LAOS: Universalization of the Ottawa Convention
16/09/2002	UKRAINE: Universalization of the Ottawa Convention
16/09/2002	HAITI/ KYRGYZ REPUBLIC: Universalization of the Ottawa Convention
16/09/2002	NIGERIA/ JORDAN/ KUWAIT: ICOC global démarche
16/09/2002	KAZAKHASTAN/ IRAQ/ LIBYA: Universalization of the Ottawa Convention
16/09/2002	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/ LIBYA: ICOC global démarche
16/09/2002	SRI LANKA: Universalization of the Ottawa Convention
16/09/2002	MOZAMBIQUE: weaknesses in legal sector and spread of corruption and crime
17/09/2002	SYRIA: Human Rights
17/09/2002	CROATIA: démarche ICOC
18/09/2002	PERU: démarche ICOC
18/9/2002	BAHRAIN/ EAST TIMOR/ MAURITIUS/ MONGOLIA/ SEYCHELLES/ YEMEN : Démarche ICOC
18/09/2002	PANAMA: démarche ICOC
18/09/2002	COSTA RICA: Human rights
20/09/2002	ETHIOPIA: démarche ICOC
23/09/2002	UZBEKISTAN: Death of Avazov an Alimov
27/09/2002	TAJKISTAN: refugee refoulement
.../09/2002	ARMENIA/ AZERBAIJAN/ BUTHAN/ CHINA/ CUBA/ ESTONIA/ GEORGIA/ INDIA/ IRAN/ ISRAEL/ KUWAIT/ LATVIA/ LEBANON/ MOROCCO/ PAKISTAN/ REPUBLIC OF KOREA/ RUSSIAN FEDERATION/ SAUDI ARABIA/ SINGAPORE/ SYRIA/ TURKEY/ UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/ UNITED STATES/ FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA/ CYPRUS/ INDONESIA/ LITHUANIA/ POLAND/ SUDAN: Universalization of the Ottawa Convention
.../09/2002	KAZAKHSTAN/ ZIMBABWE/ VENEZUELA/ SUDAN/ UKRAINE/ DRC/ URUGUAY/ MAROCCO/ FYROM/ TUNESIA/ THE HOLY SEE/ CAMEROON/ ARMENIA/ ALGERIA/ BENIN/ BHUTAN/ BOLIVIA/ BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA/ BULGARIA/ BURKINA FASO/ CHILE/ CYPRUS/ ESTONIA/ FRY/ GHANA/ KENYA/ LATVIA/ LIECHTENSTEIN/ LITHUANIA/ MEXICO/ MONACO/ MOZAMBIQUE/ NEPAL/ NICARAGUA/ RUMANIA/ SINGAPORE/ SLOVAKIA/ SLOVENIA/ TANZANIA/ THAILAND/ UGANDA/ ZAMBIA/ ANGOLA/ BELARUS/ COLOMBIA/ EQUADOR/ IVORY COAST/ NAMIBIA/ OMAN/ PHILIPPINES/ QATAR/ SENEGAL/ SRI LANKA : démarche in support of ICOC
.../09/2002	ETHIOPIA/UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/ERITREA/ EGYPT/LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES/QATAR/ DJIBOUTI/SUDAN/KENYA/SAUDI-ARABIA/YEMEN/ LIBYA : Démarche on peace process in Somalia
01/10/2002	DRC: Implementation of Pretoria Agreement
02/10/2002	LEBANON: closure of MTV TV-Station
03-05/10/2002	INDIA/ CUBA/ UGANDA/ CAMEROON/ AUSTRALIA/ BRAZIL/MEXICO/ SENEGAL/ GHANA :Démarche on optional protocol to CAT
04/10/2002	UGANDA: Luanda agreement
04/10/2002	DPKO/DRC: Implementation of Pretoria Agreement
04/10/2002	JAPAN: Death penalty of prisoners by hanging
07/10/2002	BURUNDI: Graves événements près de Gitega
07-08/10/2002	MALAYSIA/ R.of KOREA/ OMAN: Draft optional protocol to CAT
09/10/2002	COTE D'IVOIRE: crisis in the country
09-13/10/2002	CHINA/ THAILAND/ PAKISTAN/ ETHIOPIA/ NEW ZEALAND/ PERU/ SUDAN/ ZIMBABWE/ JAPAN/ ALGERIA/ BENIN/ RUSSIA/ URUGUAY/ KUWAIT: Optional protocol to CAT
14-17/10/2002	SAUDI ARABIA/ SOUTH AFRICA/ VIETNAM/ SINGAPORE : Optional protocol to CAT
10/10/2002	COTE D'IVOIRE: dégradation de la situation politique, militaire et sociale
11/10/2002	BELARUS: Démarches concerning a) Law on freedom of conscience b) Freedom of media and freedom of expression c) Anticipation of a request to allow HOMS to visit prof. Bandazhevsky in jail
14/10/2002	ECUADOR: démarche on ICC
14/10/2002	BELIZE: constitutional amendments
15/10/2002	RUSSIA: Technical amendment to UNSCR 1267 AND 1390

15/10/2002	CROATIA: Bobetko case
16/10/2002	CHINA: Human Rights
16/10/2002	CHINA: Human Rights
18/10/2002	NIGERIA: Death sentences by stoning
22/10/2002	PALESTINA/GAZA Strip: Death penalties
24/10/2002	ANGOLA: Ratification of the chemical weapons convention
25/10/2002	FRY: Presidential elections
26/10/2002	CONGO: Death Penalty
31/10/2002	IVORY COAST: Support ICoC
.../10/2002	QUATAR, IRAN, NIGERIA, ZAMBIA: Draft protocol to CAT
10-11/2002	CONGO, LEBANON, DRC, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, RWANDA, ANDORRA, AFGHANISTAN, BHUTAN, EGYPT, ISRAEL, MARSHALL ISLANDS, ST KITTS AND NEVIS, SYRIA, THAILAND, TUVALU : Universality of the Chemical Weapons Convention
01/11/2002	CAMBODGE, BOTSWANA, TOGO: Adoption du protocole facultatif à la convention contre la torture
11/11/2002	PALESINA: passing of death sentences
12/11/2002	CONGO: Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques
13/11/2002	TUNISIA: human rights situation
14/11/2002	UKRAINE: media situation
14/11/2002	ISRAEL: settler harassment and violence against Palestinan civilians
15/11/2002	HONDURAS: killing of street children
16/11/2002	COTE D'IVOIRE: déclaration sur la crise dans le pays
20/11/2002	CAPE VERDE, SAO TOME E PRINCIPE: chemical weapons convention
20/11/2002	BURMA: political prisoners
21/11/2002	ANGOLA, COTE D'IVOIRE, OMAN, PHILIPPINES, QATAR, SRI LANKA: ratification du statut de Rome
22/11/2002	SENEGAL: Groupe de contact international sur le Liberia
25/11/2002	SUDAN: troop build up in east Sudan
26/11/2002	CHECHNYA: Return of IDPs from Ingushetia
26/11/2002	SWAZILAND: threats tp the independence of the judiciary
28/11/2002	LAOS: death sentences of drug traffickers in Laos
29/11/2002	TOGO: parliamentary elections
.../11/2002	AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, CHILE, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, KENYA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOZAMBIQUE, PAKISTAN, TANZANIA, THAILAND, VIETNAM, CUBA, AZERBAIJAN, ETHIOPIA, KUWAIT, MOROCCO, DRC, LIBYA, GEORGIA, SUDAN, KAZAKHSTAN, GABON, JAMAICA, RWANDA, MAURITANIA, LAOS: support of ICOC
.../11/2002	ALBANIA, ANGOLA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BURKINA FASO, CAPE VERDE, CHILE, CHINA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CZECH REPUBLIC, EGYPT, GEORGIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MONACO, MAROCCO, NICARAGUA, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, QATAR, REP. OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAO TOME E PRINCIPE, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, SYRIA, THAILAND, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, VIETNAM, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, JAMAICA, KYRGYSZTAN, MALTA, BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BARBADOS, GUATEMALA, SAINT LUCIA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, YEMEN, ALGERIA, BANGLADESH, INDIA, IRAN, LITHUANIA, MOZAMBIQUE, TUNESIA, : Rome statute of the ICC
5/12/2002	SUDAN: troop build up in East Sudan
10/12/2002	ARMENIA: media situation
13/12/2002	CHINA: Death sentences in Tibet
13/12/2002	FRY: ICTY Cooperation
16/12/2002	CHECHNYA: return of IDPs from Ingushetia
18/12/2002	ISRAEL: IDF destruction of Palestinian infrastructure
18/12/2002	CHECHNYA: Joint EU-US demarche on the mandate of the OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya
19/12/2002 + 21/12/2002	WESTERN SAHARA: moroccan prisoners of war
23/12/2002	NORTH KOREA: nuclear facilities

23/12/2002	CHECHNYA: return of IDPs from Ingushetia
27/12/2002	NORTH KOREA: Russian views of situation in North Korea
30/12/2002	TURKEY: note verbal on Cyprus's eligibility for EU membership
31/12/2002	ZIMBABWE: breach of Vienna Convention

**DIALOGUE POLITIQUE AVEC LES PAYS ASSOCIES
(PECOs, Chypre, Malte, Turquie)
REUNIONS TENUES en 2002**

	Niveau Chefs d'Etat	Niveau ministériel	Niveau Hauts fonctionnaires	Niveau experts
1er semestre 2002 (ES)		19.02.02 804/02 (Estonie) 19.02.02 854/02 (Lettonie) 19.02.02 904/02 (Littuanie) 12.03.02 1804/02 (Roumanie) 12.03.02 2009/02+7187/02 (Rép. Slovaque) 15.04.02 957/02 (Slovénie) 16.04.02 (Turquie)	08.01.02 (4) 01.03.02 (1)(2)(3)(4) (informelle) 17.05.02 (4)	[8]
2e semestre 2002 (DK)		18.11.02 1735/02 (Rép. Tchèque) 18.11.02 1916/02 (Bulgarie) 18.11.02 1516/02 (Hongrie) 18.11.02 1425/02 (Pologne)	12.07.02 (4) 17-18.10.02 (1)(2)(3)(4) (informelle)ACN VIL170/02 31.10.02 (4)	[7]

- (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 2002

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

AELE/EEE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		12.03.02 1604/02		[6]
2e sem. 02 (DK)		22.10.02 1609/02		[7]
AFRIQUE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		28.11.02 15197/02	24-25.09.02 12533/02 25-26.11.02 15114/02	
ALBANIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		12.03.02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)				
ALGERIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		05.06.02		
AMERIQUE LATINE ET CARAÏBES				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)	17.05.02 8802/02		29/30.01.02 1151/02 11/12.03.02 1152/02 25/26.04.02 1153/02	[1]
2e sem. 02 (DK)				
ARMENIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		30.09.02 12458/02	8-10.10.02	
ARYM				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		16.04.02		[1]
2e sem. 02 (DK)				[1]
ASEAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)			16.05.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)		31.7-1.8.02	20-22.11.02	
ASIE-EUROPE (ASEM)				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)	23-24.09.02			

AUSTRALIE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		31.01.02		[1]
2e sem. 02 (DK)		31.07.02		
AZERBAÏDJAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		30.09.02 12459/02	8-10.10.02	
BRESIL				
Niveau et Composition:				Experts
2e sem. 02 (DK)				[2]
CANADA				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)	08.05.02 + 8664/02 + 8492/1/02	6.03.02	22.02.02	[8]
2e sem. 02 (DK)	19.12.02 15860/02	7.10.02	15.09.05	[15]
CEDEAO/ECOWAS				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)			9.04.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)		29.11.02 15405/02 0094/03		
CHINE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)			18.06.02	[2]
2e sem. 02 (DK)	24.09.02 12335/02	12.09.02	18.11.02 5.11.02	[3]
COMMUNAUTE ANDINE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres		
1er sem. 02 (ES)	18.05.02 8804/02			
2e sem. 02 (DK)		14.09.02		
CONSEIL DE COOPERATION DU GOLFE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)		28.02.02 3502/02	05.02.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)		14.09.02		
COREE DU SUD				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires,	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)			27.03.02 18.06.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)	24.09.02 12334/02	30.07.02		[2]
COREE DU NORD				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)			15-18.06.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)		01.08.02		

CROATIE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)		19.02.02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)				
CUBA				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)			14.11.02	
ETATS UNIS				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)	25.02.02	10.04.02	22.01.02 (troika+"15")	[21]
2e sem. 02 (DK)		13.09.02 18.12.02	08.07.02	[14]
GEORGIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		30.09.02 12462/02	8-10.10.02 28.11.02	
GROUPE DE RIO				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		13.09.02		
GROUPE DE SAN JOSE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
1er sem. 02 (ES)		18.05.02 8806/02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)		13..09.02		
INDE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		14.02.02	02.05.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)		10.10.02 12994/02	16.09.02	[2]
INDONESIE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		24.09.02	7/8.11.02	
IRAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)			04.02.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)			10.09.02	[1]
ISRAËL				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		23.04.02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)		21.10.02 13329/02		

JAPON				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)			28.03.02	[4]
2e sem. 02 (DK)	08.07.02 10853/02			[4]
JORDANIE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)		10.06.02 9703/02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)				
KAZAKHSTAN				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		23.07.02 11252/02	10-14.06.02	
KIRGHIZSTAN				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		23.07.02 11251/02	10-14.06.02	
MERCOSUR				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)	17.05.02 8803/02			
2e sem. 02 (DK)		14.09.02		
MEXIQUE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)	18.05.02 8805/02	13.05.02 3855/02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)			3.10.02	
MOLDOVA				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)		16.04.02 7927/02 07.06.02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)				
NIGERIA				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)			11.06.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)				
NON ALIGNES				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		15.09.02		
NOUVELLE ZELANDE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		06.05.02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)		20.09.02		

OCI				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		14.09.02		
OLP				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)		23.04.02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)				
OUZBEKISTAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		29.01.02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)			10-14.06.02	
PAKISTAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)			16.03.02 (ad hoc) 19.03.02 (ad hoc)	
2e sem. 02 (DK)				
PROCESSUS DE BARCELONE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)		22+23.04.02 8254/02	06.02.02 04.04.02 12.06.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)			18.09.02	
RUSSIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)	29.05.02 9424/02	2.04.02 15.04.02 7926/02	20.02.02 15.03.02	[14]
2e sem. 02 (DK)	11.11.02	13.09.02 17.10.02	2.10.02 9.12.02	[14]
SADC				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)			25+26.04.02 8546/02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)		7/8.11.02 14100/02		[1]
SOUDAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)			05.02.02 12.03.02 04.06.02	
2e sem. 02 (DK)			9-10.12.02	
SRI LANKA				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)			14-17.10.02	

TURKMENISTAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		29.01.02		
2e sem. 02 (DK)				
UKRAINE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)		10.01.02 11.03.02 7026/02	30.05.02	[5]
2e sem. 02 (DK)	04.07.02 10607/02		28.10 26.11.02	[4]

ETATS-UNIS/CANADA				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)			27.09.02	

NATIONS UNIES				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 02 (ES)				
2e sem. 02 (DK)		13.09.02		

**RAPPORTS DES CHEFS DE MISSION
DES ETATS MEMBRES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
2002**

PAYS	OBJET	DATE
AFGHANISTAN	Human Rights	13/03/2002
ALBANIA	Suggestions en vue d'une stabilisation de la situation	13/02/2002
ALBANIA	SAP for Albania	26/04/2002
ALGERIE	Situation politique avant les élections	09/05/2002
ARGENTINA	Situation in the country	06/03/2002
ARMENIA	Priorities for EU action on Southern Caucasus	30/08/2002
AZERBAIJAN	Referendum in Azerbaijan	30/08/2002
BANGLADESH	Violence against minorities	05/02/2002
BANGLADESH	Gouvernement deployment of army troops in anti-crime drive	28/11/2002
BALI	Terrorist attacks	19/10/2002
BELARUS	Economy in Belarus	01/02/2002
BELARUS	Death penalty in Minsk	21/03/2002
BELARUS	Proposed WEU PA visit to Belarus	03/05/2002
BELARUS	Belarus-Russia G8	24/06/2002
BELARUS	Belarusian Humanities University	02/09/2002
BELARUS	Human Rights and freedom of expression	23/09/2002
BELARUS	Issue of AMG in Belarus	15/10/2002
BELARUS	Coming EU-Russia Summit	15/10/2002
BELARUS	Report on 3 démarches	15/10/2002
BELARUS	EU benchmarking programme towards the country	29/10/2002
BELARUS	Agenda of coming EU-Russia Summit	18/10/2002
BENIN	Demarche regarding the elections	15/04/2002
BENIN	Rapport sur le Forum des parlementaires africains pour le NEPAD	15/10/2002
BENIN	Continuing démarche	06/11/2002
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Human Rights	15/03/2002
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	SAP in BiH	23/04/2002
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Production and export of arms	29/05/2002
BURKINA FASO	Elections législatives	16/05/2002
BURKINA FASO	Death penalty	17/11/2002
BURUNDI	Human Rights in 2001	07/05/2002
BURUNDI	Négociations en vue d'un cessez-le-feu	11/09/2002
BURUNDI	Death penalty	08/11/2002
BURUNDI	Negotiations in Dar Es Salaam	18/11/2002
BURUNDI	Evaluation de la situation actuelle dans le pays	02/12/2002
CAMBODIA	Human Rights	07/03/2002

PAYS	OBJET	DATE
CAMEROUN	Déroulement des élections	25/07/2002
CAMEROUN	Bakassi peninsula	18/11/2002
CAMEROUN	Death penalty	12/12/2002
CAP VERT	Death penalty	21/11/2002
CENTRAL ASIA	EU-OSCE Cooperation in Central Asia	08/11/2002
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Relations with Tchad	28/11/2002
CHECHNYA	Human Rights	12/03/2002
CHILI	CEPAL	06/06/2002
CHINA	Human Rights	12/02/2002
CHINA	Human Rights	01/10/2002
CHINA	Article 23 of the basic law of Hong Kong	28/11/2002
COLOMBIA	First steps adopted by the president	21/06/2002
COLOMBIA	Situation in the country and the role of the international community	20/09/2002
COLOMBIA	Internal displacement and current situation	04/12/2002
CONGO	Referendum Constitutionnel	07/02/2002
CONGO	Observation du processus électoraux	06/05/2002
CONGO	Situation humanitaire	04/06/2002
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Dialogue politique et art. 8 de l'accord de Cotonou	31/01/2002
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Regional Elections	24/07/2002
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Vue de Burkina Faso sur les actions des rebelles	01/10/2002
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Situation dans le pays	17/10/2002
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Situation dans le pays	28/10/2002
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Crise dans le pays	07/11/2002
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Rencontre avec le président Gbagbo	19/11/2002
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Rencontre avec le premier ministre Pascal Affi N'guessan	26/11/2002
CROATIA	Human Rights	06/03/2002
CROATIA	Situation in the country	22/04/2002
CUBA	Human Rights situation	27/02/2002
CUBA	Political dialogue	13/09/2002
CUBA	Human rights situation	25/10/2002
DJIBOUTI	Situation interne	17/06/2002
DJIBOUTI	Situation interne	08/07/2002
DJIBOUTI	Violations supposées des droits de l'homme	04/09/2002
DRC	Situation politique et économique	05/09/2002
DRC	Death penalty	30/10/2002
DRC	Death penalty	06/11/2002
DPRK	Human Rights situation	25/02/2002
DPRK	Presidential Elections	26/03/2002
DPRK	Current situation in the country	07/10/2002
DPRK	Latest situation in the country	04/12/2002

PAYS	OBJET	DATE
EAST TIMOR	Human Rights	08/03/2002
EGYPT	Death penalty	06/11/2002
ERITREA	Democratisation process	11/01/2002
ERITREA	Situation in the country	12/04/2002
ERITREA	Position on SR Serri	02/05/2002
ERITREA	Position on SR Serri	03/05/2002
ERITREA	High level troika mission to Asmara	08/07/2002
ERITREA	Position of Eritrea on the peace process	09/07/2002
ERITREA	Latest developments in the country	29/08/2002
ERITREA	Overall political trend	03/10/2002
ERITREA	Developments between Eritrea and Sudan	21/10/2002
ERITREA	Possibilities of resumption of the dialogue between the Government of Eritrea and the EU	28/10/2002
ERITREA	Recent developments between Eritrea and the Sudan	28/10/2002
ERITREA	Yemen Eritrea fishing rights	24/10/2002
ERITREA	Death penalty	08/11/2002
ETHIOPIA	Policy towards Somalia and Nairobi peace conference	30/05/2002
ETHIOPIA	Report on the visit of Senator Serri	31/05/2002
ETHIOPIA	Economic Commission for Africa	04/06/2002
ETHIOPIA	Incidents in Tepi and Awassa	28/06/2002
ETHIOPIA	Events in Tepi and Awassa	09/07/2002
ETHIOPIA	Incidents in Tepi and Awassa	30/09/2002
ETHIOPIA	Death Penalty	06/11/2002
ETHIOPIA	Developments in the country	08/11/2002
ETHIOPIA	Political Dialogue	29/11/2002
ETHIOPIA	Follow-up to incidents in Tepi and Awassa	12/12/2002
FRY	FRY's accession to the Council of Europe	08/10/2002
FRY	FRY's accession to the Council of Europe	01/11/2002
FYROM	SAP for FYROM	23/04/2002
FYROM	Reconstruction, de-mining and See-University	12/06/2002
FYROM	Political assessment of the security situation in FYROM	11/07/2002
GABON	Elections législatives	08/02/2002
GABON	Death penalty	06/11/2002
GEORGIA	Religious Freedom	07/03/2002
GEORGIA	Priorities for EU action on Southern Caucasus	30/08/2002
GEORGIA	Conclusions of the fourth EU-Georgia Cooperation Council	24/10/2002
GEORGIA	HOM meeting with President Shevardnadze	10/12/2002
GHANA	EU-Ghana informal Dialogue	27/02/2002
GHANA	EU-Ghana informal Dialogue	10/05/2002
GUATEMALA	Human Rights	26/07/2002
GUATEMALA	Demarche in June 02 concerning Human Rights	20/09/2002

PAYS	OBJET	DATE
GUATEMALA	Record of lunch with President Portillo	24/12/2002
GUINEE-BISSAU	Développements après la démarche	30/01/2002
GUINEE-BISSAU	TOR for establishment of a flexible dialogue	28/03/2002
GUINEE-EQUATORIALE	Situation politique et droits de l'homme	06/05/2002
GUINEE-EQUATORIALE	Démarche des CdM à Malabo	23/05/2002
GUINEE-EQUATORIALE	Proces de Malabo	14/06/2002
GUINEE	Situation politique	15/02/2002
GUINEE	Situation politique	29/04/2002
GUINEE	Préparation des élections	29/05/2002
GUINEE	Déroulement des élections législatives	23/07/2002
GUINEE	Elections législatives	14/08/2002
HAITI	Situation in the country	09/10/2002
HONDURAS	Situation in the country	23/12/2002
INDIA	Gujarat events	18/04/2002
INDIA	Riots in Gujarat	23/04/2002
INDIA	Humanitarian situation in Gujarat	31/07/2002
INDIA	Observing of Jammu and Kashmir assembly elections in the autumn of 2002	20/08/2002
INDIA	Assembly Elections in Jammu and Kashmir	08/10/2002
INDIA	Prospects for future dialogue in Jammu & Kashmir and with Pakistan	31/10/2002
INDIA	Jammu and Kashmir and human rights	03/12/2002
INDIA	Jammu and Kashmir and human rights	04/12/2002
INDONESIA	Visit to Papua Province	03/05/2002
INDONESIA	Implementation of the GAC Conclusions	05/09/2002
IRAN	Political situation	07/02/2002
IRAN	Human Rights situation	12/02/2002
IRAN	Possible Human Rights dialogue with Iran	18/07/2002
IRAN	EU-Iran meetings on 12, 16 and 17 December	10/12/2002
ISRAEL	Arab minority in Israel	27/03/2002
ISRAEL	Recent events in Jenin	06/06/2002
JORDANIE	Situation in the country	24/05/2002
KAZAKHSTAN	Regrouping of missions	11/02/2002
KAZAKHSTAN	Zakiyanov case	30/03/2002
KAZAKHSTAN	Zakiyanov case	12/04/2002
KENYA	Elections	05/04/2002
KENYA	Meeting with minister of Finance	30/05/2002
KENYA	Meeting with minister of Environment	30/05/2002
KENYA	Election preparation and observation	05/07/2002
KENYA	Situation in the country	06/09/2002
KENYA	Status in the Eldoret of the IGAD sponsored peace process	25/10/2002

PAYS	OBJET	DATE
KENYA	Sudanese peace negotiations	24/10/2002
KENYA	Death penalty	21/11/2002
KENYA	Elections	26/11/2002
KENYA	Developments in electoral situation	20/12/2002
LEBANON	ESCWA	05/06/2002
LESOTHO	Elections	27/05/2002
LESOTHO	Voting in the Elections	27/5/2002
LESOTHO	Death penalty	13/11/2002
LIBERIA	Désordre généralisé dans le pays	09/07/2002
LIBERIA	Situation in the country	05/09/2002
LIBERIA	Meeting with liberian minister of foreign affairs	12/12/2002
LIBYA	Death penalty	06/11/2002
MADAGASCAR	Elections	01/02/2002
MADAGASCAR	Elections	19/02/2002
MADAGASCAR	Situation in the country	04/03/2002
MADAGASCAR	Situation in the country	10/04/2002
MADAGASCAR	Situation in the country	12/04/2002
MADAGASCAR	Demiers événements	30/04/2002
MADAGASCAR	Situation in the country	06/05/2002
MADAGASCAR	Situation in the country	23/05/2002
MALI	Elections présidentielles	27/05/2002
MALI	Parliamentary elections	21/08/2002
MALI	Death penalty	14/11/2002
MALI	Meeting with president Toure	09/12/2002
MALAWI	Political Developments	11/01/2002
MALAWI	Rapidly evolving political situation	25/06/2002
MALAWI	Political situation in the country	25/10/2002
MALAWI	Political situation	07/11/2002
MALAWI	Death penalty	20/11/2002
MALAWI	Support for political parties ahead of elections in 2004	16/12/2002
MALEISIA	EU-Asean relations	16/12/2002
MAURETANIE	Situation politique	04/02/2002
MOLDAVIE	Situation politique	07/03/2002
MOLDOVA	EU assistance	03/06/2002
MOLDOVA	PACE resolution	09/10/2002
MOLDOVA	Sanctions towards Transnistria	02/12/2002
MOLDOVA	Résolution 1280 de l'APCE	31/07/2002
MOLDOVA	Chairmanship in COE Committee of ministers	17/12/2002
MORROCO	Reformes législatives dans le domaine politique	18/06/2002
MORROCO	Death penalty	06/11/2002

PAYS	OBJET	DATE
MOZAMBIQUE	Political Dialogue with Mozambique	23/05/2002
MOZAMBIQUE	Death penalty	17/11/2003
MYANMAR	Situation of Human Rights	05/02/2002
MYANMAR	Meeting with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi	03/06/2002
MYANMAR	Measures by the EU in response to political situation	07/06/2002
MYANMAR	ASSK's freedom of movement	02/07/2002
MYANMAR	Possible EU demarche on death penalty	01/11/2002
MYANMAR	Latest developments	13/12/2002
NAIROBI	Economic situation for Africa	04/06/2002
NAMIBIA	Land reform process	04/10/2002
NAMIBIA	Land reform process	18/11/2002
NAMIBIA	Proposal for démarche	16/12/2002
NEPAL	Bhutanese Refugees	08/01/2002
NEPAL	Escalation of conflict	18/03/2002
NEPAL	Human Rights	03/04/2002
NEPAL	Human Rights	08/04/2002
NEPAL	Deteriorating security and political situation	08/05/2002
NEPAL	Latest developments in Nepal and the dissolution of the local elected bodies	16/08/2002
NEPAL	EU Elections Observation	30/09/2002
NEPAL	Human Rights situation	13/11/2002
NICARAGUA	Elections	09/05/2002
NICARAGUA	Situation in the country	27/09/2002
NIGERIA	Death sentence by stoning of Amina Lawal	28/08/2002
NIGERIA	Death penalty	06/11/2002
NIGERIA	Engagement of EU and Independent National Electoral Commission	07/11/2002
NIGERIA	Bakassi peninsula	18/11/2002
NIGERIA	Situation in the country	16/12/2002
NORTH KOREA	DPRK's foreign relations at the beginning of 2002	05/02/2002
NORTH KOREA	DPRK/ROK Naval Crash	31/07/2002
NORTH KOREA	Briefing by DPRK MFA	25/10/2002
NORTH KOREA	Latest developments	25/10/2002
NORTH KOREA	Increasing pressure on the DPRK	04/12/2002
PARAGUAY	Political, economic and social situation	27/06/2002
PAKISTAN	Security of EU election observers and proposed constitutional and electoral reforms	16/7/2002
PERU	Recent political and economic developments	11/11/02
PERU	Situation in the country	17/12/2002
PHILIPPINES	Death penalty in the Philippines	19/08/2002
PHILIPPINES	Death penalty in the Philippines	19/08/2002
RUSSIA	Case of Grigorii Pasko	01/02/2002

PAYS	OBJET	DATE
RUSSIA	Death Penalty	01/02/2002
RUSSIA	Human Rights Dialogue	27/09/2002
RUSSIA	Situation of the Meskhetian Turks	08/10/2002
RWANDA	Human Rights	21/03/2002
RWANDA	Internal Political Situation	11/04/2002
RWANDA	Implementation of Pretoria Agreement	07/10/2002
RWANDA	Political situation	01/11/2002
RWANDA	Death penalty	25/11/2002
SAO TOME	Death penalty	21/11/2002
SAUDI ARABIA	Human Rights	18/12/2002
SENEGAL	Participation du secteur privé du Nepad	23/04/2002
SENEGAL	Death penalty	06/11/2002
SIERRA LEONE	Elections	10/06/2002
SLOVAKIA	Political situation	06/05/2002
SRI LANKA	EU Election Observation Mission	08/02/2002
SRI LANKA	Declaration on peace process and Hom's visit	30/07/2002
SOMALIA	Nairobi Reconciliation Conference on Somalia	10/05/2002
SOMALIA	Peace process in Somalia	14/08/2002
SOMALIA	Monitoring of the ceasefire in Somalia by the AU	17/11/2002
SOMALIA	Peace process in Eldoret, Kenya	03/12/2002
SOMALIA	Eldoret peace process	03/12/2002
SOUTH AFRICA	EU-South Africa political dialogue	04/07/2002
SOUTH AFRICA	EU-South Africa political dialogue	16/09/2002
SOUTH KOREA	ROK perceptions of developments in DPRK	31/10/2002
SOUTH KOREA	Relations with North Korea	11/11/2002
SOUTH KOREA	Lunch meeting with Minister Choi Hong Sung	20/11/2002
SOUTH KOREA	Human Rights	13/12/2002
SUDAN	EU-Sudan dialogue meeting	12/02/2002
SUDAN	Human Rights	13/02/2002
SUDAN	Nuba mountains	20/02/2002
SUDAN	Latest dialogue meeting in Khartoum	22/03/2002
SUDAN	Meeting with the Sudanese Ambassador to Eritrea	22/03/2002
SUDAN	Mission to the South	23/04/2002
SUDAN	Meeting with the Sudanese Government	06/05/2002
SUDAN	Meeting with chairman of the CEAWC	17/05/2002
SUDAN	EU-Sudan Dialogue meeting	12/06/2002
SUDAN	Meeting with Minister of Guidance and Endownments	13/06/2002
SUDAN	EU-Sudan dialogue	23/07/2002
SUDAN	New Demarche on death penalty	27/08/2002
SUDAN	Sudanese peace process	12/09/2002

PAYS	OBJET	DATE
SUDAN	Sudanese peace process and situation in the country	18/09/2002
SUDAN	Meeting with Igad Mediator	11/10/2002
SUDAN	EU-Sudan political dialogue	31/10/2002
SUDAN	Death penalty	11/11/2002
SUDAN	Assessment of the progress on the 2002 commitments	13/11/2002
SUDAN	Political dialogue meeting	06/12/2002
SUDAN	Meeting with the board of the National Press Council	12/12/2002
SWAZILAND	Meeting of EU Heads of Mission in Mbabane and the King of Swaziland	19/09/2002
SWAZILAND	Situation in the country and reaction to démarche	12/12/2002
SWITZERLAND	UN office in Geneva	06/06/2002
SYRIA	Political situation and elements for political dialogue	02/08/2002
TANZANIA	Situation of refugees in Burundi	29/06/2002
TANZANIA	Death penalty	08/11/2002
TCHAD	Elections législatives	14/05/2002
THAILAND	ESCAP	04/06/2002
THAILAND	Exiled Burmese political activists	11/09/2002
TOGO	Deterioration de la situation politique à Togo	29/01/2002
TOGO	Anticipated legislative elections	27/03/2002
TOGO	Political situation	24/05/2002
TOGO	Elections législatives	09/10/2002
TOGO	Elections législatives	28/10/2002
TUNESIA	Death penalty	06/11/2002
UGANDA	Progress against key indicators	12/02/2002
UGANDA	Death penalty	06/11/2002
UKRAINE	Frontière Moldavo-Ukrainienne	04/02/2002
UKRAINE	Forthcoming elections	21/03/2002
UKRAINE	The media situation in the country	21/10/2002
UKRAINE	Media situation	17/12/2002
VENEZUELA	Political and economic situation	05/04/2002
VENEZUELA	Situation politique	17/05/2002
VENEZUELA	Meeting with OAS Secretary	11/11/2002
VENEZUELA	Situation politique	28/11/2002
VENEZUELA	Situation in the country	09/12/2002
VIETNAM	Human Rights	18/04/2002
YEMEN	Yemen Eritrea fishing rights	21/10/2002
YEMEN	Election monitoring	20/12/2002
YUGOSLAVIA	Human Rights	08/03/2002
ZAMBIA	Electoral process in Zambia	11/01/2002
ZAMBIA	EU Troika visit to President Mwanawasa	24/01/2002
ZAMBIA	Electoral process	01/02/2002

PAYS	OBJET	DATE
ZAMBIA	Zambia's cobalt	01/02/2002
ZAMBIA	Elections	28/02/2002
ZANZIBAR	Assessment on the evolution of the political reconciliation process	05/02/2002
ZIMBABWE	Situation in Zimbabwe and Art. 96 consultations	21/01/2002
ZIMBABWE	Electoral observations	14/02/2002
ZIMBABWE	Presidential Elections	18/03/2002
ZIMBABWE	Elections	11/04/2002
ZIMBABWE	Sanctions against Zimbabwe	10/07/2002
ZIMBABWE	Government reshuffle in Zimbabwe	09/09/2002
ZIMBABWE	Food crisis in Zimbabwe	04/11/2002
ZIMBABWE	Death penalty	06/11/2002
ZIMBABWE	South african policy on Zimbabwe	26/11/2002

FICHE FINANCIERE

ACTION COMMUNE 2002//PESC

portant nomination du Représentant spécial de l'Union européenne
dans l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine
(Dépenses administratives)

LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Section II Conseil : ligne 1113 du Budget 2002

"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.

Action commune 2001/760/PESC du 29 octobre 2001 portant nomination du Représentant spécial de l'Union européenne dans l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine.¹

o
o o

L'action commune expire le 30 juin 2002.

L'action commune du 29 octobre 2001 dispose, dans son Article 3, paragraphe 2 que :

"A compter du 1er janvier 2002, les dépenses administratives du Représentant spécial de l'Union européenne sont progressivement prises en charge par le budget du Conseil, sur décision du Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant et dans la limite des dotations disponibles pour les Représentants spéciaux sur la ligne 1113 du Budget de l'Union européenne, Section II (Conseil)."

¹ JO n° L 287 du 31.10.2001, p. 1.

Les dépenses administratives qui peuvent être prises en charge par le Budget (Section II) du Conseil sont :

- Les frais de déplacement Skopje/Bruxelles du RSUE
- Les frais courants de bureau
- Les frais de télécommunications pour le RSUE
- Les frais de représentation pour le RSUE
- Les frais administratifs divers.

Ces frais peuvent être imputés sur le Budget (Section II) du Conseil à concurrence d'un plafond global de **€ 100.000 pour la période 1 mars 2002- 30 juin 2002.**

=====

FICHE FINANCIERE

ACTION COMMUNE 2002//PESC

portant nomination du Représentant spécial de l'Union européenne
dans l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine
(Dépenses administratives)

LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Section II Conseil : ligne 1113 du Budget 2002

"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.

Action commune 2001/760/PESC du 29 octobre 2001 portant nomination du Représentant spécial de l'Union européenne dans l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine. ⁽¹⁾

o
o o

L'action commune expire le 31 décembre 2002.

L'action commune du 29 octobre 2001 dispose, dans son Article 3, paragraphe 2 que :

"A compter du 1er janvier 2002, les dépenses administratives du Représentant spécial de l'Union européenne sont progressivement prises en charge par le budget du Conseil, sur décision du Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant et dans la limite des dotations disponibles pour les Représentants spéciaux sur la ligne 1113 du Budget de l'Union européenne, Section II (Conseil)."

⁽¹⁾ JO n° L 287 du 31.10.2001, p. 1.

Les dépenses administratives qui peuvent être prises en charge par le Budget (Section II) du Conseil sont :

- Les frais de déplacement Skopje/Bruxelles du RSUE
- Les frais courants de bureau
- Les frais de télécommunications pour le RSUE
- Les frais de représentation pour le RSUE
- Les frais administratifs divers.

Ces frais peuvent être imputés sur le Budget (Section II) du Conseil à concurrence d'un plafond global de **€ 150.000 pour la période 1er juillet 2002- 31 décembre 2002.**

=====

FICHE FINANCIERE

**Financement par le Conseil des dépenses administratives
relatives aux Représentants Spéciaux de l'Union européenne
- Renouvellement mandat de M. BROUHNS-**

LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Section II Conseil : ligne 1113

"Conseillers spéciaux".

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 FYROM(1)

FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2003

(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) : 130.000
Salaire du personnel local : 46.800

Total frais de personnel : 176.800

p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son Etat membre d'origine.

B - Frais de mission

Per diem / hôtel
Pour le RSUE 24.600

Transport
Pour le RSUE: 11.400

Total frais de mission : 36.000

C - Autres frais administratifs

Assurances personnel local 900
Assurances RSUE 5.000
Frais de télécommunications 28.800
Location des bureaux 18.000
Gestion de bureau 6.000
Répas de sécurité rapprochée 4.800
Frais de représentation 6.000

Total autres frais administratifs : 69.500

Total : 282.300
imprévus 2% : 5.700
Total général : 288.000

Total : 288.000

FICHE FINANCIERE PESC**Domaine politique: PESC. Politique Extérieure et de Sécurité Commune****Activité: EUPM European Union Police Mission in BiH****DÉNOMINATION DE L'ACTION: ACTION COMMUNE DU CONSEIL DU 11 MARS 2002 RELATIVE A LA MISION DE POLICE DE L'UE EN BOSNIE AND HERZEGOVINE (EUPM)****1. LIGNE BUDGÉTAIRE + INTITULÉ**B8-012: «Résolution de conflits, vérifications, soutien aux processus de paix et stabilisation»
sous réserve des disponibilités des crédits.**2. DONNÉES CHIFFRÉES GLOBALES****2.1 Enveloppe totale de l'action (partie B): +/- 74Mio€ en CE****2.2 Période d'application: 2002-2005. Décision annuelle du Conseil sur le budget.****2.3 Estimation globale pluriannuelle des dépenses: (Réf: Conclusions du Conseil du 18 février 2002 relatives à la EUPM. Annexe IV sur les aspects financiers)**a) **Echéancier 2002** crédits d'engagement/crédits de paiement (intervention financière)

PM 2002 «Redéploiement entre les priorités existantes au sein du budget PESC»

(cf. point 6.1.1)

	Année 2002	2003	2004	2005	n + 4	n + 5 et exer. suiv.	Mio€ Total
Crédits d'engagement	14 Mio€						14M€
Crédits de paiement	14M€						14M€

a.1) **Echéancier 2003-2005** crédits d'engagement/crédits de paiement (intervention financière)

(Réf: Conclusions du Conseil du 18 février 2002 relatives à la EUPM. Annexe IV sur les aspects financiers en annexe) (voir aussi point 2.4)

	Année 2002 PM	2003	2004	2005	n + 4	n + 5 et exer. suiv.	Mio€ Total
Crédits d'engagement	14 Mio€	20M€	20M€	20M€			74M€
Crédits de paiement	14M€	20M€	20M€	15M€	5M€		74M€

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

CE							0
CP							0

Sous-total a+b							
CE							0
CP							0

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

CE/CP							0
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

TOTAL a+b+c							
CE							74M€
CP							74M€

2.4 Compatibilité de l'action (2003-2005) avec la programmation financière et les perspectives financières.

- X Proposition compatible avec la programmation financière existante jusqu'au montant de 10M€. Pour le montant restant de 10M€ voir conclusions du Conseil du 18 février 2002 relatives à la EUPM et son annexe sur les aspects financiers en annexe.
- X Proposition compatible avec le plafond des perspectives financières, jusqu'au montant de 10M€. Pour le montant restant de 10M€ voir conclusions du Conseil du 18 février 2002 relatives à la EUPM et son annexe sur les aspects financiers en annexe.
- X Recours aux dispositions de l'accord interinstitutionnel (consultation avec le Parlement Européen) et/ou art.28.3TUE. Voir conclusions du Conseil du 18 février 2002 relatives à la EUPM et son annexe sur les aspects financiers en annexe.

2.5 Incidence financière sur les recettes

- x 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 tiers ¹	Rubrique PF
DNO	CD	OUI/	NON	/NON 2002	N° 4

4. BASE LÉGALE

Traité de l'Union Européenne, en particulier l'article 14 du Traité.

5. DESCRIPTION ET JUSTIFICATION

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

*.- L'article 9 de la Décision du Conseil prévoit un montant indicatif pour 2002 de 14.000.000€ 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 (EUPM) est la première mission de police que l'UE lance dans le cadre du développement de la PESC/PESD. A la fin de cette année les Nations Unies clôtureront leur mission de police en Bosnie and Herzebovine (IPTF) et c'est l'UE qui va reprendre à l'intérieur de la EUPM plusieurs fonctions jusqu'à présent assurées par les NU.

En 2002, l'UE lance la phase de planification de la mission de police de l'UE qui sera pleinement effective en 2003, 2004 et 2005. Pendant 2002, la structure de la mission devra être mise en place, tous les appels d'offres devront être lancés et tout le matériel nécessaire à la mission devra être acheté. Le budget 2002 vise notamment l'achat de matériel nécessaire à la mission pendant les années suivantes. Les budgets annuels 2003-2005 feront l'objet d'un libellé postérieur.

5.1.2 Dispositions prises relevant de l'évaluation ex-ante

Plusieurs rapports ont été faits afin de prévoir la reprise de la mission de NU (IPTF) par l'UE et/ou par une autre organisation internationale comme l'OSCE. Dans ce cadre l'on peut citer le rapport Monk de novembre 2001.

¹ La participation de pays tiers est prévue pour la phase 2003-2005. Le libellé des contributions sera fait dans les Fiches Financières respectives

En outre deux missions conjointes Conseil/Commission ont eu lieu à Sarajevo en décembre 2001 et Janvier 2002 afin de faire l'analyse de faisabilité politico-institutionnel sur place.

L'unité police du Secrétariat Générale du Conseil a effectué aussi des missions techniques à Sarajevo afin d'étudier les différents volets techniques ainsi que les coûts de l'opération.

5.1.3 Dispositions prises à la suite de l'évaluation ex-post

Une évaluation ex-post (premier semestre 2003) de la phase de planification devra être effectuée par la Commission afin de vérifier le bon fonctionnement de toute la structure administrative mise en place pour les questions budgétaire et d'appels d'offres et afin de contrôler la bonne exécution du budget 2002 et dans le respect de procédures d'appel d'offres visant l'achat de matériel.

5.2 Actions envisagées et modalités de l'intervention budgétaire

Appels d'offres visant l'achat du matériel dans les domaines suivants: Transport, Télécommunications, Matériel de bureau. Coûts en personnel en découlant.

5.3 Modalités de mise en œuvre

Selon la pratique dans la PESC la Commission conclut un contrat type ¹ avec le Chef de la Mission de Planification /Chef de la Mission / Police Commissioner, M. XXX et en conformité avec l'art. XXX dudit contrat elle met à sa disposition le montant déterminé dans la décision du Conseil et qui est nécessaire à l'accomplissement de sa mission en 2002. Il sera responsable de la bonne gestion de ce budget ainsi que pour les appels d'offres et l'achat du matériel nécessaire à la mission.

6. INCIDENCE FINANCIÈRE

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

(Le mode de calcul des montants totaux présentés dans le tableau ci-après doit être expliqué par la ventilation dans le tableau 6.2.)

6.1.1 Intervention financière 2002 CE en Mio€

Ventilation	Année 2002	n + 1	n + 2	n + 3	n+ 4	n + 5 et exercices suivants	Total
Transport	7.468.250€						7.468.250€
CIS	4.039.000€						4.039.000€
Office Equipment	1.047.985€						1.047.985€
Medical + Miscellaneous	30.000€						30.000€
Planning costs	1.400.000€						1.400.000€
Imprevus	14.765€						14.765€
TOTAL	14.000.000€						14.000.000€

¹ Contrat type de « special advisor » agréé par le Service Juridique, DG Admin, DG Budget de la Commission.

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

6.1.3 Intervention financière 2003-2005 CE en Mio€

(Réf: Conclusions du Conseil du 18 février 2002 relatives à la EUPM. Annexe IV sur les aspects financiers en annexe) (voir aussi point 2.4)

Ventilation	Année 2002 PM	2003 ¹	2004	2005	Total
Transport	7.468.250€				7.468.250€
CIS	4.039.000€				4.039.000€
Office Equipment	1.047.985€				1.047.985€
Medical + Miscellaneous	30.000€				30.000€
Planning costs	1.400.000€				1.400.000
Imprevus	14.765€				14.765€
Operational running costs		11.000.000	11.000.000	11.000.000	33.000.000
Personnel costs (international civilian staff and local staff) ²		9.000.000	9.000.000	9.000.000	27.000.000
TOTAL	14.000.000€				74.000.000€

6.2. Calcul des coûts par mesure envisagée en partie B (pour 2002)

CE en Mio€

LINE	CONCEPT	ESTIMATION	QTY	BASE	TOTAL
I. TRANSPORTATION					
1.1 Vehicles		Based on UNMBIH and EUMM experience			
1.1.1 Vehicles 4x4	vehicles 4x4	235 vehicles	235	25000	5.875.000
1.1.2 Armored vehicles	vehicles 4x4 armored vehicles	3 vehicles	3	150100	450.300
1.1.3 Sedan	Sedan vehicles	2 vehicles	2	25000	50.000
1.1.4 Minibuses	Minibuses	2 vehicles	2	28000	56.000
1.1.5 Truck	Truck with crane	1 vehicle	1	75000	75.000
1.1.5 Truck	Medium truck	1 vehicle	1	70000	70.000
1.1.6 Forklift	Medium forklift	1 vehicle	1	38000	38.000
1.1.7 Carlog	Carlog equipment	1 per vehicle 4x4	235	450	105.750
Total vehicles					6.720.050

¹ Une adaptation du budget et de la FF sera fait annuellement avec le libellé des dépenses annuelles.

² Les détachements de « international civilian staff » effectués par les Etats participants à la EUPM et/ou par les Institutions Communautaires pourraient affecter les prévisions budgétaires.

1.2 Workshop		Based on UNMBIH and EUMM experience			
1.2.1 Hoist till	Heavy-duty four-post hoist till 4 t				6.500
1.2.2 Bridge till 2 t					2.500
1.2.3 Exhaust	Exhaust system with 4 connections				5.200
1.2.4 Compressor	Heavy-duty air compressor				10.000
1.2.5 Equipment	Hand and machine tools and special equipment				193.000
1.2.6 Stock	Spare parts				480.000
Total Workshop					697.200
1.3 Air operations					
1.3.1 Positioning	Helicopter positioning	Heli pad			43.000
1.3.2 Painting	Helicopter painting				8.000
Total air operations					51.000
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION					7.468.250
2. CIS					
2.1 Radio	VHF/UHF equipment	Based on UNMBIH planing and estimation			
2.1.1 Repeaters	Repeaters, general	(Could be saved if it is possible to use the current net.)	50	4000	200.000
2.1.2 Repeaters	Repeaters, trunked	(Could be saved if it is possible to use the current net.)	12	8000	96.000
2.1.3 Base stations		1 every field office and the HQ, and one in reserve	30	1700	51.000
2.1.4 Handy talkieVHF	Handy talkie, VHF	1 every person	520	400	208.000
2.1.5 Handy talkie	Handy talkie, UHF trunked	Only to be used in Sarajevo and for emergency purposes	35	1200	42.000
2.1.6 Mobile radio	Mobile radio	1 every vehicle	244	500	122.000
2.1.7 Pagers			20	150	3.000
2.1.8 Paging encoders			6	500	3.000
2.1.9 Trunking controller			1	30000	30.000
2.1.10 GSM			250	150	37.500
Total Radio communication					792.500
2.2 Satellite equip.					
2.2.1 Phones	Satellite phones		30	2500	75.000
Total Satellite equipment					75.000
2.3 Switching equip.					
2.3.1 Exchange	Telephone exchange for Main HQ				50.000
2.3.2 Exchange	Small telephone exchange	1 every field office, 1 in Main HQ and 1 in reserve	30	5000	150.000
2.3.3 Phones	Landlines		210	60	12.600
2.3.4 Facsimile	Non-secure plain paper facsimile		45	1200	54.000
2.3.5 Console	Telephone operators console	1 every field office, 1 in Main HQ and 1 in reserve	30	2000	60.000
2.3.6 Crypt	Telephone set crypt	1 every field office, 1 in Main HQ and 1 in reserve	30	8500	255.000
2.3.7 Voice system	Voice mail system		1	34000	34.000
Total Switching equipment					615.600
2.4 Miscellaneous					
2.4.1 Facsimile	Facsimile machines, crypt	1 every field office, 1 in Main HQ and 1 in reserve	30	8500	255.000
Total Miscellaneous					255.000
2.5 Test and Workshop					
2.5.1 Communications					100.000
2.5.2 Devices	Spare parts				30.000
2.5.3 IT	IT equipment, spare parts				120.000
Total Test an Workshop					250.000

2.6 Other equipment					
2.6.1 Copier	Copier, high volume		5	18000	90.000
2.6.2 Copier	Copier, medium volume	1 every field office, 1 in Main HQ and 1 in reserve	30	10000	300.000
2.6.3 Projector	Computer projectors	Pool for presentations purposes	6	6400	38.400
2.6.4 Shredders			32	4500	144.000
Total Other equipment					572.400
2.7 Data processing					
2.7.1 Desktop computer	Computer with monitor	1 per person in main HQ, rest one PC every 2-3 officers	300	1500	450.000
2.7.2 Printers	Network laser printers		60	1000	60.000
2.7.3 UPS	Uninterrupted power system	1 every computer	300	300	90.000
2.7.4 Notebook	Notebook computer		70	2400	168.000
2.7.5 Network switch	Network switch for HQ.		30	12000	360.000
2.7.6 Router	Network router		1	4000	4.000
2.7.7 Scanners	Scanners		30	1000	30.000
2.7.8 Digital cameras	Digital photo cameras		30	1000	30.000
2.7.9 Software	Software licenses	1 every computer	300	150	45.000
2.7.10 Tools	Micosoft office, antivirus, protection				44.000
2.7.11 Server	Server (file and mail)		2	15000	30.000
2.7.12 Mirror server	Mirror server		1	15000	15.000
2.7.13 Backup system	Back-up system				2.500
2.7.14 Installation	Installation costs				150.000
Total Data processing					1.478.500
TOTAL CIS					4.039.000
3. OFFICE EQUIPMENT					
3.1 Module	Equipment for the main HQ	International personnel and local staff			
3.1.1 Chair and desk			125	370	46.250
3.1.2 Filing cabinet			90	289	26.010
3.1.3 Bookcase			90	179	16.110
3.1.4 Visitor chair			90	120	10.800
3.1.5 Computer table	Computer table and chair		125	120	15.000
3.1.6 Coat stand			90	20	1.800
3.1.7 Safe	Safe		5	2000	10.000
3.1.8 Meeting room					12.000
3.1.9 Cafeteria	Cafeteria equipment				50.000
Total module for offices					187.970
3.2 Containers					
3.2.1 Containers	Containers for offices, fully equiped	In case could not be used local police premises	150	4400	660.000
Total containers					660.000
3.3 Module	Module to equiped the containers	For an average team of 15 police officers			
3.3.1 Chair and desk		2 chair and desk per container	300	370	111.000
3.3.2 Filing cabinet		1 per container	150	289	43.350
3.3.3 Bookcase		1 per 2 container	75	179	13.425
3.3.3 Coat stands		2 coat stand every 28 field offices	56	40	2.240
Total Module for containers					170.015
3.4 Miscellaneous	Other office equipments	Staples, pen, papers, whiteboard, folders,.....			30.000
TOTAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT					1.047.985
4. MEDICAL					
4.1 Medical	Medical treatment, equipment				10.000
5. MISCELLANEOUS					
5.1 Maps	Operational maps				5.000
5.2 Various	Flags, berets, badges,...				15.000
Total Miscellaneous					20.000

6. PLANNING COSTS	Cost for the planning				
6.1 International staff¹	Contracts for 10 international Civ. For 9 months				630.000
6.2 Local staff	5 local staff				52.250
6.3 Mission travel costs					185.000
6.4 Investements costs	Cars, t��lf., computers, etc				270.000
6.5 Operating costs	Bills, services, supply, etc				240.500
6.6 Unforseen					22.250
Total					1.400.000
7.- IMPREVUS					14.765
TOTAL SET UP COSTS					14.000.000

7. INCIDENCE SUR LES EFFECTIFS ET LES DEPENSES ADMINISTRATIVES

7.1. Incidence sur les ressources humaines (NEANT)

7.2 Incidence financi  re globale des ressources humaines NEANT)

7.3 Autres d  penses de fonctionnement d  coulant de l'action (NEANT)

8. SUIVI ET   VALUATION

8.1 Syst  me de suivi

La Pr  sidence a la responsabilit   politique de la mise en   uvre des d  cisions prises en vertu du titre V du TUE (Action Commune).

La Commission va entreprendre une   valuation technique de l'action dans le cadre de sa comp  tence d'ex  cution budg  taire.

L'art. 9.4 de l'AC sur l'EUPM «The Head of Mission shall report fully to and be supervised by the Commission on the activities undertaken in the framework of his contract.»

8.2 Modalit  s et p  riodicit   de l'  valuation pr  vue

Une   valuation ex-post (premier semestre 2003) de la phase de planification est d  j   pr  vue par la Commission (voir point 5.1.3) afin de v  rifier le bon fonctionnement de toute la structure administrative mise en place pour les questions budg  taire et d'appels d'offres et afin de contr  ler la bonne ex  cution faite dans l'ex  cution du budget 2002 et dans le respect de proc  dures d'appel d'offres visant l'achat de mat  riel.

9. MESURES ANTI-FRAUDE

Des contr  les pourront   tre effectu  s par les services comp  tents de la Commission y inclut l'Office Europ  en de Lutte Anti-Fraude, ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes.

¹ Des informations sur le libell   d  finitif des co  ts pourraient   tre donn  es par le SG du Conseil (si disponibles).

PM certaines variables pourraient influencer fortement le libell   de toute la rubrique 6 : salaire du Chef de la Mission ; devoir faire recours au march   libre de travail afin de pourvoir certains postes sp  cialis  s (ex : appels d'offres)    des prix de salaires plus   lev  s.

FICHE FINANCIERE PESC

Domaine politique: PESC. Politique Extérieure et de Sécurité Commune

Activité: EUPM : Mission de Police de l'Union Européenne en BiH

DÉNOMINATION DE L'ACTION: ACTION COMMUNE DU CONSEIL DU 11 MARS 2002 RELATIVE A LA MISSION DE POLICE DE L'UE

1. LIGNE BUDGÉTAIRE + INTITULÉ

B8-012: «Résolution de conflits, vérifications, soutien aux processus de paix et stabilisation»
sous réserve des disponibilités des crédits.

2. DONNÉES CHIFFRÉES GLOBALES

2.1 Enveloppe totale de l'action (partie B): +/- 74Mio€ en CE

2.2 Période d'application: 2002-2005. Décision annuelle du Conseil sur le budget.

2.3 Estimation globale pluriannuelle des dépenses: (Réf: Conclusions du Conseil du 18 février 2002 relatives à la EUPM, Annexe IV sur les aspects financiers et Action Commun 2002/210/PESC du 11 mars 2002 relative à la Mission de Police de l'UE, Art. 9)

a) **Echéancier 2002** crédits d'engagement/crédits de paiement (intervention financière)
PM 2002 «Redéploiement entre les priorités existantes au sein du budget PESC»
(cf. point 6.1.1)

	Mio€					
	Année 2002	Année 2002 bis	2003	2004	2005	Total
Crédits d'engagement	14	3.310 ¹	16.690 ²			34
Crédits de paiement	14	2.960	17.040			34

¹ Although the Council decision relates to EUPM 2003 expenditure, part of the amount will be committed on the 2002 Community budget in order to ensure availability of funds from January 2003 on.

² This amount represents the maximum contribution from the Community budget, of which the contributions of participating Third States will be deducted as they represent a contribution to EUPM running costs (Art.8.1 and 9 of the Joint Action, see also point 6.3)

a.1) **Echéancier 2003-2005** crédits d'engagement/crédits de paiement (intervention financière)
 Réf: Conclusions du Conseil du 18 février 2002 relatives à la EUPM. Annexe IV sur les aspects financiers en annexe et Action Commune du Conseil 2002/210/PESC du 11 mars 2002, Art.9 (voir aussi point 2.4)

	Mio€						
	Année 2002 PM	Année 2002 bis + 2003	2004	2005	n + 4	n + 5 et exer. suiv.	Total
Crédits d'engagement	14 Mio€	20M€	20M€	20M€			74M€
Crédits de paiement	14M€	20M€	20M€	15M€	5M€		74M€

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

CE							0
CP							0

Sous-total a+b							
CE							0
CP							0

c) Incidence financière globale des ressources humaines et autres dépenses de fonctionnement

(cf. points 7.2 et 7.3)

CE/CP							0
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

TOTAL a+b+c							
CE							74M€
CP							74M€

2.4 Compatibilité de l'action (2003-2005) avec la programmation financière et les perspectives financières.

- X Proposition compatible avec la programmation financière existante. Cette décision de mise en œuvre de l'action Commune 2002/210/PESC sera financée par le budget de la PESC dans les limites de la décision finale sur le budget 2003.

2.5 Incidence financière sur les recettes

- x 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 tiers ¹	Rubrique PF
DNO	CD	OUI/	NON	OUI 2003-2005 € 491.500 in 2003	N° 4

4. BASE LÉGALE

Traité de l'Union Européenne, en particulier l'article 14 du Traité.

Action Commun du Conseil 2002/210/PESC du 11 mars 2002, en particulier art. 9

5. DESCRIPTION ET JUSTIFICATION

*.- Il s'agit d'une décision de mise en oeuvre du Conseil

*.- P.M. : L'article 9 de l'Action Commune du Conseil prévoit un montant indicatif pour 2002 de 14.000.000€ sur le budget PESC nécessaire à sa réalisation.

*.- L'article 9 de l'Action Commune du Conseil prévoit un montant indicatif pour 2003-2005 de 20 Mio € par an.

5.1 Nécessité d'une intervention de l'Union

5.1.1 Objectifs poursuivis

Cette Action Commune (EUPM) est la première mission de police que l'UE lance dans le cadre du développement de la PESC/PESD. A la fin de cette année les Nations Unies clôtureront leur mission de police en Bosnie and Herzegovine (IPTF) et c'est l'UE qui va reprendre à l'intérieur de la EUPM plusieurs fonctions jusqu'à présent assurées par les NU.

En 2002, l'UE a lancé la phase de planification de la mission de police de l'UE qui sera pleinement effective en 2003, 2004 et 2005. Pendant 2002, la structure de la mission été mise en place, une grande parti des appels d'offres étaient lancés et une parti du matériel nécessaire à la mission a été acheté. Le budget 2002 visait notamment à l'achat de matériel nécessaire à la mission pendant les années suivantes.

¹ La participation de pays tiers est prévue pour la phase 2003-2005. Le libellé des contributions est fait dans les Fiches Financières respectives

A partir du 1 janvier 2003 la EUPM sera 100% opérationnel. Le budget couvrira pour la plupart le coût opérationnel, inclues les salaires de personnel civil international, local, et les coûts de communication et transport. En plus de ça des appels d'offres pour matériel additionnel peut être financé si nécessaire.

5.1.2 Dispositions prises relevant de l'évaluation ex-ante

Plusieurs rapports ont été faits afin de prévoir la reprise de la mission de NU (IPTF) par l'UE et/ou par une autre organisation internationale comme l'OSCE. Dans ce cadre l'on peut citer le rapport Monk de novembre 2001.

En outre deux missions conjointes Conseil/Commission ont eu lieu à Sarajevo en Décembre 2001 et Janvier 2002 afin de faire l'analyse de faisabilité politico-institutionnel sur place.

L'unité police du Secrétariat Générale du Conseil a effectué aussi des missions techniques à Sarajevo afin d'étudier les différents volets techniques ainsi que les coûts de l'opération.

Depuis le début de la « start-up phase » de EUPM le Secrétariat du Conseil et la Commission évaluent le progrès de la mission régulièrement, sur niveau politico/institutionnel autant que administrative et technique.

5.1.3 Dispositions prises à la suite de l'évaluation ex-post

Une évaluation ex-post (au cours de l'année 2003) de la phase de planification devra être effectuée par la Commission afin de vérifier le bon fonctionnement de toute la structure administrative mise en place pour les questions budgétaire et d'appels d'offres et afin de contrôler la bonne exécution du budget 2002 et dans le respect de procédures d'appel d'offres visant l'achat de matériel.

En accord avec art. 6.1.c du contrat entre la Commission et le chef de mission de EUPM un auditeur indépendant et réputé fera à la fin de la « start-up phase » un audit concernant les aspects financier et les appels d'offres.

5.2 Actions envisagées et modalités de l'intervention budgétaire

Appels d'offres visant l'achat du matériel additionnelles dans les domaines suivants: Transport, Télécommunications, Matériel de bureau. Couverture du coût de la mission pendant un an.

5.3 Modalités de mise en œuvre

Selon la pratique dans la PESC la Commission conclut un contrat type ¹ avec le Chef de la Mission de Planification /Chef de la Mission / Police Commissioner , M. Sven Christian Frederiksen et en conformité avec l'art. 5 dudit contrat elle met à sa disposition le montant déterminé dans la décision du Conseil et qui est nécessaire à l'accomplissement de sa mission en 2003. Il sera responsable de la bonne gestion de ce budget ainsi que pour les appels d'offres et l'achat du matériel nécessaire à la mission.

¹ Contrat type de « special advisor » agréé par le Service Juridique, DG Admin, DG Budget de la Commission.

6. INCIDENCE FINANCIÈRE

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

(Le mode de calcul des montants totaux présentés dans le tableau ci-après doit être expliqué par la ventilation dans le tableau 6.2.)

6.1.1 Intervention financière 2003

CE en Mio€

Ventilation	Année 2002 bis + 2003	N + 1	n + 2	n + 3	n+ 4	n + 5 et exercices suivants	Total
Personnel	9.622.000						
Transportation	3.330.000						
Premises	1.344.000						
CIS services	3.578.000						
Miscellaneous	1.165.000						
Contingency	961.000						
TOTAL	20.000.000¹						

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

6.1.3 Intervention financière 2003-2005

(Réf: Conclusions du Conseil du 18 février 2002 relatives à la EUPM. Annexe IV sur les aspects financiers en annexe) (voir aussi point 2.4)

CE en Mio€

Ventilation	Année 2002 PM	2002 bis + 2003 ²	2004	2005	Total
Transport (equipment)	7.468.250				7.468.252
CIS (equipment)	4.039.000				4.039.000
Office Equipment	1.047.985				1.047.985
Miscellaneous	30.000	1.165.000			1.195.000
Planning costs	1.400.000				1.400.000
Imprevus	14.765	961.000			975.765
Transport (services)		3.330.000			3.330.000
Premises		1.344.000			1.344.000
Personnel		9.622.000			9.622.000
CIS (services)		3.578.000			3.578.000
TOTAL	14.000.000€	20.000.000	+/- 20M€	+/- 20M€	+/-74.000.000

¹ Maximum amount to be funded from Community budget, see point 6.3.

² Une adaptation du budget et de la FF sera fait annuellement avec le libellé des dépenses annuelles.

6.2. Calcul des coûts par mesure envisagée en partie B (pour 2002)

CE en Mio€

PERSONNEL

1.1. Civilian Police

SECONDED

1.1.1 Civpol. Mission Subsistence Allowance

SECONDED

1.2. Interna. Civilian Salaries under contract

1.2.1 Commisioner	Salary	11.000 euros per month	1	132.000	132.000
1.2.2 Principal advisor	Salary	8.000 euros per month	2	96.000	192.000
1.2.3 Interna. Experts	Salary	5.800 euros per month	37	69.600	2.576.000
1.2.4 Chief of Unit, specialist		7.000 euros per month	10	84.000	840.000

1.3 Insurance Insurance (disability, death) 250.000

1.4 Salary reserve 750.000

1.5 Miscellaneous International personnel 45.000

Total Inter. personnel **4.785.000**

1.4 Local Staff Salaries under contract Based on EUMM and UNMBIH average costs

1.4.1 Interpreter/clerk	Salary	850 euros per month	253	10.200	2.581.000
1.4.2 Drivers	Salary	750 euros per month	2	9.000	18.000
1.4.3 Administrative assistant	Salary	950 euros per month	28	11.400	319.000
1.4.4 Workshop employes	Salary	750 euros per month	7	9.000	63.000
1.4.5 Security employes	Salary	480 euros per month	16	5.760	92.000
1.4.6 Cleaning personnel	Salary	400 euros per month	8	4.800	39.000
1.4.7 Social security	Percentages (different for RS and Federation) of calculated salary				1.015.000
1.4.8 Meal allowance	meal allowance	0 euro per working day (250 per year)			0
1.4.9 Other expenses	All other expenses	1% of salaries			33.000
1.4.10 Legal assistants / Experts	Salary	1150 euros per month	10	13.800	138.000
1.4.11 Tax	Percentages (different for RS and Federation) of calculated salary				121.000

Total Local staff **4.419.000**

1.5 Travel costs

1.5.2 Interna. Personnel	Travel to Brussels (and elsewhere)				50.000
1.5.3 Senior staff	Conferences and meetings				204.000
1.5.4 Local staff					
1.5.5 In mission travel		Accomodations, daily allowances			106.000
1.5.6 Freight	Freight, carriage and other expenditure	Part of Article 6.7 Postage			
1.5.7 Travel insurance					8.000
1.5.8 International Civilian experts	Incoming and outgoing experts on contract		50	1.000	50.000

Total travel costs **418.000**

TOTAL PERSONNEL **9.622.000**

2. TRANSPORTATION

2.1 Vehicles

2.1.1 Fuel	Fuel costs	9,500,000 Km per year at 9,5 Km/l. at 0.75 euro/liter	1.063. 158	0,75	797.000
2.1.2 Lubricants	Lubricants costs	Standard rate of 10% of fuel costs			80.000
2.1.3 Maintenance	Spare parts and maintenance	400 euros per year	321	400	130.000
2.1.4 Insurance	Cars insurance	Current rates: 650 euros per year	321	650	208.000
Total vehicles					1.215.000

2.2 Workshop

2.2.1 Running costs		Based on expert estimation			170.000
2.2.2 Tyres	Change due to wear and damage	Based on expert estimation	678	115	78.000
2.2.3 Carwash	Normal use cars once a week	4 euro per car per week	321	208	67.000
Total Workshop					315.000

2.3 Air operations

2.3.1 Helicopter rental	Rental costs for a helicopter	40 hours per month at EUR 3,750 per hour	480	3.750	1.800.000
2.3.2 Fuel&lubricants	aviation fuel and lubricants and necessary equipment	included in rental			
Total air operations					1.800.000

TOTAL TRANSPORTATION

3.330.000

3. PREMISES

3.1 Rental

3.1.1 Mission HQ	Service fee use of UN house	50000 Sq. meters necessary	5.000	65	325.000
3.1.2 Field offices	Rent (incl. Heating)	Rent of local premises (average KM 3,000 per month)	42	19.000	791.000
Total rental					1.116.000

3.2 Supply/maintenance

3.2.1 Mission HQ	Costs of mission HQ premises	Part of service fee			0
3.2.2 Field offices	Shared costs in local police premises	none			
3.2.3 Maintenance	Maintenance and refurbishment				45.000
Total supply/maintenance					45.000

3.3 Other expenditures	Sanitation and cleaning material	15250 euros per month	12	15.250	183.000
------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------	----	--------	----------------

TOTAL PREMISES

1.344.000

4. CIS

4.1 Satellite commu.	Satellite charges	Based on EUMM costs and figures			522.000
4.2 Telephone/fax	Fixed tel/fax charges	Based on EUMM costs and figures			1.543.000
4.3 Mobile commu.	Mobile communications charges	Based on EUMM costs and figures			979.000
4.4 ISP network	ISP network	15,600 euros per month			187.000
4.5 Field cost	Network costs for field offices	included under 4.2			
4.6 Maintenance	Maintenance, repair, replacement				80.000
4.7 IT supplies	Toners, Cdwratables, backup supplies				241.000
4.8 Radio	Base and mobile stations				26.000
TOTAL CIS					3.578.000

5. SERVICES		
5.1 Contracts	included in 3.3 other expenditure premises	0
6. MISCELLANEOUS		
6.1 Supplies	Stationary and offices supplies	120.000
6.2 Representation	Representational and public relations	55.000
6.3 Press	News services/news papers	30.000
6.4 Medical evacuation	Emergency medical evacuation	12.000
6.5 Uniform presentation	Berets, car stickers, badges, insignia etc.	9.000
6.6 Security measures	Close protection and additional security measures for the Commissioner	744.000
6.7 Postage	costs of mail and expedition	15.000
6.8 Financial costs	Costs of banking	5.000
6.9 Welfare	Gymnasium, visits, receptions	100.000
6.10 Auditing	Auditing EUPM (financial) reports	40.000
6.11 Miscellaneous	Unforeseen	35.000
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS		1.135.000
7. SPECIAL PROJECTS		
7.1 Contingency	Unforeseeable expenditures	961.000
TOTAL RUNNING COSTS		20.000.000

6.3

Third States Contributions to the running costs **491.500**

Based on an Art. 24 TEU agreement (Draft Council Doc. 12644/1/02) 18 Third States will participate in EUPM (Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine). According to the draft financial arrangement between the Head of EUPM and the Third States the obligatory contribution to the running costs of 25.000 € as well as any additional voluntary contributions will have to be deposited in EUPM's bank account by 31 March 2003. Total pledges so far add to the total amount of 491.500 € but only after 31 March 2003 this amount can be confirmed.

Art. 8.1 and 9 of the Joint Action 2002/210/CFSP of 11 March 2002 as well as Art.6 (Contributions to the running costs) of the Art. 24 TEU agreement to be concluded with Third States contributing to EUPM states that these contributions are part of the running costs. Consequently they will be deducted from the total amount of agreed running costs.

7. INCIDENCE SUR LES EFFECTIFS ET LES DEPENSES ADMINISTRATIVES

7.1. Incidence sur les ressources humaines (NEANT)

7.2 Incidence financière globale des ressources humaines NEANT)

7.3 Autres dépenses de fonctionnement découlant de l'action (NEANT)

8. SUIVI ET ÉVALUATION

8.1 Système de suivi

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

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

L'art. 9.3.b de l'AC sur l'EUPM «Le Chef de la mission/commissaire de police rend pleinement compte à la Commission, qui supervise son action, des activités entreprises dans le cadre de son contrat.»

8.2 Modalités et périodicité de l'évaluation prévue

Une évaluation ex-post (au cours de 2003) de la phase de planification est déjà prévue par la Commission (voir point 5.1.3) afin de vérifier le bon fonctionnement de toute la structure administrative mise en place pour les questions budgétaire et d'appels d'offres et afin de contrôler la bonne exécution faite dans l'exécution du budget 2002 et dans le respect de procédures d'appel d'offres visant l'achat de matériel.

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.

FICHE FINANCIERE LEGISLATIVE**Domaine(s) politique(s): PESC – Politique Etrangère et de Sécurité Commune****Activité(s): EUMM – Mission de Surveillance de l'Union Européenne****DÉNOMINATION DE L'ACTION:**

Action Commune 2002/.../PESC du .../11/2002 prorogeant le mandat de la Mission de Surveillance de l'Union Européenne (EUMM).

1. LIGNE(S) BUDGÉTAIRE(S) + INTITULÉ(S)**B8-010** "Prévention de conflits et gestion de crises"**2. DONNÉES CHIFFRÉES GLOBALES****2.1 Enveloppe totale de l'action (partie B) : 5,182,563 € en CE****2.2 Période d'application**

1 janvier - 31 décembre 2003

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^{ème} décimale)

	Année 2002	Année 2003					Total
Crédits d'engagement	5.183						5.183
Crédits de paiement		5.183					5.183

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	5.183						5.183
Crédits de paiement		5.183					5.183

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 établissant la Communauté européenne

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 **5.183** 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. En septembre 2002, le Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant a soumis au Conseil un rapport spécial qui a établi une base pour les discussions qui ont abouti au renouvellement du mandat de l'EUMM. La Commission a été 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

5.212 Million € en CE

Subvention à 98.11% des dépenses reprises en 6.2.2

Ventilation	Pourcentage	Année 2003					Total
Contribution CE: Contributions en nature par les Etats Membres (*): A, B, D, DK, EL, E FIN, F, IRL, IT, NL, PT S, UK Etats Membres non participants: L	98.11% p.m. néant	5.183					5.183
Autres contributions (**): Norvège République slovaque	 1.69% 0.20%	 0.089 0.011					 0.089 0.011
TOTAL	100%	5.282					5.282

(*) 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 et la République slovaque qu'elles contribuaient avant 2001 au ECMM.

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 (see detailed budget in Annex I)

The proposed budget for 2003 is based on the EUMM organisation at the end of 2002, consisting of 114 international and 87 locally-employed personnel (LEP). The budget for 2003 is 5,282,400 EURO, which represents a decrease of 1.83 million € as compared to the EUMM budget of 2002. The decrease is primarily due to cost reductions in three cost centres:

- cost centre 2 (transport, reduced by 1.13 million €), which was exceptionally large due to the fact that the EUMM made a one-off purchase of nine armoured vehicles;
- cost centre 3 (communications), where a significant reduction has taken place in the use of satellite communications;
- cost centre 7 (special projects), with the elimination of the provision for possible relocation costs of the HQ made for 2002 (decision was made during 2002 to maintain HQ in Sarajevo).

The budgeting of the EUMM is based on its long-term planning process, available documents and figures as well as on financial forecasting jointly made by cost centre administrators and Mission Office representatives. The budget of 2003 was prepared using current available figures for the first half of 2002 and forecasts of 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, reserves, all special projects, car insurance, satellite communications, maintenance of communications and IT (except internet costs) and medical expenses are all included in the HQ budget. Also included are the rent and communication costs of the co-located MO Sarajevo.

Justification:

Cost Centre 0: Head of Mission

The salary of the Head of Mission (HOM) corresponds to the basic salary of the grade A2, 4th 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). In the calculation, salaries are estimated to be revised upward by 2.5 % with retroactive effect to 1 July 2002. A further increase of 2.5 % has been estimated to take effect on 1 July 2003. 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 2003.

The budget covers air travel expenses of HOM. The high-risk insurance is maintained at the same level as in 2002.

<i>Cost Centre 1: Local Staff</i>
--

The number of LEPs has increased from 78 in 2001 to 87 in 2003. Three additional interpreters have been employed in Presevo Valley and of 6 in FYROM. Due to the need to communicate daily with two different ethnicities in these two areas of responsibility, 2 interpreters are needed in each team.

Salaries

- The number of LEP (87) is estimated to be constant in 2002.
- Salaries of LEPs have been calculated on the basis of current scales used by EU Commission Delegations in different AOR countries without taking into account possible annual revisions. Salary scales are aligned with the EC Delegations in Bosnia and Herzegovina (HQ and MO Sarajevo), Croatia and FYROM. As for salaries of LEPs in the other AOR countries, a provision for a possible alignment to Delegation scales is included in cost centre 7
- For the employment of day by day employees, especially in the field, the criterion laid down in the standard operating procedures (SOP) is followed and controlled by HQ Head of Personnel.

Insurance contributions

- Social insurance contributions, consisting of employer's contributions for pension, disability, health and unemployment insurance, will be paid on the salaries of LEPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and FYROM. In other AORs countries, all applicable social insurance contributions are paid to the employees who are in charge of making these contributions on their own account.
- In addition, the EUMM will have to pay liability insurance for all LEPs of 0.71 % of the basis salary, amounting to a total amount of 8,600 €.

<i>Cost Centre 2: Transport</i>
--

The budget of this cost centre was temporarily higher in 2002 due to the one-off purchase of 9 new armoured vehicles. In 2003, the EUMM will return to normal expenditure level, which follows the replacement rate of written-off vehicles.

In 2003, the mission intends to write off 15 SLRs, 4 vans, 2 Discoveries and 10 armoured vehicles. It plans to purchase 4 vans and 6 SLRs. The purchase of 5 SLRs, initially planned for 2003, was brought forward to 2002, with the approval of the Commission.

The fuel, maintenance and insurance costs are lower than in 2002.

<i>Cost Centre 3: Communications</i>

There is a significant decrease in communications costs. The use of satellite communications is reduced due to introduction of Internet connections throughout the mission (see under cost centre 4).

Cost Centre 4: IT Equipment

The mission started in 2002 to standardise the IT operating system throughout the mission (Windows 2000). The purchase of licences for these programmes amounts to a total of 80,000 €.

A new cost centre 4D has been introduced for Internet costs. In 2002 the costs were accounted for under cost centre 3.

Cost Centre 5: Logistics

The main part of expenditure consists of the rent of the HQ building (42,500 € monthly), which includes the rent of the co-located MO Sarajevo.

Cost Centre 6: Miscellaneous

Medical expenses and newspaper costs remain at their 2002 levels.

Air operations and the sub-heading "all other expenses" decrease by 67 %.

Cost Centre 7: Special Projects

The special projects authorised by HOM represent a total of 202,000 € of which:

- 15,000 € for a possible Medical Evacuation;
- 63,000 € is a provision for the possible payment of the social security contributions in the rest of the AOR (Albania, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro);
- 84,000 € is a provision for the possible increase in salaries of the LEP due to the adaptation of salaries to the EU Commission Delegation scales in Albania, Serbia, Kosovo and Montenegro;
- 40,000 € is for a general reserve.

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. There is a decrease of 10,000 € in comparison with 2002.

Cost Centre 9: Contingencies

If the mandate of the EUMM is not extended to 2004, the EUMM should be informed before the end of October 2003 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 2002 en €	<i>Budget indicatif 2003 en €</i>
0. Chef de Mission	245,152 €	242,500 €
1. Personnel local	1,406,375 €	1,443,700 €
2. Transport	1,999,648 €	879,700 €
3. Communications	904,406 €	598,750 €
4. Equipement informatique	144,660 €	263,650 €
5. Location de bâtiments	1,565,136 €	1,433,800 €
6. Divers	93,413 €	66,350 €
7. Provisions et frais bancaires	580,651 €	212,350 €
8. Frais de représentation	94,400 €	84,400 €
9. Imprévus	79,603 €	57,200 €
Total	7,113,444 €	5,282,400 €

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 :

- 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.

La Commission organisera en 2003 un audit externe qui couvrira les acomptes des deux premières années de l'opération de l'EUMM.

Cost Centres	HQ EUMM	MO Belgrade	MO Skopje	MO Tirana	MO Sarajevo	MO Zagreb	Budget 2003	
0 Head of Mission								
A Salary	216.400	0	0	0	0	0	216.400	
B Mission Allowances	13.100	0	0	0	0	0	13.100	
C Travel expenses	3.500	0	0	0	0	0	3.500	
D High risk insurance	9.500	0	0	0	0	0	9.500	
Total	242.500	0	0	0	0	0	242.500	242.500
1 Local Staff								
A Salaries	434.000	248.500	157.600	50.000	43.200	55.400	988.700	
B Insurance contributions	102.800	50.050	54.500	9.300	10.600	25.500	252.750	
C Meal allowance	72.000	66.350	28.500	12.900	9.200	10.300	199.250	
D All other expenses	3.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.000	
Total	611.800	364.900	240.600	72.200	63.000	91.200	1.443.700	1.443.700
2 Transport								
A Fuel	60.000	61.750	37.200	5.550	8.100	10.700	183.300	
B Servicing and maintenance	200.000	19.100	31.600	9.800	4.800	8.400	273.700	
C Insurance costs	83.000	0	0	0	0	0	83.000	
D Freight and all other expenses	15.000	2.600	300	200	400	2.200	20.700	

Cost Centres	HQ EUMM	MO Belgrade	MO Skopje	MO Tirana	MO Sarajevo	MO Zagreb	Budget 2003	
E Capital expenditure	319.000	0	0	0	0	0	319.000	
Total	677.000	83.450	69.100	15.550	13.300	21.300	879.700	879.700
3 Communication:								
A Satellite comms charges	44.800	0	0	0	0	0	44.800	
B Fixed Tel/Fax charges	200.000	91.350	72.000	36.200	8.700	8.700	416.950	
C Mobile comms charges	53.000	30.900	19.950	4.450	0	5.000	113.300	
D Maintenance of comms eqpt	25.000	0	0	0	0	0	25.000	
E Reimb of private tel calls	63.900	2.000	2.250	450	1.200	0	69.800	
F All other expenditure	16.000	0	0	0	0	0	16.000	
G Capital expenditure	52.500	0	0	0	0	0	52.500	
Total	327.400	120.250	89.700	40.200	7.500	13.700	598.750	598.750
4 IT Equipment								
A Maintenance of IT Eqpt	13.850	0	0	0	0	0	13.850	
B All other expenditure	2.550	0	0	0	0	0	2.550	
C Capital expenditure	143.350	0	0	0	0	0	143.350	
D Internet costs	48.100	29.600	7.600	9.600	0	9.000	103.900	
Total	207.850	29.600	7.600	9.600	0	9.000	263.650	263.650
5 Logistics								

Cost Centres	HQ EUMM	MO Belgrade	MO Skopje	MO Tirana	MO Sarajevo	MO Zagreb	Budget 2003	
A Rent of all EUMM accn	509.300	259.750	90.450	63.800	42.050	54.150	1.019.500	
B Supply/maintenance of services	258.500	41.800	15.000	41.000	3.150	6.500	365.950	
C Income from EUMM rented premises	84.600	53.300	23.200	12.600	4.650	8.600	186.950	
D Reimb of duty accn to monitors	80.000	3.800	600	4.500	3.700	2.850	95.450	
E All other expenditure	80.000	4.200	2.000	3.000	650	0	89.850	
F Capital expenditure	50.000	0	0	0	0	0	50.000	
Total	893.200	256.250	84.850	99.700	44.900	54.900	1.433.800	1.433.800
6 Miscellaneous								
A News services/newspapers	25.200	4.600	1.600	2.600	300	1.600	35.900	
B Medical expenses	8.000	0	0	0	0	0	8.000	
C Air operations	10.000	0	500	0	0	0	10.500	
D All other expenses	10.000	1.150	300	0	500	0	11.950	
Total	53.200	5.750	2.400	2.600	800	1.600	66.350	66.350
7 Special Projects								
A Authorised by HOM	212.000	0	0	0	0	0	202.000	
B Bank charges	20.000	5.500	3.450	1.200	0	350	30.500	

Cost Centres	HQ EUMM	MO Belgrade	MO Skopje	MO Tirana	MO Sarajevo	MO Zagreb	Budget 2003	
C Interest / currency exch diff	-5.000	0	0	0	0	-150	-5.150	
D Cash advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
E Cash withdrawal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F Funds	-15.000	0	0	0	0	0	-15.000	
G Bookings between accounts HQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	212.000	5.500	3.450	1.200	0	200	212.350	212.350
8 Representational Entert	40.000	21.600	8.400	4.800	4.800	4.800	84.400	84.400
9 Contingencies	77.200	0	0	0	0	0	57.200	57.200
T O T A L	3.342.150	887.300	506.100	245.850	134.300	196.700	5.282.400	5282400
Contributions: EU 98,11 %							5.182.563	5182562,64
Norway 1,69 %							89.273	89272,56
Slovakia 0,20 %							10.565	10564,8
Total 100 %							5.282.400	

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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

Activity(ies): Provision of logistical equipment to the Border Guards of Georgia

Title of action: COUNCIL JOINT ACTION 2002/ /CFSP of ... 2002 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 Georgia with the Ingush and Chechen Republics of the Russian Federation

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

B8-0120 "Conflict Resolution, verification, support to peace processes and stabilisation"

2. OVERALL FIGURES

2.1. Total allocation for action (Part B): 0,100 million € for commitment

2.2. Period of application:

The operation's duration of execution will be 12 months, to be counted as from the day following that on which the Grant Agreement between the OSCE and the Commission is concluded.

2.3. Overall multiannual estimate on expenditure:

a) Schedule of commitment appropriations/payment appropriations (financial intervention) (*see point 6.1.1*) [€ million (to 3rd decimal place)]

	Year n [2002]	n + 1	n + 2	n + 3	n + 4	n + 5 and subs. years	Total
Commitments	0.100						0.100
Payments	0.078	0.022					0.100

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	0.100						0.100
Payments	0.078	0.022					0.100

A. 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

B. 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
Non-comp DNO	Diff/ CD	NO NON	NO NON	NO NON	No 4

4. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty: Article 14 TEU

Joint Action: COUNCIL JOINT ACTION 2002/ /CFSP of ... 2002

5. DESCRIPTION AND GROUNDS

5.1. Need for Community intervention

5.1.1. Objectives pursued

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/CFSP¹ 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 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.

On 26 July 2001, the Council adopted Joint Action 2001/568/CFSP² with a view to ensuring the continued support of the European Union towards to stability in the Caucasus region; this JA also concerned exclusively the Chechen section of the border.

On 13 December 2001, the OSCE decided to expand the mandate of the OSCE Mission to Georgia to observe and report on movement across the border between Georgia and the Ingush Republic of the Russian Federation.

This new JA is intended to be used to provide material support to the Georgian border guards protecting the OSCE Observer Mission along both, the borders between Georgia and the Ingush and Chechen Republics of the Russian Federation. This aid to the Government of Georgia in the form of equipment shall be made available, via the OSCE Mission to Georgia – and in particular its "Border Monitoring Operation" – to the Georgian Border Guards.

5.1.2. Measures taken in connection with ex ante evaluation

From 28 May to 1 June 2001, General Sir Garry Johnson, as EU Expert, carried out an 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 [Chechen and Ingush borders, for the latter only if and when the OSCE decided to extend the "Border Monitoring Operation (BMO)" to that stretch of the border] to perform their duties effectively, in particular the protection of the OSCE Observer Mission. The needs were re-assessed by the OSCE BMO, with the help of the Commission Delegation, taking into account a change in the monitoring options envisaged earlier, as well as an adaptation to "Georgian standards" of the equipment after having acquired some experience in the field with equipment used earlier.

¹ OJ L 183, 22.7.2000, p. 3.

² OJ L 202, 27.7.2001, p. 2.

5.1.3. Measures taken following ex post evaluation

The procurement operation of 2000 was successfully completed; the items to be purchased have been made available to the Georgian Border Guards in time. The items to be purchased under the 2001 operation have arrived in Georgia to be handed over to the Georgian Border Guards. On both occasions, the Commission, through its Delegation in Tbilisi, liaised closely with the OSCE in order to monitor and evaluate the effective delivery of the equipment to the Georgian Border Guards and its further use, so as to ensure the success of the action as well as the correct use of the grant.

5.2. Actions envisaged and arrangements for budget intervention

The main objective is to provide, at the Ingush and Chechen border sections of Georgia, complementary equipment the Georgian Border Guards (GBG) need to escort the unarmed OSCE observers on patrols in the difficult and isolated border country. The purpose of the forward detachments is to detect, monitor, delay and if possible, to resist illegal border crossing.

5.3. Methods of implementation

While the Commission is entrusted with taking all the measures required for making available the financial means and allocating the grant, the OSCE Mission to Georgia shall implement the action [procurement of the items, and making them available to the Georgian Border Guards] and also monitor the use of the equipment by the latter. 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 Tbilisi 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.

6. FINANCIAL IMPACT

6.1. Total financial impact on Part B - (over the entire programming period)

(The method of calculating the total amounts set out in the table below must be explained by the breakdown in Table 6.2.)

6.1.1. Financial intervention

Commitments in € million (to the 3rd decimal place)

Breakdown	Year N [2002]						Total
Contribution EC	0.100						0.100
Bilateral Contributions by Member States	p.m.						p.m.
Other financial contributions	p.m.						p.m.
TOTAL	0.100						0.100

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)

The costs indicated under 6.3. are based on a table received from the OSCE Mission to Georgia. The items indicated under 1. to 4. are the items to be procured by the OSCE. The indicative breakdown of the quantities by border section is based on indications contained in an "OSCE Non Paper" dated 15 February 2002.

6.3. Itemised Breakdown of costs [indicative]

1. Personal Equipment

#	Item	Quantity			Unit Price (EUR)	Grand Total (EUR)
		Total	Ingush Section	Chechen Section		
1	Alpine rescue equipment	2	2	-	2,000	4,000
2	Mountain boots	60	40	20	100	6,000
3	Ponchos	10	10	-	50	500
4	Rucksacks (big)	15	5	10	200	3,000
5	Cooking sets	60	15	45	100	6,000
6	Sweaters	120	30	90	70	8,400
7	Underwear	120	30	90	40	4,800
8	Socks	480	120	360	10	4,800
9	Flashlights/Torches	100	20	80	30	3,000
10	Water filtering equipment	20	5	15	1,250	25,000
Subtotal 1.						65,500

2. Accommodation

1	Tents	10	10	-	425	4,250
Subtotal 2.						4,250

3. Communication

1	CODAN-9780	2	2	-	4,500	9,000
2	QMAQ 90	1	1	-	5,200	5,200
3	MOTOROLA HT 1000	6	6	-	420	2,520
4	Accumulators 12 V	18	5	13	50	900
5	Accumulators chargers	8	2	6	100	800
Subtotal 3.						18,420

4. Tyres

1	Tyre replacement (Niva 8 pcs, UAZ 32 pcs, Kamaz 6 pcs)	46	30	16	var.	3,120
Subtotal 4.						3,120
Grand Total of equipment to be procured [Subtotals 1 + 2 + 3 + 4] = Subtotal "Direct Project Costs"						91,290
Administrative costs for OSCE Mission in Georgia [see Annex II of Grant Agreement; "General Conditions", Appendix B: "Calculation of Indirect Costs"] = 7% of <i>Subtotal Direct Project Costs</i>						6,390
Total eligible Project Costs [= "Subtotal Direct Project Costs + Admin. Costs"]						97,680
Contingency reserve [Maximum 5% of "Total eligible Project Costs"] (only to be used after written confirmation by the Commission)						[2.38%] 2,320
Total Costs ["Total eligible costs" + "Contingency Reserve"]						100,000

6.4. Financial Precedents

<u>Council Joint Actions</u>	Budgetary Year	Credits for Commitments	Commitments
Council Joint Action 2000/456/CFSP of 20 July 2000 [OJ L 183, 22.7.2000, p. 3.] 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	2000	€ 1,000,000	€ 1,000,000
Council Joint Action 2001/568/CFSP of 26 July 2001 [OJ L 202, 27.7.2001, p. 2.] with a view to ensuring the continued support of the European Union towards to stability in the Caucasus region; this JA also concerned exclusively equipment for the Georgian Border Guards at the Chechen section of the border	2001	€ 45,000	€ 45,000

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

Since the Council's COEST Group suggested that this will be the last JA of this kind to the Georgian Border Guards, there will, in principle, be no more follow-up.

8.2. Arrangements and schedule for the planned evaluation

The Commission will conduct controls, on-the-spot checks and an evaluation of the action in the context of its budgetary execution competence.

9. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by the Commission services, including OLAF, as well as by the European Court of Auditors.

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".

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 (1)

FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2003

(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) :	131.200
Personnel non détaché :	
Expert administratif et financier, rémunération brute :	68.300
Total frais de personnel :	199.500

p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son Etat membre ou son Institution d'origine (3).

B - Frais de mission

Per diem / hôtel,	
Pour le RSUE :	25.000
Pour le collaborateur à la charge du Conseil :	22.500
Transports aériens,	
Pour le RSUE :	80.000
Pour le collaborateur à la charge du Conseil:	65.000
Transports terrestres,	
Entretien voiture, chauffeur, taxi en mission :	25.000
Total frais de mission :	217.500

C - Autres frais administratifs

Assurances conformément aux contrats déjà souscrits dans l'exercice précédent :	19.000
Frais de bureau,	
télécommunications	65.000
provision pour télécommunications(4)	75.000
autres frais de bureau	7.500
logements à Chypre RSUE	20.000
Frais de représentation :	7.500
Total autres frais administratifs :	194.000

Total	:	611.000
imprévus	:	10.000
Total général	:	621.000
		Total :621.000

- Notes :
- (1) mandat du 1 janvier 2003 jusqu'a 30 juin 2003
 - (2) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + indemnité pour coût de la vie + allocations familiales
 - (3) 1 collaborateur détaché par la Commission, 2 secrétaires (106.000 €) et 1 administrateur (125.000 €, salaire et logement) détachées par le Conseil.
 - (4) à utiliser après accord préalable des services compétent

FICHE FINANCIERE

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

- Mandat de M.Busek-

LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Section II Conseil : ligne 1113

"Conseillers spéciaux ".

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 (1)

FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2003

(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) : 104.100

Total frais de personnel : 104.100

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

B - Frais de mission

Per diem / hôtel,
Pour le RSUE 8.000

Transports aériens,
Pour le RSUE 35.000

Total frais de mission : 43.000

C - Autres frais administratifs

Assurances: 4.535
Frais de représentation : 5.000

Total autres frais administratifs : 9.535

Total : 156.635
imprévis 2% : 3.365
Total général : 160.000

Total : 160.000

Notes : (1) mandat du 1 janvier 2003 jusqu'à 30 juin 2003
(2) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + allocations familiales .

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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

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

TITLE OF ACTION:

Council Joint Action 2002/964/CFSP of 10/12/2002 appointing the Special Representative of the European Union to act as Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe

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

B8-012 "Conflict resolution, verification, support for the peace process and stabilisation"

PM Expenditure related to the secondment to the Stability Pact office the EU Special Representative, Mr. Erhard Busek, are covered by the administrative budget of the Council (Section II Council, budget article 1113 : €) and subject to a separate financial statement

2. OVERALL FIGURES

2.1. Total allocation for action (Part B): 840,631 € for commitment

2.2. Period of application:

The Joint Action shall enter into force on 1 January 2003. It shall apply until 30 June 2003, in accordance with the new standard duration of the mandates of all EUSRs.

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 2002	N + 1					Total
Commitments	0.841						0.841
Payments	0.841						0.841

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	0.841						0.841
Payments	0.841						0.841

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 establishing the European Community

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:

- (a) promote achievement of the Pact's objectives within, and between, the individual countries in SEE, where the Pact proves to have an added value;
- (b) chair the South-Eastern Europe Regional Table;
- (c) maintain close contact with all participants and facilitating States, organisations and institutions of the Pact, as well as relevant regional initiatives and organisations, with a view to fostering regional cooperation and enhancing regional ownership;
- (d) cooperate closely with all institutions of the European Union and its Member States in order to promote the role of the European Union in the Pact in accordance with points 18, 19, and 20 of the Stability Pact document and to ensure complementarity between the work of the Pact and the Stabilisation and Association Process;
- (e) meet periodically and collectively as appropriate with the Chairs of the Working Tables to ensure strategic overall coordination and provide the secretariat of the South Eastern Europe Regional Table and its instruments;
- (f) Work on the basis of a list, agreed in advance and in consultation with the participants of the Pact, a list of priority actions for the Stability Pact to implement during the course of 2003, and keep the working methods and structures of the Pact under review, ensuring coherence and efficient use of resources.

According to art. 6.2 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 three times, in December 1999, December 2000 and December 2001, respectively.

5.1.3. Measures taken following ex post evaluation

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 cooperation and (3) complementarity with the Stabilisation and Association process of the EU. These orientations were followed up in the GAC of 11 March 2002 and the prioritisation was undertaken under the direction of the new Special Coordinator.

The SCSP has undertaken an internal review and has presented its core objectives and achievables for 2003 in order to further enhance the focusing of its activities and to follow-up results from 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, coordinate donor assistance and promote regional cooperation 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 intervention¹

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

Commitments in € million

Breakdown	Year N 2002	N + 1	N + 2	N + 3	N + 4	N + 5 and subs. Years	Total
Contribution EC:	0.841						0.841
<u>Bilateral contributions by Member States²:</u>							0.65
A, B, D, DK, EL, IRL, I, NL, S	0.65						
<u>Non contributing Member States:</u>	none						
E, F, FIN, L, PT, UK							
Council General Secretariat ³	p.m.						
<u>Other financing contributions⁴</u>	1.75						1.75
USA, Switzerland, Canada, Croatia, FYROM, Hungary, Turkey, Czech Republic							
TOTAL	3.241						3.241

¹ Adjustments may take place during the financial year in contributions by member states and non-EU participants.

² Estimate based on extrapolation of assessment made in 2001.

³ Contribution is specified in the Financial Statement of the Council GS.

⁴ Estimate based on extrapolation of assessment made in 2001.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

EU Member States and Institutions

- 10 A grade staff members of SCSP: 4 Cabinet members (Head of Cabinet, Deputy Head of Cabinet, 2 Cabinet Members), 2 Heads of Unit and 4 experts. In 2002, these secondments were made by A [2], S, D, NL, B, IRL, I [2] and COM.
- 1 personal assistant to the EUSR, seconded by A
- 3 secretaries, seconded by A
- Mission costs of the Cabinet members are borne by the seconding member states.
- 2 joint meetings of Regional table and working tables (in Thessaloniki or Brussels) to be hosted respectively by EL or [Council Sec/B]
- 2 Table Chairs (EL, I) and 1 Sub-Table Chair (S)
- Office in Thessaloniki (EL)
- Regional Return Initiative (RRI) and Migration and Asylum Initiative (MAI) Steering Committee Chairman and Assistant (DK)
- The SG of the Council will second to the office of the Stability Pact the Special Coordinator. It will cover mission expenditure, 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

- 9 A grade staff members of SCSP: 1 Deputy SC with logistical back-up, 1 Cabinet member, 1 Spokesperson, 1 Head of Unit and 5 experts - all with associated mission costs. In 2002, the USA provided Deputy Special Coordinator at ambassadorial level, logistical back-up and missions and 1 Cabinet Member. Switzerland provided 1 Spokesperson, Canada provided 1 Head of Unit. In 2002 contributors of experts from South Eastern Europe were: Croatia, FYROM, Hungary, Turkey and Czech Republic.
- 3 Table co-chairs (principally missions). Rotating at yearly intervals between SEE states.
- 1 Table chair + assistant (principally missions) (Croatia).
- 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 CFSP budget. All salaries have been calculated on the basis of current contracts.

Secretariat Staff

- Salaries of 4 secretaries of the working tables of the Stability Pact.

An increase of 3 % has been budgeted as a provision for indexation.

Working table expert (Ex-Royaumont Staff)

- Salary of working table expert (1 of 2 "Ex-Royaumont" posts)

The "Royaumont acquis" was integrated in the activities of Working Table I (human rights and democracy) in 2000. They have continued to be developed into initiatives in the areas of parliamentary cooperation, the promotion of independent media and relations with the NGOs. One Expert post will be maintained to carry out this work, while the other "ex-Royaumont" post is cancelled. For the post maintained, a provision for a higher salary rate has been included.

Financial and Administrative Staff

- Salaries of financial officer, bookkeeper and management officer

The functions of the financial officer and bookkeeper are necessary for the Commission to fulfil its obligation to supervise the proper implementation of the Community Budget used for the projects foreseen in a Joint Action. These functions can be considered indispensable to ensure sound financial management of CFSP funds attributed to the Stability Pact Joint Action, irrespective of the co-existence of the political-diplomatic activities of the EUSR and his Cabinet.

In 2002, the Council General Secretariat financed 50 % of the salaries of financial officer and bookkeeper. At the request of the Council, the new Special Coordinator Erhard Busek, who took office on 1 January 2002, has refocused and prioritised his activities during 2002. This refocusing has resulted in an increase of operational activities of the Pact as compared to those related to the diplomatic and political mandate of the EUSR. This has had a direct impact on the work of the financial officer and bookkeeper, and justifies the increase of financing of these posts from the CFSP budget from 50 % to 100 %.

The post of the administrative manager, which in 2002 was financed by the Council administrative budget, is converted into a post of management officer and will be taken over by the CFSP budget. This post has since 2002 constituted a counterbalance in the SCSP financial control system in the management of operational expenditure. The job description of the management officer will be written, in agreement with the Commission, in such a way as to take full account of the financial control function (including countersignature), and of the responsibility for management of the Stability Pact secretariat.

As a result of a needs assessment, the post of the Financial and Administrative assistant which in 2002 was financed by the Council administrative budget, is converted to a secretarial post and financed by Austria.

For the financial officer and bookkeeper an increase of 3 % has been budgeted on the basis of expected indexation and in view of past compensation history, which stayed below regular indexation steps. The salary of the management officer is based on the administrative manager's salary in 2002.

6.2.2. Missions

Those mission expenditure related to staff of the Stability Pact secretariat are attributed to the CFSP budget, with the exception of staff seconded by non-member states.

All mission costs are calculated on the basis of real costs in 2002. There is decrease in travels but an increase in hotels and per diems. This reflects the practice under the new Special Coordinator of spending longer periods on fewer missions. The reorganisation of working methods of the SCSP could lead in some savings during 2003, but the size of these savings is difficult to estimate at this stage.

- Missions of 2 Working tables Directors (3rd Director not financed by the MS);
- Missions of 5 Working tables Experts (including 1 ex-Royaumont post).

6.2.3. Equipment, communications, services and other supplies

Equipment

This budget line is reduced by 34 % as compared to 2002. Instead of purchasing new lap top computers, the memory of existing lap top computers is extended.

Communications

A 30 % saving on mobile phone charges is achieved as compared to 2002 due to the SCSP's inclusion in the Commission's framework contract for mobile phone communications.

According to Art. 7.6. 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 working table expert financed by the CFSP budget. The missions are undertaken 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. 7.6. of the Joint Action, office rent is exempted from value-added tax (VAT).

6.2.6. Contingencies

Should the Joint Action not be continued after 30 June 2003, the Special Coordinator should be informed by 31 March 2003 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 for severance payments and advance holiday allowance to the local employees according to Belgian law.

6.3. Itemised breakdown of cost (indicative)

BUDGET HEADING	COST IN 2002 (€)	COST IN 2003 (€) ¹	NUMBER OF STAFF
I. Salaries			
- Special Coordinator (seconded)	p.m.	p.m.	1
- Deputy Special Coordinator (seconded, non-EU)	p.m.	p.m.	1
- Head of Cabinet (seconded)	p.m.	p.m.	1
- Deputy Head of Cabinet (seconded)	p.m.	p.m.	1
- Members of Cabinet (seconded, 2 non-EU)	p.m.	p.m.	4
- Heads of Unit (seconded, one non-EU)	p.m.	p.m.	3
- Experts (seconded, 5 non-EU)	p.m.	p.m.	10
- personal assistant to the EUSR	p.m.	p.m.	1
- Management officer	p.m.	45,650	1
- Financial officer & Bookkeeper	92,500	95,300	2
- Secretaries to the Working Tables	195,666	115,850	4
- Other secretaries	p.m.	p.m.	3
- Working table expert (ex-Royaumont post)	124,943	43,750	1
Total Salaries	413,109	300,550	33
	COST IN 2002 (€)	COST IN 2003 (€)²	

¹ Budget in 2002 for 12 months and budget in 2003 for 6 months.

² Budget in 2002 for 12 months and budget in 2003 for 6 months.

II. Mission expenses		
- Travel	191,583	87,500
- Hotels	27,126	15,000
- Per diems	11,936	7,000
<i>Total Mission Expenses</i>	230,645	109,500
III. Equipment		
- Equipment	33,235	22,000
<i>Total Equipment</i>		
IV. Running Costs		
- Services and miscellaneous	127,786	59,250
- Communications	127,641	55,250
<i>Total Running Costs</i>	255,427	114,500
V. Hospitality		
- Hospitality	p.m.	p.m.
<i>Total Hospitality</i>	p.m.	p.m.
VI. Insurance		
- High-risk insurance EUSR	p.m.	p.m.
- High-risk insurance working table expert (ex-Royaumont)	5,000	3,000
<i>Total Insurance</i>	5,000	3,000
VII. Rent		
- Office rental	386,115	222,065
<i>Total Rent</i>	386,115	222,065
Sub-Total (I to VII)	1,323,531	771,615
Contingencies ¹(1)	96,759	69,016
TOTAL	1,420,290	840,631

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 Coordinator of 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 Coordinator of 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 Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and repealing the Joint Action 1999/523/CFSP	2001	2,020,000 €	2,020,000 €	[]
Council Joint Action 2001/915/CFSP of 19.12.2001 appointing the Special Representative of the European Union to act as Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe	2002	1,420,290 €	1,420,290	[]

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. 4.1 of the present Joint Action, the EUSR shall be responsible for implementing his mandate acting under the authority and operational direction of the High Representative. The EUSR shall be accountable to the SG/HR for administrative expenditure and to the Commission for operational expenditure incurred in respect of his activities.

According to Art. 4.2, the EUSR shall maintain privileged link with the Political and Security Committee (PSC), which shall provide strategic guidance and political input to the EUSR within the framework of the mandate.

According to Art. 8, as a rule, the Special Representative will report in person to the High Representative and to the PSC and may report also to the relevant Working Group. Regular written reports will be circulated to the High Representative, Council and Commission. The EUSR may report to the General Affairs and External Relations Council on the recommendation of the HR and the PSC.

According to Art. 9, to ensure the coherence of EU external action, the activities of the EUSR shall be coordinated with those of the HR, Presidency and the Commission. In the field, close liaison shall be maintained with Presidency, Commission and Heads of Mission as well as with other international actors.

According to Art. 10, the Special Representative shall present a comprehensive written report on the implementation of the mandate to the High Representative, Council and Commission two months before the mandate expires, which shall form a basis for evaluation of the Joint Action in the relevant working groups and by the PSC.

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 external audit was organised by the Commission in 2001. It 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. Klaiber -

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) : 15000
Assurances : 800

Total frais de personnel : 15.800

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

B - Frais de mission du RSUE(3)

Bruxelles-Afghanistan 3900

Total frais de mission : 3900

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 10.300 € pour l'exercice 2002 (jusqu'à 30 juin)

Total autres frais administratifs : 10.300

Total général : 30.000

- Notes : (1) prolongation du mandat du 10.juin 2002 jusqu'à 30 juin 2002
(2) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + indemnité pour coût de la vie + allocations familiales.
(3) 1 fois aller et retour en avion business class

FICHE FINANCIERE

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

- Mandat de M. Vendrell-

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) : 128000
Assurances : 7000

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 imputées sur le Budget (section II) du Conseil à concurrence d'un plafond global de 90.000 € pour l'exercice 2002 (jusqu'a 31 décembre)

Total autres frais administratifs : 90.000

Total général : 250.000

- Notes : (1) mandat du 1 juillet 2002 jusqu'a 31 décembre 2002
(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 et 1 administrateur à convenir avec le nouveau RSUE
(4) 6 fois aller et retour en avion business class (tarif 3900 €) et frais locaux

FICHE FINANCIERE

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

- Renouvellement mandat de M. VENDRELL-

LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Section II Conseil : ligne 1113

"Conseillers spéciaux".

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 AFGHANISTAN(1)

FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2003

(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) : 130.000
Salaire du personnel local : 40.000

Total frais de personnel : 170.000

p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son Etat membre d'origine.

B - Frais de mission

Per diem / hôtel
Pour le RSUE 6.000

Transport
Pour le RSUE: 29.000

Total frais de mission : 35.000

C - Autres frais administratifs

Assurances RSUE 5.000
Frais de télécommunications pour le RSUE 35.000
Frais courants de bureau et loyer 80.000
Frais de bureautique 55.000
Frais de représentation 10.000

Total autres frais administratifs : 185.000

Total : 390.000

Total arrondi : 390.000

Notes : (1) mandat du 1 janvier 2003 jusqu'a 30 juin 2003

(2) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + indemnité pour coût de la vie + allocations familiales.

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".

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 (1)

FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2003

(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) :	130.246
Personnel non détaché :	
Assistant administratif :	45.326

Total frais de personnel : 175.572

p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son Etat membre d'origine (3).

B - Frais de mission

Per diem / hôtel	
Pour le RSUE	21.620
Pour les collaborateurs à la charge du Conseil	20.180

Transport aériens	
Pour le RSUE:	45.950
Pour les collaborateurs à la charge du Conseil	52.250

Total frais de mission : 140.000

C - Autres frais administratifs

Assurances conformément aux contrats déjà souscrits dans l'exercice précédent :	6.436
Frais de télécommunications, et fonctionnement local :	7.500
Frais de représentation :	4.800

Total autres frais administratifs : 18.736

Total	:	334.308
imprévus 2%	:	6.692
<u>Total général</u>	:	<u>341.000</u>

Total : 341.000

Notes : (1) mandat du 1 janvier 2003 jusqu'a 30 juin 2003

(2) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + indemnité pour coût de la vie + allocations familiales.

(3) 1 secrétaire (53.000 €) et 1 administrateur (110.000 €) détaché par le Conseil

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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

Activity(ies): EU Cooperation programme for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in the Russian Federation

Title of action:

Council Decision to replenish the budget of the expert unit responsible for the coordination and implementation of the EU cooperation Programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation, established by Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999

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

Budget Article B8-011

2. OVERALL FIGURES

2.1. Total allocation for action (Part B): 645,000 € for commitment (390,000 € for 2002 commitment and 255,000 € for 2003 commitment)

2.2. Period of application:

From Commission Decision until the expiry date of the Joint Action, 4th June 2003. The budget has been made for a period of 14 months.

2.3. Overall multiannual estimate on expenditure:

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

€ million (to 3rd decimal place)

	Year n	N + 1	N + 2	n + 3	n + 4	n + 5 and subs. Years	Total
Commitments	0.390	0.255					0.645
Payments	0.350	0.295					0.645

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

naught

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

naught

TOTAL a+b+c							
Commitments	0.390	0.255					0.645
Payments	0.350	0.295					0.645

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 general, the objectives of the Expert Unit are directly linked to the attainment of objectives of the EU Cooperation programme, which supports the Russian Federation in its efforts towards arms control and disarmament and to that end:

- to cooperate with the Russian Federation in the latter's pursuit of a safe, secure and environmentally sound dismantlement and/or reconversion of infrastructure and equipment linked to its WMD;
- to provide a legal and operational framework for an enhanced EU role in cooperative risk reduction activities in the Russian Federation through project-oriented cooperation;
- to promote coordination as appropriate of programmes and projects in this field at Community, member state and international level.

In particular, the objectives of the Expert Unit are directly linked to the attainment of objectives of the 10 projects implemented under the EU Cooperation programme, as set out in the terms of reference annexed to the Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP and Council Decision 2001/493/CFSP as well as in the related Financial Statements.

5.1.2. Measures taken in connection with ex ante evaluation

No ex-ante evaluation was carried out prior to the Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999. The largest financial contribution specified in the Joint Action (5.97 million €) is to a chemical weapons destruction project in Gorny, Saratov district. The implementing agency in this project is the German Government, which already had the experience of over 5 years in financing the construction of the chemical weapons destruction plant in Gorny. The projects included in the Council Decision of 2001/493/CFSP of 25 June 2001 were prepared by the expert unit.

5.2. Methods of implementation

The Commission was entrusted in the said Joint Action of December 1999 to supervise the implementation of projects under the EU Cooperation programme on non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation. To assist the Commission in this task, the Joint Action established an Expert Unit with a Policy and Project Coordination Section at the Commission in Brussels and a project assistance team based in Moscow. In the Joint Action and the subsequent Council Decision of June 2001, 10 projects were adopted for implementation in the chemical and nuclear sectors in Russia.

The tasks of the expert unit include coordination with the Member State implementing agencies, negotiation with the Russian counterparts, supervision, on-site inspections, evaluation and preparation of new projects (the full terms of reference of the unit are included in Annex III to the said Joint Action). The Head of the expert unit has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the Joint Action. The unit provides reports to the Council and Member States on a regular basis.

The Brussels section is composed of:

- a Head of Section (Commission official)
- a chemical seconded national expert (joined in April 2001)
- a nuclear seconded national expert (joined in September 2001)
- an administrative assistant (joined in May 2001)
- a secretary (joined in May 2001)
- another seconded national expert is expected to join in 2002

The Moscow team is composed of:

- a seconded national expert (joined in October 2001 and based in Moscow since January 2002)
- a secretary, expected to join in July 2002.

The expert unit will continue to supervise on-going projects and ensure the coordination of assistance projects and related policies at Community and Member States levels. Under the Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP, the project in the field of chemical weapons destruction and 2 out of 4 projects in the nuclear sector are underway. The other 2 projects are expected to be launched in the first half of 2002. Three out of five projects adopted in the Council Decision 2001/493/CFSP are expected to be launched in the first half of 2002, and the two in the second half of 2002. It is further proposed that the expert unit plays an important role in the organisation of the NDCI Conference in Moscow, which would be co-financed by other countries.

In the Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP, an amount of 535,000 € was budgeted for the expert unit. The budget needs to be replenished in order to ensure the functioning of the unit until the expiry date of the Joint Action, which has been set to coincide with the EU's Common Strategy with Russia on 4 June 2003.

A budget of 645,000 € is for a period of 14 months, covering the remaining 8 months of 2002 and 6 months in 2003. The amount decided by the Council will be subject to two separate commitment decisions by the Commission on the budgets of 2002 and 2003, respectively.

6. FINANCIAL IMPACT

6.1. Total financial impact on Part B - (over the entire programming period)

Details of calculation are provided in part 6.2 and in annex 1.

6.1.1. Financial intervention

Commitments in € million (to the 3rd decimal place)

Breakdown	Year 2002	Year 2003	N + 2	N + 3	N + 4	N + 5 and subs. years	Total
EU Contribution	0.390	0.255					0.645
TOTAL	0.350	0.295					0.645

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

EU Member states

- Secondment of 4 national experts (at present 3, and 1 to be recruited)

Commission

- 1 Commission official as Head of expert unit
- 5 offices in the Commission in Brussels
- telecommunications in the Brussels office
- 2 offices in the Commissions' delegation in Moscow

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

Naught

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

6.2.1. *Salaries*

Salaries of the 4 experts in the unit are covered by the seconding member states.

The Head of the expert unit is a Commission official.

The salaries of the administrative assistant and the secretary in Brussels are covered by the budget of the Joint Action. They have auxiliary contracts with the Commission.

The salary of the locally-employed secretary is covered by the budget of the Joint Action.

All salaries have been calculated on the basis of current contracts with provisional adaptation forecasted in 2002/2003.

Personnel/Staff

BRUSSELS

- Administrative assistant: 4,000 EUR per month * 14 months = 56,000 EUR
- Secretary: 4,000 EUR per month * 14 months = 56,000 EUR

MOSCOW

- ALAT secretary, Group 3, step 10: to be recruited in July 2002 for a period of 12 months.
 $2,739 \text{ EUR/month} * 12 \text{ months} * 1.21 = 46,399 \text{ EUR per year.}$

6.2.2. Allowances and travel costs

The rates are based on the seconded national expert scheme between the Member States and the Commission, and the costs are attributed to the budget of the Joint Action.

BRUSSELS

6.2.2.1. Complementary daily allowances: 4 seconded national experts (Chemical + General + nuclear + export control): 104.03 EUR per day, 425 days for 14 months

Total = $104.03 \text{ EUR} * 4 * 425 = 176,851 \text{ EUR}$

6.2.2.2. Monthly travel costs: 4 seconded national experts, 350 EUR on average per month.

Total = $350 \text{ EUR} * 14 \text{ months} * 4 \text{ experts} = 19,600 \text{ EUR}$. Covers monthly travel to home country as per the seconded national expert scheme.

MOSCOW

6.2.2.3. Long duration mission allowance: 1 seconded national expert, 400 days per 14 months, 67.5 EUR per day = 27,000 EUR

6.2.3. Mission costs

All mission expenditures are attributed to the budget of the Joint Action. The rates are based on the existing mission rules as per the staff regulations applicable to officials of the European Communities, replaced and complemented as appropriate by administrative notices of the Commission.

The number of missions and the associated budget are based on real costs incurred in 2001, taking into account the number of staff during any given month.

6.2.3.1. Flights experts

BRUSSELS

- Flight tickets to the Russian Federation. 4 experts, 1 mission every 2 months, 900 EUR on average per mission. Total = $4 * 900 \text{ EUR} * 7 = 25,200 \text{ EUR}$
- Flight tickets to EC destinations. 4 experts, 1 mission per month, 500 EUR on average per mission. Total = $4 * 500 \text{ EUR} * 14 = 28,000 \text{ EUR}$
- Flight tickets administrative assistant. 2 missions per year, 900 EUR on average.
Total = 1,800 EUR

MOSCOW

- Flight tickets from Russia to Brussels: 900 EUR (average from between 510 and 1300 EUR), 1 ticket/quarter * 5 quarters. Total = 900 EUR * 5 = 4,500 EUR
- Flight tickets from Russia to EC except Brussels: 900 EUR on average. 2 tickets/quarter * 5 quarters. Total 2 * 900 EUR * 5 = 9,000 EUR
- Travel tickets outside Moscow in the Russian Federation. 450 EUR on average. 2 missions per month * 14 months. Total 14 * 450 EUR * 2 = 12,600 EUR

6.2.3.2. Accommodation

BRUSSELS

- Hotels in EC capitals are covered by daily allowances
- Hotels in the Russian Federation, experts. 1 mission every 2 months * 4 experts * 12 months a year. Average of 4 nights per mission with 150 EUR per night. Total = 1 * 4 * 7 * 150 EUR * 4 = 16,800 EUR
- Hotels in the Russian Federation, administrative assistant. 2 missions per year * 3 nights * 150 EUR per night on average. Total = 2 * 3 * 150 EUR = 900 EUR

MOSCOW

- Hotels in EC capitals are covered by daily allowances
- Hotels in the Russian Federation. 2 missions per month. Average of 4 nights per mission with 100 EUR per night. Total = 2 * 14 * 100 EUR * 4 = 11,200 EUR

6.2.3.3. Daily allowances

BRUSSELS

- Daily allowances, missions to EC capitals. 4 experts, 1 mission per month, 4 days per mission. Average = 150 EUR per day. Total = 4 * 1 * 4 * 150 EUR * 14 = 33,600 EUR
- Daily allowances, missions to Russian Federation. 4 experts, 1 mission every 2 months, 5 days per mission, 90 EUR per day. Total = 4 * 1 * 5 * 90 * 7 = 12,600 EUR
- Daily allowances, administrative assistant. 2 missions per year, 4 days per mission, 90 EUR per day. Total = 2 * 4 * 90 = 720 EUR
- Taxi Airport/Hotel. 45 EUR average. Travels = 4 experts with 1 mission every 2 months (7 missions in 14 months per expert) + 2 missions for the administrative assistant. Total = ((7 * 4) + 2) * 45 EUR * 2 = 2,700 EUR. Taxis in Brussels are covered by daily allowances.

MOSCOW

- Daily allowances, missions to EC capitals = 150 EUR on average. 2 missions per quarter with 5 nights per mission * 5 quarters. Total = $2 * 5 * 150 \text{ EUR} * 5 = 7,500 \text{ EUR}$
- Taxi Airport/Hotel. 45 EUR on average. 10 missions for Moscow expert. Total = $10 * 45 \text{ EUR} * 2 = 900 \text{ EUR}$.

6.2.4. Operating Expenditure

The expenditure is calculated on the basis of real costs incurred in 2001, taking into account the number of staff employed during any given month of expenditure.

BRUSSELS

6.2.4.1. Telecommunications: p.m. in-kind contribution by the Commission

6.2.4.2. Books and subscriptions: 350 EUR per subscription, 5 subscriptions.

Total = $5 * 350 \text{ EUR} = 1,750 \text{ EUR}$

6.2.4.3. Preparatory studies for projects. Provision of 5,000 EUR.

MOSCOW

6.2.4.4. Telecommunications:

- Mobile phone. 350 EUR per month. $350 \text{ EUR} * 14 = 4,900 \text{ EUR}$
- Phone for 1 ALAT = $100 \text{ EUR} * 12 \text{ months} = 1,200 \text{ EUR}$
- Fax = 250 EUR per month. $250 \text{ EUR} * 14 = 3,500 \text{ EUR}$

Total = $4,900 \text{ EUR} + 1,200 \text{ EUR} + 3,500 \text{ EUR} = 9,600 \text{ EUR}$

6.2.4.5. Books and subscriptions: 350 EUR per subscription, 5 subscriptions.

Total = $5 * 350 \text{ EUR} = 1,750 \text{ EUR}$

6.2.5. Capital Expenditure

BRUSSELS

naught

MOSCOW

6.2.5.1. Desktop computer, EUR 2,500.

6.2.5.2. Laser-jet Printer, EUR 2,000.

6.2.6. Conferences

The expert unit will play an important role in the organisation of the NDCI Conference, expected to be co-financed by other countries. In addition, the expert unit will organise other, smaller, meetings in Moscow and Brussels.

6.2.6.1 General costs Brussels/Moscow

BRUSSELS

- Translation/Interpretation: Translation Russian/English: 15 EUR per sheet, 200 sheets = 3,000 EUR. Interpretation Russian/English/Russian: 2 € per minute, 600 minutes = 1,200 EUR. Total = 4,200 EUR
- Organisation of meetings in Brussels: 1,000 EUR
- Participation fees in conferences. 4 conferences per year, 500 EUR per conference. Total = 4 * 500 EUR = 2,000 EUR

MOSCOW

- Organisation of meetings in Moscow: 1,000 EUR.
- Participation fees in conferences. 4 conferences a year, 500 EUR per conference. Total 4 * 500 EUR = 2,000 EUR

6.2.6.2 Organisation of conferences

- NDCI: The maximum EU contribution for the conference is 30,000 EUR.
 - APEX flights for participants from CIS (20 participants) = 12,500 EUR
 - Conference room, conferencing equipment, coffee breaks and lunches for 170 participants = 16,400 EUR
 - Hotel accommodation for 30 persons during 2 nights = 4,500 EUR
 - Lunch/Dinner for 170 participants: 7,000 EUR
 - Total = 40,400 EUR (EU share = 30,000 EUR)
- Export Control
 - APEX flights for participants from CIS (10 participants) = 6,300 EUR
 - Conference room, conferencing equipment, coffee breaks and lunches for 40 participants = 4,000 EUR
 - Hotel accommodation for 10 persons during 2 nights = 1,500 EUR
 - Lunch/dinner for 40 participants: 1,800 EUR
 - Total = 13,600 EUR

6.2.7. Hospitality

BRUSSELS

6.2.7.1. Hospitality = 2,000 EUR

MOSCOW

6.2.7.2. Hospitality = 2,000 EUR

6.2.8. Rent

6.2.8.1 BRUSSELS

p.m. in-kind contribution by the Commission

6.2.8.2. MOSCOW

p.m. in-kind contribution by the Commission

6.3. Itemised breakdown of cost (indicative)

BUDGET HEADING	COST IN 2001 (€) ¹	COST IN 2002-2003 (€) ²
I. Salaries	171,000	158,399
II. Allowances and Travel	199,293	223,451
III. Missions	94,780	168,020
IV. Operating Expenditure	12,000	18,100
V. Capital Expenditure	28,000	4,500
VI. Hospitality	5,000	4,000
VII. Conferences & meetings	13,000	53,800
Sub-total	523,073	630,270
Contingencies	11,927	14,730
TOTAL	535,000	645,000

¹ budget for 12 months

² budget for 14 months

6.4. Financial precedents

Joint Action	Budget Year	Allocation of appropriations	Commitments	Payments
Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 establishing a EU Cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation (Expert Unit)	2000	535,000 €	535,000 €	[]

7. IMPACT ON STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

7.1. Impact on human resources

With the exception of the Head of the expert unit, who is a Commission official, all staff costs are financed from part B of the budget. Due to the fact that the Commission has been directly charged with the setting up of the expert unit at the Commission by the Joint Action (Annex III), the unit has benefited from employment possibilities within the Community schemes (ENDs, auxiliary contracts, ALAT). This is the most cost-efficient solution, bringing savings for the budget of the programme. With the exception of the Head of Expert Unit, all posts have been established only for the duration of this operation.

Types of post		Staff to be assigned to management of the action using existing and/or additional resources		Total	Description of tasks deriving from the action
		Number of permanent posts	Number of temporary posts		
Permanent officials or Temporary staff	A	1 A	4 A (END), 1 B, 1 C	7	Head of expert unit, 4 national experts, 1 administrative assistant, 1 secretary
	B				
	C				
Other human resources			1 local/ALAT staff	1	Local or ALAT staff
Total		1	7	8	

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 Article 5(1) of the Joint Action, the Council shall review annually the actions taken pursuant to this programme.

Together with the implementing agencies, the Commission will conduct regular on-the-spot missions to monitor project implementation. These missions are incorporated in the Financing Agreements signed between the Commission and the implementing agencies (Governments of Germany and France [existing] and the UK [to be signed]).

8.2 Arrangements and schedule for the planned evaluation

According to article 5(2) of the Joint Action, independent evaluations and audit shall be conducted at periodic stages, depending on progress.

An evaluation of selected projects under the Joint Action is planned to be undertaken before the expiry date of the Joint Action.

9. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by the Commission services, including OLAF, as well as by the European Court of Auditors.

Auditing by national audit services of member states have been built in the Financing Agreements signed between the Commission and the member state implementing agencies.

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Policy area(s): CFSP – Common Foreign and Security Policy
Activity(ies): Meeting on International Code of Conduct on Missile Non-Proliferation (ICOC)

TITLE OF ACTION: Council Joint Action 2002/.../CFSP regarding financial support for the international negotiating process leading to the adoption of an International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC)

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

B8-011: "Non-proliferation and Disarmament"

2. OVERALL FIGURES

2.1. Total allocation for action (Part B): 0.055 million € for commitment

2.2. Period of application:

The Joint Action shall enter into force on ... and shall apply until 31 December.

The financial contribution shall cover the expenditure related to the holding of the 2nd meeting on ICOC, as specified in section 6.2, incurred from the date of adoption of the Joint Action.

2.3. Overall multiannual estimate on expenditure:

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

€ million (to 3rd decimal place)

	Year n	n + 1	N + 2	n + 3	n + 4	n + 5 and subs. years	Total
Commitments	0.055						0.055
Payments	0.055						0.055

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

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

TOTAL a+b+c							
Commitments	0.055						0.055
Payments	0.055						0.055

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
Comp/ Non-comp DNO	Diff/ Non-diff CD	YES/ NO NON	YES/NO NON	YES/NO NON	No 4

4. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty on the European Union, in particular article 14

5. DESCRIPTION AND GROUNDS

5.1. Need for Community intervention

The EU is committed to the implementation and reinforcement of the existing multilateral instruments in the field of non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control. Among these instruments, the EU promotes the universalisation of the draft International Code of conduct against ballistic missile proliferation with a view to its adoption by the end of 2002.

5.1.1. Objectives pursued

Overall objective: Realisation of a universally-accepted international code of conduct for missile non-proliferation (ICOC) as a first step to address the problem of missile proliferation.

Project purpose: preparedness achieved for signature of the ICOC document in December 2002

Project results: draft document adopted to be signed in the final conference in December 2002

5.1.2 . Measures taken in connection with ex ante evaluation

No ex ante evaluation was conducted. Encouraged by and following the wide participation in a first meeting in Paris on 7-8 February 2002, the Spanish Presidency of the EU is organising a second meeting in Madrid to continue the process for the realisation of the ICOC.

5.2. Actions envisaged and arrangements for budget intervention

The meeting, organised in Madrid on 17-19 June, 2002, is a second negotiating session on the ICOC. The negotiation process is envisaged to finalise the ICOC, leading to an International Conference for its adoption no later than 2002. The EU contribution will contribute to the EU Presidency's efforts in organising, staging and hosting of the meeting. The meeting will be chaired by the Presidency in close coordination with the chair of the first meeting.

The organisation of the meeting only became relevant after the first meeting in Paris, which took place during the on-going Presidency. No financial contribution is envisaged for the third meeting to be organised in December 2002.

5.3. Methods of implementation

The action is implemented by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Commission will sign a grant contract with the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its Embassy in Brussels, covering the financing and management of the action. The Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in turn will sign, or use a potentially already correctly awarded, contract with a company that will be responsible for organising the practical aspects of the meeting in accordance with the budget specified in section 6.2.

6. FINANCIAL IMPACT

6.1. Total financial impact on Part B - (over the entire programming period)

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

Commitments in € million (to the 3rd decimal place)

Breakdown	Year N 2002	N + 1	N + 2	N + 3	N + 4	N + 5 and subs. Years	Total
Contribution EC:	0.055						0.055
<u>Bilateral contributions by Member States:</u>							
E	p.m.						
Other financing contributions	None						
TOTAL	0.055						0.055

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

EU Member States and Institutions

- **Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Meeting Rooms: Auditorium, 3 meetings rooms, 8 translation cabins, 3 meeting halls

Security: 4 full-time security staff

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

The calculation is based on an estimated number of 200 participants. The expenditure related to their travel and accommodation is not covered by the EU contribution.

6.2.1 Translators and hostesses

10 translators * 60 €/hour * 21 hours (7 hours/day during 3 days)	= 12,600 €
6 hostesses * 121.16 €/day * 3 days	= 2,180.88 €
Hostesses overtime * 13.46 €/hour * 72 hours (4 hours/day during 3 days)	= 969.12 €

6.2.2 Meals and coffee

3 working lunches * 30 € person * 200 persons	= 18,000 €
3 coffee breaks * 7,21 € person * 200 persons	= 4,326 €

6.2.3 Organisation and coordination (during 1 month)

Secretariat before meeting (information to and from participants; updating the list of participants, arranging of materials)	= 3,520.12 €
Secretariat during meeting (5 days, in 6 official languages of the UN)	= 2,632.12 €
Control of attendance, verification of identification tags	= 486.51 €
General coordination, including follow-up of mounting of auditorium, reception points, dining rooms, etc.	= 993.25 €

6.2.4 Other expenditure

Presidency large poster	= 540.91 €
Country table identification (90 units)	= 1,350 €
Participant identification (200 units)	= 240 €
Folders with writing material (200 units)	= 1,800 €
Decoration:	
– Conference Hall (3 centres * 180 €/unit)	= 540 €
– 1 flower centre in reception	= 100 €
– lunch table little flower centres (16 units * 15 €/unit)	= 240 €
Sub-total 6.2.1 - 6.2.4	= 50,518.91 €
Contingencies	= 4,481.09 €
Total amount	= 55,000 €

6.3. Itemised breakdown of cost (indicative)

HEADING	COST
1. Translators and hostesses	15,750 €
2. Meals and coffee	22,326 €
3. Organisation and coordination	7,632 €
4. Other expenditure	4,810.91 €
Sub-total 1.-4.	50,518.91 €
Contingencies	4,481.09 €
Total amount	55,000 €

6.4. Financial precedents

Joint Action	Budget year	Allocation of appropriations	Commitments	Payments
1999/480/CFSP: Council Joint Action of 19 July 1999 in relation to the holding of a meeting of Heads of State and Government in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, concerning the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe; <i>Official Journal L 188, 21/07/1999 P. 0002 - 0002</i>	1999	1,250,000 €	1,250,000 €	1,250,000 €
Council Joint Action of 16 November 2000 on the holding of a meeting of Heads of State or of Government in Zagreb (Zagreb Summit); <i>Official Journal L 290, 17/11/2000 p. 0054 - 0054</i>	2000	770,000 €	770,000 €	314,407 €

7. IMPACT ON STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

7.1. Impact on human resources

naught

7.2. Overall financial impact of human resources

naught

7.3. Other administrative expenditure deriving from the action

naught

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).

The success of the action is measured by (1) the realisation of the ICOC and (2) the global coverage of the ICOC.

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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
["SEE Small Arms", 2002]

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

Activity(ies): Combating the proliferation of SALW in South East Europe

Title of action: Implementation of Council Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP of 12 July 2002, with a view to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons [SALW] in South East Europe

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

B8-011 "Non Proliferation and Disarmament"

2. OVERALL FIGURES

2.1. Total allocation for action (Part B): 0,200 million € for commitment

2.2. Period of application:

The operation's duration of execution will be 12 months, to be counted as from the day following that on which the Grant Agreement between the UNDP and the Commission is concluded.

2.3. Overall multiannual estimate on expenditure:

a) Schedule of commitment appropriations/payment appropriations (financial intervention) (*see point 6.1.1*) [€ million (*to 3rd decimal place*)]

	Year n [2002]	n + 1	n + 2	n + 3	n + 4	n + 5 and subs. Years	Total
Commitments	0.200						0.200
Payments	0,160	0,040					0.200

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	0.200						0.200
Payments	0,160	0,040					0.200

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
Non-comp DNO	Diff/ CD	NO NON	NO NON	NO NON	No 4

4. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty: Article 14 TEU

Joint Action: COUNCIL DECISION 2002/.../CFSP of 2002, implementing
Council Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP of 12 July 2002

5. DESCRIPTION AND GROUNDS

5.1. Need for Community intervention

5.1.1. Objectives pursued

The overall objective of the action is to combat the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in the countries of South East Europe through an EU contribution of € 200,000 in the form of a grant to the UNDP.

The problem of small arms in South Eastern Europe

The uncontrolled proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is a serious problem in South Eastern Europe. SALW proliferation has undermined the rule of law, fuelled crime and insecurity, exacerbating conflict in the region and undermining post conflict peacebuilding. Problems related to SALW are likely to pose a serious constraint to economic and social development in South Eastern Europe (SEE)¹.

The widespread availability of weapons is a legacy of conflicts in the region. However, the problem needs to be understood and addressed in a broader context. Economic and social development, the rule of law, and democratic governance are essential for long-term solutions to small arms problems. Efforts are also required to counter cultural acceptance of violence and illicit gun use. The international community has an important role to play in these respects in facilitating and supporting local, national and regional Government and civil society initiatives.

The role of regional actors

Recommendations for measures to prevent and reduce small arms proliferation were endorsed by the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects in July 2001. Regional mechanisms are foreseen to reinforce trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies as well as for strengthened legislative frameworks and capable stockpile management. A number of key initiatives have emerged with relevance for South Eastern Europe. One of these initiatives is the "*Small Arms and Light Weapons Regional Implementation Plan*", developed by the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

Building on the political will and commitments in the UN, OSCE and other fora, this plan aims to provide a framework of agreed approaches and measures to tackle SALW in the region that can be adopted by the countries of Southeast Europe and supported by international organizations and bilateral donors. The plan covers Disarmament and Demobilization, the Security Sector, Legislative and Administrative Capacity, Collection and Disposal Programs, as well as Public Awareness.

The "Clearinghouse"

A need was discerned for an agreed *mechanism* for developing workable projects and measures to address SALW and for facilitating the funding and implementation of these. This project concerns a role for UNDP in this respect through the establishment of such a mechanism: a "*South East Europe Clearinghouse for Small Arms Reduction*", located in Belgrade, and consisting of a technical support unit, supporting a number of regional and national level operational activities

¹ Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM, Moldova, Romania, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The SEE Clearinghouse will initially be a 3 year technical programme, operating at both regional and national levels, sponsored by UNDP and the Stability Pact, with substantive support from OSCE, Szeged, NATO, the UN Department of Disarmament Affairs and expertise from other relevant UN departments/agencies.

Its overall objectives include:

- To backstop the Stability Pact Implementation Plan that aims to stem the flow and availability of small arms and light weapons in the region;
- To consolidate the gains associated with the implementation plan at the national and local levels;
- To support the socio-economic conditions for peace and development.

The EU contribution of € 200,000 in the form of a grant to the UNDP will be used to contribute to the salaries of two experts for this Clearinghouse:

- ***Team Leader / Senior Advisor [12 months]***
- ***NGO Coordinator [11 months]***

5.1.2. Measures taken in connection with ex ante evaluation

N/A

5.1.3. Measures taken following ex post evaluation

N/A; this is the first operation of this kind in South East Europe.

5.2. Actions envisaged and arrangements for budget intervention

5.3. Methods of implementation

While the Commission is entrusted with taking all the measures required for making available the financial means and allocating the grant, the UNDP shall implement the action. The Grant for co-financing certain staff costs of the Clearinghouse will be awarded on the basis of a standard "Agreement with an International Organisation" to be concluded between the Commission and the UNDP.

6. FINANCIAL IMPACT

6.1. Total financial impact on Part B - (over the entire programming period)

6.1.1. Financial intervention

Commitments in € million (to the 3rd decimal place)

Breakdown	Year N [2002]						Total
Contribution EC	0.200						0.200
Bilateral Contributions by Member States	p.m.						p.m.
Other financial contributions	p.m.						p.m.
TOTAL	p.m.						p.m.

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)

The costs indicated under 6.3. are based on a budget received from the UNDP.

6.3. Itemised Breakdown of costs [indicative]

Expenses	Unit	# of units	Unit Rate [in EUR]	Costs [in EUR]
1. Human Resources				
Team Leader	Per month	12	11,000	132,000
NGO Coordinator	Per month	11	5,000	55,000
Other Human Res.	<i>p.m. [such costs for the whole project will be taken on by the UNDP, the Stability Pact, other donors (via the fund set up for this)]</i>			
Subtotal 1.				187,000
2. Travel	<i>p.m. [these costs for the whole project will be taken on by the UNDP, the Stability Pact, other donors (via the fund set up for this)]</i>			
3. Equipment/Supplies				
4. Local Office				
5. Other costs, Services				
6. Real Estate, Works				
7. Other				
8. Subtotal [1. – 7.] Direct Project Costs				187,000

9. Administrative Costs [Maximum 7% of 8., direct eligible project costs]	13,000
10. Total [8. + 9.] eligible Project Costs	200,000
11. Contingencies	0
12. Total Costs [10. + 11.]	200,000

6.4. Financial Precedents [in €]

Legal Basis – Council Decisions [All Council Decisions have been taken on the basis of, and implement, <i>Council Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP</i> <i>of 17 December 1998</i>]	Budgetary Year	Credits for Commit- ments	Commitments	
Council Decision 1999/320/CFSP of 10 May 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in Albania	1999	500.000	500.000	
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 Cambodia	1999	500.000	[The same project, twice extended]	500.000
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 Cambodia	2000	1.300.000		1.300.000
Council Decision 2001/796/CFSP of 15 November 2001 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	2001	1.768.200		1.768.200
Council Decision 1999/845/CFSP of 17 December 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in Mozambique (Operation "Rachel" – South African Police)	1999	200.000	200.000	
Council Decision 2000/803/CFSP concerning the promotion of control, collection and destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in South Ossetia [Georgia]	2000	90.000	90.000	
Council Decision 2001/200/CFSP of 12 March 2001 concerning the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean [UN-LiREC, Lima]	2001	345.000	345.000	
Council Decision 2001/850/CFSP of 29 November 2001 concerning the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Albania [UNDP]	2001	550.000	550.000	

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

To be addressed by the relevant Council Working Group [CODUN], in the light of experience gained through this project

8.2. Arrangements and schedule for the planned evaluation

The Commission will conduct controls, on-the-spot checks and an evaluation of the action in the context of its budgetary execution competence.

9. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by the Commission services, including OLAF, as well as by the European Court of Auditors.

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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

Activity(ies): Small arms - Cambodia

TITLE OF ACTION:

Council Decision 2002/.../CFSP of ... November 2002 extending and amending Council Decision 1999/730/CFSP concerning a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Cambodia

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

B8-011 "Non-proliferation and Disarmament""

2. OVERALL FIGURES

2.1. Total allocation for action (Part B): 1,567,792 € for commitment

2.2. Period of application:

The intended duration of the action is 12 months, which will be specified in the contract between the Project Manager and the Commission.

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 2002	N + 1 2003					Total
Commitments	1.568						1.568
Payments		1.568					1.568

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	1.568						1.568
Payments		1.568					1.568

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 establishing the European Community

Treaty on the European Union, and in particular Article 14

5. DESCRIPTION AND GROUNDS

5.1. Need for Community intervention

5.1.1. Objectives pursued

In pursuing the objectives set out in article 1 of Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons, the Union shall:

- combat, and contribute to ending, the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms,
- contribute to the reduction of existing accumulations of these weapons and their ammunition to levels consistent with countries' legitimate security needs, and
- help solve the problems caused by such accumulations.

The European 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. 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;
- in the record-keeping and the management and security of weapons and in the development of policies, guidelines and practices in this regard within the security forces;
- in the public destruction of collected and surplus weapons and ammunition through a number of provincial destruction ceremonies;
- in identifying and destroying surplus weapons in connection with the demobilisation and reintegration of the armed forces;
- in the execution of voluntary arms surrender by the civilian population, through "*Weapons for Development*" projects;
- by supporting civil society programmes to raise public awareness on problems related to small arms and light weapons and to further develop civil society cooperation with the weapons collection and destruction process, in particular by supporting activities of the NGO's concerned.

The beneficiary of the action will be the Government of Cambodia which will be informed by the Presidency of the continuation of the programme. The EU ASAC project manager, Mr. David de Beer, will continue to be based in Phnom Penh and will manage the action drawing upon both European and local expertise.

5.1.2. Measures taken in connection with ex ante evaluation

A feasibility study was conducted in 1999 before the first Council Decision. The project design is based on the study, notably its integrated approach including many, mutually-supporting components.

Following the recommendation of the external evaluator in 2001, a feasibility study on registration and safe storage of police weapons was undertaken in May 2002, which forms the basis for implementing this component in 2003.

5.1.3. Measures taken following ex post evaluation

The project is on-going.

5.2. Actions envisaged and arrangements for budget intervention

Ultimately the beneficiaries are the people of Cambodia as a whole, in terms of improved peace and security. In particular, the target groups in areas where Weapons for Development projects (voluntary arms surrender by the civilian population) are implemented, will benefit from increased security and, as a corollary, small development benefits brought about by their participation.

A new project component on the registration and safe storage of police weapons will be implemented in 2003. This pilot project will be implemented in three provinces and at a national level. It includes the delivery and installation of 250 racks to store duty weapons, one for each police post; a construction of a small depot in each province and a larger one at national level; for record keeping, the provision of photocopiers, computers and the relevant software to the National Police at the national and provincial levels; organisation of 4 training courses on logistics, weapons management and the use of the software.

The Project Manager will monitor the completed projects on registration and safe storage of military weapons in Military Region 2 (Kampong Cham) and Military Region 5 (Battambang). If funds are available he will organise a project in a further military region.

The arms law, drafted and commented on with the support of EU ASAC is expected to enter into force in late 2002. In 2003, EU ASAC expert assistance will be given for the drafting of and commenting on the necessary secondary legislation, including sub-decrees and regulations. The government of Cambodia has assured that no sanctions for carrying illegal weapons will be applied to population engaged in EU ASAC funded Weapons for Development projects.

In 2001, the EU ASAC organised eight large provincial destruction ceremonies ("Flames of Peace") comprising a destruction total of some 50,000 weapons. By mid October 2002, a total of 20,064 weapons had been destroyed in 2002 in four large ceremonies and two small ceremonies. Provided that the Government will continue its support to arms collection and destruction, at least this number of weapons is expected to be destroyed in 2003. In addition, arms destruction will take place in several small-scale destruction ceremonies, in the context of WfD schemes and of the dismantling of weapons caches hidden during the years of war.

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 themes: the importance of the destruction of weapons, the civic responsibility of police and military and the community's responsibility for its own essential security.

The project was launched in March 2000. In September 2001, an external evaluator assessed the project to be relevant, efficient and effective. At the same time he recommended continuation for the project to fulfil the more long-term criteria of impact and sustainability.

5.3. Methods of implementation

The Project Manager shall sign a Special Adviser contract with the Commission for the specific purpose of managing expenditure related to the project.

The Project Manager shall sign services contracts with his international staff and employment contracts with his local staff. The terms of reference of these contracts shall be submitted to the Commission for prior approval.

6. FINANCIAL IMPACT

The EU ASAC is financially the EU's largest project in the field of small arms and light weapons and is also the only one implemented by European Union Project Manager and experts. 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.

The budget of the project is reduced by approximately 11 percent, from 1.77 million € in the 2001 budget to 1.57 million € in the 2002 budget. This decrease is due, first, to the successful finalisation of two safe storage and registration projects in the military districts of Kampong Cham and Battambang, respectively. The project manager will encourage the Cambodian government to

replicate the project in other military districts with own resources or with support from other donors. Second, the project budget was cut in line with the general reduction of the CFSP budget from 36 million to 30 million € in 2002.

The amounts indicated in 6.2 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.

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

6.1.1. Financial intervention

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

Commitments in € million (to the 3rd decimal place)

Breakdown	Year N 2002	N + 1	N + 2	N + 3	N + 4	N + 5 and subs. years	Total
<u>Contribution EC:</u>	1.567						1.567
<u>Bilateral contributions by Member States:</u>							
Other financing contributions							
TOTAL	1.567						1.567

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 2000-2002, such contributions have been made by the Netherlands (also for police support and police family support), Germany, Japan and the World Food Organisation. Canada has been financing police training.

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.

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 (see Annex for details)

6.2.1. *Salaries and insurance* **513,468€**

Salaries 489,600 €

Salary of project manager: A4, 4th step, based on the salary scale defined in Commission Communication no. 925 of 1998. The amount includes a provision for the annual review of salaries with effect from 1 July 2003.

Reference cost used for the locally recruited employees – ECHO local support staff.

Insurance 23,868 €

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: 108 months * 21€/month = 2,268€

6.2.2. *Travel costs* **68,800€**

Project manager: 4 reporting missions to Brussels

Brussels/Phnom Penh/Brussels : 4 * 3,000€ = 12,000€

excess weight for equipment (200€*2) = 400€

Per diem 12 * 200€ = 2,400€

Deputy project manager and technical experts :

Brussels/Phnom Penh/Brussels: 6 * 3,000€ = 18,000€

excess weight for equipment 3 * 200€ = 600€

Cambodian officials: Phnom Penh-Brussels-Phnom Penh: 1 * 3,000€ = 3,000€

Per diem (hotel & meals): 8 * 300€ = 2,400€

As in the past years, a high-ranking official of the Cambodian Government will travel to Europe 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 cooperation with Cambodia' neighbours.

6.2.3. *Project Activities (see Annex)* **857,100€**

6.2.4. *Operational cost (see Annex)* **63,160€**

6.2.5. *Representation* **19,600€**

Project Manager: 12 months * 300 €/month = 3,600€

Weapons destruction ceremonies: 8 ceremonies * 2,000 €/ceremony = 16,000€

6.3. Itemised breakdown of cost (indicative)

Budget Heading	Indicative Budget 2001 in €	Indicative Budget 2002 in €
1. Salary and insurance	495,200	513,468
2. Travel	74,200	68,800
3. Project activities	1,049,400	857,100
4. Operational cost	61,600	63,160
5. Representation ¹	3,600	19,600
6. Contingencies ²	84,200	45,664
Total	1,768,200	1,567,792

6.4. 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 Albania	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 Cambodia	1999	500,000	500,000
Council Decision 1999/845/CFSP of 17 December 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in Mozambique (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 Cambodia	2000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Council Decision 2001/850/CFSP of 29 November 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 Albania	2001	550,000	550,000

¹ In 2002, all representation costs are included under this heading. In 2001, representation cost related to ceremonies was included under the heading "project activities".

² In 2002 contingencies represent 3 percent of the total amount. Contingencies are to be used only with a prior written approval of the Commission.

Council Decision 2001/796/CFSP of 16 November 2001 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	2001	1,768,200	1,768,200
Council Decision 2002/ ... /CFSP of ... October 2002 implementing Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP of 12 July 2002 with a view to a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in South East Europe	2002	200,000	200,000

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 EU Presidency is responsible for the implementation of the decisions made according to title V of the TEU (Joint Action).

The project was audited at the end of 2001. According to the Project Manager, the recommendations of the audit have been implemented.

The Commission will undertake an on-the-spot control mission in 2003.

The following indicators will be used for measuring the performance of the project:

- arms law adopted and effectively implemented;
- number of secondary legislation, including sub-decrees and regulations, adopted and effectively implemented;

- number of racks delivered and installed in police posts to store duty weapons;
- number of police arms depots constructed;
- record-keeping equipment and software delivered, installed and functioning;
- number of training courses organised on logistics, weapons management and the use of the software;
- number of military arms depots constructed (if implemented);
- number of weapons destroyed;
- number of destruction ceremonies organised, large and small;
- number of weapons collected under Weapons for Development schemes;
- number of weapons caches dismantled and number of weapons collected from them;
- number of training courses organised for the local police in the context of WfD schemes;
- number of awareness-raising courses organised by NGOs.

8.2 Arrangements and schedule for the planned evaluation

In May 2001, an external small arms expert conducted an interim evaluation on the basis of terms of reference prepared by the Commission. No external evaluation is planned for 2003. Should the operation be discontinued at the end of 2003, an ex-post evaluation will be carried out within 6 months from the end of the operation.

9. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by the Commission services, including OLAF, as well as by the European Court of Auditors.

ITEMS	Unit Costs	Unit	Nº of	Total budget
	in Euro (€)	Costs	Months	in Euro (€)
<i>2.2, International travel costs Technical experts</i>				
2.2.1. Return ticket Europe-Phnom Penh	€ 3.000	6		€ 18.000
2.2.2. Excess weight luggage	€ 200	3		€ 600
	<i>SUB-TOTAL (2.2,):</i>			€ 18.600
<i>2.3, Cambodian officials travel to / in Europe</i>				
2.3.1. Return ticket Phnom Penh-Europe	€ 3.000	1		€ 3.000
2.3.2. Per diems & Accommodation costs	€ 300	8		€ 2.400
	<i>SUB-TOTAL (2.3,):</i>			€ 5.400
<i>2.4. Travel in Cambodia</i>				
	€ 30.000			€ 30.000
	TOTAL : (2, Travel Costs):			€ 68.800
3, PROJECT ACTIVITIES :				
<i>3.1, Public awareness and NGOs support</i>				
	€ 110.000			€ 110.000
<i>3.2, Destruction Assistance:</i>				
3.2.1. Provincial destruction ceremonies	€ 10.000	8		€ 80.000
3.2.2. Local destruction ceremonies	€ 5.000	5		€ 25.000
3.2.3. Local Expert staff : (1 x € 600)	€ 600		12	€ 7.200
	<i>SUB- TOTAL: (3.2,)</i>			€ 112.200
<i>3.3, Project-related activities by Government Officials & Civil Society</i>				
3.3.1. Follow-up assistance on the Arms Law	€ 20.000			€ 20.000
3.3.2. Demobilisation and arms decommissioning	€ 30.000			€ 30.000
	<i>SUB- TOTAL: (3.3,)</i>			€ 50.000

ITEMS	Unit Costs	Unit	Nº of	Total budgets
	in Euro (€)	Costs	Months	in Euro (€)
<i>3.5.3, Registration systems:</i>				
3.5.3.1. Printing, Distribution, Manuals	€ 500	1	6	€ 3.000
3.5.3.2. Computer and copier system for police regions at two levels; HQ and three provinces	€ 5.000	4	1	€ 20.000
3.5.3.3. Software and systems purchase and maintenance	€ 8.000	1	1	€ 8.000
<i>SUB-TOTAL: (3.5.3,):</i>				€ 31.000
<i>3.5.4, Improved stockpiling:</i>				
3.5.4.1. Building weapons and ammunitions structures	€ 65.000	1	1	€ 65.000
3.5.4.2. Racks and fittings (including cost of transportation and fitting)	€ 45.000	1	1	€ 45.000
3.5.4.3. Design, engineering and supervision	€ 8.000	1	1	€ 8.000
<i>SUB-TOTAL: (3.5.4,):</i>				€ 118.000
<i>3.5.5, Training Personnel :</i>				
3.5.5.1. High level managers courses	€ 4.500	1	1	€ 4.500
3.5.5.2. Computer staff training	€ 6.000	1	1	€ 6.000
3.5.5.3. Training courses for logistical staff	€ 6.000	1	1	€ 6.000
3.5.5.4. Manual registration	€ 8.000	1	1	€ 8.000
3.5.5.5. Information days for regional and district police commanders	€ 8.000	1	1	€ 8.000
<i>SUB-TOTAL: (3.5.5,):</i>				€ 32.500
<i>TOTAL: (3.5,):</i>				€ 204.900
TOTAL: (3, Project Activities):				€ 857.100

ITEMS	Unit Costs	Unit	Nº of	Total budgets
	in Euro (€)	Costs	Months	in Euro (€)
4, OPERATIONAL COSTS :				
4.1. Office rental	€ 2.300	1	12	€ 27.600
4.2. Car rental	€ 800	1	12	€ 9.600
4.3. Telecommunications	€ 500	1	12	€ 6.000
4.4. Office supplies	€ 400	1	12	€ 4.800
4.5. Bank Charges / Bank services	€ 170	1	12	€ 2.040
4.6. Visibility costs	€ 5.000			€ 5.000
4.7. Software/hardware updates	€ 8.000			€ 8.000
4.8. Professional Services (visa costs)	€ 10	1	12	€ 120
TOTAL : (4, Operational costs) :				€ 63.160
5, REPRESENTATION COSTS:				
5.1. Project Manager's Representation Costs	€ 300		12	€ 3.600
5.2. Weapons Destruction Ceremonies	€ 2.000		8	€ 16.000
TOTAL : (5, Representation Costs):				€ 19.600
SUB-TOTAL: (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)				€ 1.522.128
6, CONTINGENCIES (3%) :	€ 45.664			€ 45.664
TOTAL COSTS : (1 + 2+ 3 + 4 + 5 + 6) :				€ 1.567.792