



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 5 June 2009

10665/09

LIMITE

PESC	735
FIN	206
PE	214
ELARG	31
COWEB	102

NOTE

From : General Secretariat of the Council

To : Delegations

No. prev. doc. : 8617/08 PESC 453 FIN 155 PE 131 + COR 1

Subject : Annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP (point G, paragraph 43 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006) - **2008**

**COUNCIL DOCUMENT ON THE MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIC CHOICES OF
THE COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (CFSP) PRESENTED TO
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN APPLICATION OF POINT G
(PARAGRAPH 43) OF THE INTERINSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT
OF 17 MAY 2006**

- 2008 -



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 10 June 2009

**10665/09
COR 1**

LIMITE

**PESC 735
FIN 206
PE 214
ELARG 31
COWEB 102**

CORRIGENDUM TO THE NOTE

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Furthermore, the Council has provided for various formats for consulting and keeping the EP informed of the development of the CFSP¹. These include this annual Council document on the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP², presented to the EP in application of point G, paragraph 43, of the Inter-institutional Agreement of 16 **May** 2006 on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (CFSP Report)³. (...)



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 10 June 2009

**10665/09
COR 2**

LIMITE

PESC	735
FIN	206
PE	214
ELARG	31
COWEB	102

CORRIGENDUM TO THE NOTE

From :	General Secretariat of the Council
To :	Delegations
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PREFACE

The Council values highly the close interest the European Parliament (EP) takes in the European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). A robust and coherent CFSP that reaches European citizens in the spirit of transparency and by improved visibility and enjoys their support contributes to the legitimacy of the EU and a strengthened European identity. The EP's activities in this area, where the Council and the EP share many common interests and objectives, is important for shaping the EU's image beyond its borders and, particularly so, in the eyes of its citizens. The efforts of the Personal Representative of the Secretary General/High Representative (SG/HR) for Parliamentary Affairs in the area of CFSP in liaising between the two institutions as well as with national parliaments will continue to have a role in this regard.

Within the framework of Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), the Presidency has consulted the European Parliament on the main aspects and the basic choices of CFSP.

Furthermore, the Council has provided for various formats for consulting and keeping the EP informed of the development of the CFSP¹. These include this annual Council document on the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP², presented to the EP in application of point G, paragraph 43, of the Inter-institutional Agreement of 16 June 2006 on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (CFSP Report)³.

In 2008, the work by and within the Council was underpinned by the review process of the implementation of the European Security Strategy (ESS)⁴:

¹ See list of appearances by the representatives of the Council in the EP in the field of CFSP/ESDP in 2008 in Annex I (cf. Council doc. 8855/09).

² The scope of this report is limited to a description of CFSP activities. Where appropriate and necessary in order to provide a comprehensive overview of activities, reference is made to actions falling outside Title V of the TEU.

³ It is complementary to the chapter on external relations of the annual report on the progress of the EU presented to the EP in application of Article 4 TEU; thus, the broad priorities of the EU's external relations, as expressed, for example, in European Council conclusions, are included in the "Article 4" report.

⁴ "European Security Strategy" adopted by the European Council on 12 December 2003 and "Report on the implementation of the European Security Strategy", the analysis presented therein endorsed by the European Council on 11 and 12 December 2008 (both available on <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?id=266&lang=en>).

It brought various strands of our activity together around key themes and focussed them on the main challenges that will remain at the fore of the EU's global rationale for the years to come.

The ESS is comprehensive in its approach and remains fully relevant, and has now been reinforced by the Report on the Implementation of the ESS (ESS Implementation Report)⁵. The two documents set the framework for the way ahead in promoting the EU's foreign and security agenda.

This CFSP report has been inspired by the ESS Implementation Report both in form and substance. Accordingly, and resonating with the EP suggestions⁶, it takes a more strategic, theme-driven and streamlined approach than the CFSP reports of previous years. It does not intend to serve as an exhaustive catalogue of the Council's activities in 2008⁷. Rather, this CFSP report highlights the main aspects and basic choices of the EU's foreign policy, illustrating those by selected examples from the foreign policy arena. References to and analytical remarks on the EP resolutions on CFSP issues underline the connectivity of the EP's and the Council's work.

The EU's global role in shaping international developments is underpinned by the unique set of instruments at its disposal. EU Special Representatives (EUSRs) and ESDP missions and operations have an important role in the CFSP/ESDP area.

⁵ The EP and national parliaments were closely involved in the review process. The SG/HR joined discussions with the EP on several occasions (e.g. in AFET in September and November), and the Director of the Policy Unit in the GSC appeared in SEDE and had bilateral meetings with MEPs. EP resolutions have been useful throughout the process. The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the implementation of the ESS and ESDP on 5 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0255) and a resolution on the European Security Strategy and ESDP on 19 February 2009 (EP doc. P6_TA(2009)0075).

⁶ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on 19 February 2009 based on the Saryusz-Wolski report on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) (EP doc. P6_TA(2009)0074).

⁷ The recapitulative lists of CFSP instruments (e.g. lists of declarations, demarches and political dialogue meetings) are published once a year in a separate document. This and other information relating to CFSP matters is available on the Council's Internet website (<http://consilium.europa.eu>) which also contains the Public Register of Council documents, useful for access to the documents referenced in this report and others. Finally, attention is drawn to the European Commission's website on CFSP financing (http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/cfsp/fin/index.htm) and on CFSP restrictive measures (http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/cfsp/sanctions/index.htm).

In 2008, eleven EUSRs under twelve mandates provided the EU with an active political presence in key countries and regions, acting as a “voice” and “face” for the EU and its policies⁸. Thirteen ESDP missions and operations - three military operations and ten civilian missions - were being conducted on three continents; one new military operation and four new civilian missions were added to this array in 2008⁹. The report looks at their contribution to the promotion of the CFSP objectives and priorities in the broader policy context.

⁸ Cf. Council Secretariat Factsheet "EU Special Representatives (EUSRs) - Representing the EU around the world in key policy areas"
(http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/090112_FACTSHEET_January09.pdf)

⁹ Cf. "Overview of the missions and operations of the European Union - April 2009"
(<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/map-ENApril09.pdf>)

PART I: LOOKING BACK AT 2008

A. ADDRESSING THREATS AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES

The ESS Implementation Report acknowledged that, in today's fast-changing world, the threats and global challenges identified in the ESS are becoming increasingly complex and interconnected. Therefore, in 2008, the Council further advanced its continuous efforts to counter proliferation and terrorism, as well as to better address the security aspects emerging from climate change, and energy supply. Risks stemming from regional conflicts and fragile states, including piracy, and the economic crisis required a multi-faceted response in order to address the root causes of conflict and insecurity and to aim at lasting stabilisation.

Proliferation

In the face of the increasing risk of proliferation, the EU was very active in multilateral fora on the basis of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)¹⁰. It was also at the forefront of international efforts to address Iran's nuclear programme. Work continued on small arms and light weapons (SALW), other conventional weapons and the arms embargoes¹¹.

The "New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems"¹² set out the main expected deliverables for further implementation of the WMD strategy (updated risk and threat evaluation, awareness raising, combating intangible transfers of knowledge and know-how, impeding proliferation flows and financing, sanctions, as well as intensified cooperation with third countries and relevant regional and international organisations).

¹⁰ Cf. Council Conclusions of 8-9 December 2008 (Council doc. 17172/08) and the "Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2008/II)" (Council doc. 17184/08).

¹¹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Convention on cluster munitions on 20 November 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0565).

¹² Cf. Council doc. 17172/08.

The EU also continued to mainstream WMD non-proliferation in contractual relations with third countries: a WMD clause was included in the Association Agreement to be signed with Syria, progress on the WMD clause was made with China, the Andean Community, Central American States, Thailand, and Vietnam, and negotiations started for its inclusion in framework agreements with South Korea and Libya.

Work towards a negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue was continued throughout 2008, based on the established double-track policy, combining pressure, including through sanctions¹³, with incentives. Despite the lack of constructive cooperation with the international mechanisms on the Iranian side, the EU remained committed to finding a negotiated solution. Based on the SG/HR's refreshed offer made on behalf of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the UK and the USA (June 2008), proposals on procedure and modalities of negotiations continued to be discussed, in particular the "freeze for freeze" approach. The EU's objective is to build a long-term relationship with Iran based on confidence and co-operation. This depends on the progress on all issues of concern, first and foremost the nuclear issue, but also terrorism, Iran's approach to the Middle East peace process (MEPP), regional issues and human rights¹⁴.

Regarding the Korean peninsula, the EU reiterated its strong support for the Six Party Talks process and full implementation of UNSC Resolution 1718, and encouraged inter-Korean reconciliation as well as regional stability and denuclearisation of the peninsula. While concern about the external proliferation activities by the DPRK remained, the EU welcomed the agreement between the US and DPRK (October 2008). At the same time, the EU recalled the objective of the international community for the DPRK to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. In support of this, the EU gave assistance to help fund IAEA monitoring activities in DPRK.

¹³ Notably, by implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1803 and updating of lists of additional individuals/entities covered by visa ban and asset freeze.

¹⁴ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Iran on 31 January 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0031).

During 2008, the EU continued to promote the universality of the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its annexed Protocols¹⁵ and to address the issue of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in multilateral fora and in its political dialogue with third countries¹⁶. *Inter alia*, the EU financially and politically supported multiple related workshops and seminars¹⁷. The Council agreed in December 2008 on the inclusion of an SALW element in agreements between the EU and third countries. The Council also adopted a Joint Action in support of the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Landmines and on their Destruction¹⁸.

The adoption of the Common Position defining legally binding common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment¹⁹ (December 2008) marked the conclusion of the review of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. Thus, Member States once again showed their determination to prevent the export of military technology and equipment which might be used for undesirable purposes such as internal repression or international aggression or contribute to regional instability.

¹⁵ The United Nations Office organised six regional seminars with the support of the host countries, the EU Presidency and the Office of the Personal Representative of the SG/HR on Non-proliferation.

¹⁶ Cf. "Sixth Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy to Combat Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of SALW and their Ammunition - (2008/II)" endorsed by the Council on 8/9 December 2008 (Council doc. 17180/08).

¹⁷ Three regional seminars took place to promote the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. A workshop (organised by the Madariaga Foundation (College of Europe), the Folke Bernadotte Academy Initiative, the Presidency of the Council, as well as the General Secretariat of the Council and the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office) took place on the impact that the illicit trafficking of SALW has on peace and stability, with a focus on Africa within the framework of the two-year Programme "*Conflict Prevention in Practice*".

¹⁸ Council Joint Action 2008/487/CFSP of 23 June 2008 (OJ L 165 of 26 June 2008, pages 41-44).

¹⁹ Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 (OJ L 335 of 13 December 2008, pages 99-103).

Other developments such as the alignment by eight non-EU states²⁰, coordinated outreach activities²¹ and the update of the EU Common Military List in April 2008²² further strengthened the implementation of the Code as the most comprehensive international arms export control regime²³.

Terrorism

Terrorism remained a major global security threat and an important challenge for the EU, directly touching upon the lives and security of European citizens, in particular as home-grown groups are playing an increasing role within Europe. In line with the ESS and Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the Council's work in this area, including that conducted by the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, continued to be guided by the principle that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing goals²⁴.

Terrorism being a global challenge requiring global solutions, the EU continued to support the United Nations (UN) as the only universal forum for counter-terrorism cooperation, calling for implementation of all relevant UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions, the sixteen UN Conventions and Protocols on counter-terrorism and the Global UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In 2008, close counter-terrorism cooperation continued with the United States (US), through EU-US dialogue on International Law and Counter-terrorism and dialogue concerning the fight against financing of terrorism and financial sanctions in particular. The regular EU-Gulf Cooperation Council workshop on terrorist financing took place. Cooperation on counter-terrorism with Canada, Russia, Israel, Egypt and Turkey continued.

²⁰ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway and Serbia.

²¹ Cf. Council Joint Action 2008/230/CFSP of 17 March 2008 (OJ L 75 of 17 March 2008, pages 81-85); cf. Council docs. 9625/08 and 5195/09 for reports.

²² Cf. OJ C 98 of 18 April 2008.

²³ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on (depleted) uranium weapons and their effect on human health and the environment - towards a global ban on the use of such weapons on 22 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0233) and a resolution on the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports on 4 December 2008 (P6_TA(2008)0580).

²⁴ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the proposal for a Council Framework Decision amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism on 23 September 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0435).

The basis for further cooperation has been established with India, Pakistan, Morocco, Algeria, the African Union (AU) and the region of Sahel. Iran's regional role on these issues remained a source of concern, in particular regarding Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine, as well as Afghanistan. Despite some progress, the related activities of Syria in this regard are also a source of concern.

The human rights aspects of the fight against terrorism were raised in various Human Rights dialogues and consultations held in 2008, and the EU took the opportunity to stress to its interlocutors the need to make rule of law a core principle of counter-terrorism strategies.

Regional conflicts and situations of fragility

As the challenges that affect the EU's foreign and security interests grow, lasting solutions cannot be found by addressing them in isolation. The ESS Implementation Report acknowledged state fragility or failure as the systemic cause of risks such as organised crime, illegal immigration and, most recently, piracy. In today's interconnected world, the regional dimension acquires ever greater prominence as a factor in conflict dynamics. These considerations have guided a comprehensive approach to regional conflicts seeking synergies between Community and CFSP/European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) tools in tackling state fragility.

The Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in particular remained an important factor of instability in our immediate neighbourhood. The EU continued to work for a two-state solution, with Palestinian state-building as a key objective. This includes ESDP engagement in the region through its missions in the Palestinian territories: the EU Border Assistance Mission to the Rafah Crossing Point (EUBAM Rafah) and the EU Police Mission in the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS). The latter remained a key channel for the efforts of the EU and the wider international community to support the Palestinian Authority in taking responsibility for law and order.

Following the Gaza conflict, which broke out in the last days of 2008, EUBAM Rafah was reinforced in order to be ready to reactivate the mission at short notice, the operation of the crossing point being an element in the peace dynamics.²⁵

Over 2008, the EU stepped up its diplomatic engagement on Afghanistan, including through the active work of the EUSR for Afghanistan²⁶²⁷. The EP made a useful contribution through its resolutions on the human rights case of Perwiz Kambakhsh²⁸ and on general challenges for the EU and the international community in Afghanistan²⁹. The decision to double the size of the EU Police mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) will translate into concrete reform and support the political commitment to the stabilisation of Afghani governance. Nevertheless, as also underlined by the ESS Implementation Report, these efforts will not succeed without full Afghan ownership and support from neighbouring countries. The EU is increasingly convinced that no solution in Afghanistan can be reached without addressing problems in Pakistan.

²⁵ The European Parliament adopted the following resolutions related to the Middle East in 2008:

- a resolution on the situation in the Gaza Strip on 21 February 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0064)
- a resolution on the European Union's role in Iraq on 13 March 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0100)
- a resolution on the situation in Lebanon on 22 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0228)
- a resolution on the Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails on 4 September 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0404)
- a human rights resolution on the case of the al-Kurd family on 20 November 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0571);
- a human rights resolution on the situation in Egypt on 17 January 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0023).

²⁶ Cf. Joint Action 2008/612/CFSP of 24 July 2008 (*OJ L 197 of 25.7.2008, p. 60–62*).

²⁷ Cf. EU-Afghanistan Foreign Ministers troika (February 2008), the SG/HR's visit to key local decision-makers and leading international figures in Kabul (April 2008), the visit to Brussels by the new Minister of the Interior (December 2008), and regular political messages from the Council, inter alia the adoption of new sets of Council Conclusions (March, April and May 2008, focussing on EUPOL Afghanistan, counter-narcotics effort and Paris Conference, respectively).

²⁸ The European Parliament adopted a human rights resolution on the case of the Afghan journalist Perwiz Kambakhsh on 13 March 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0106).

²⁹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the stabilisation of Afghanistan: challenges for the EU and the international community on 8 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0337).

And, given the important regional role of India and the importance of good relations between India and Pakistan, this also means bringing India into the equation. The other neighbouring countries have an important role to play as well. This assessment has consistently been part of the EU analysis and messages over 2008. For the EU, improving the relationship between India and Pakistan will have a direct positive impact on the situation in Afghanistan.

Geographic spill-over effects of state fragility and conflict in Africa highlight the need for cross-border linkages in approaching the conflict dynamics in Sudan/Darfur and the Great Lakes Region. The Council shared the EP's assessment that a lasting solution to the ongoing conflict in Sudan/Darfur required addressing the root causes of the conflict, both in Sudan and Chad³⁰. In response to the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in Darfur, Eastern Chad and North-Eastern Central African Republic (RCA), an ESDP operation - the European Union military operation in the Republic of Chad and in the Central African Republic (EUFOR Tchad/RCA) – was launched in March 2008 to contribute to the stabilisation of this region. The EUSR for Sudan³¹ also continued to promote the EU policy priorities in this regard.

The EU's conflict resolution efforts in the African Great Lakes Region continued to be channelled through support to the four peace processes, including through the active mediation and witness role of the EUSR for the African Great Lakes Region³². The two ESDP missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) – the EU advisory and assistance mission for security reform in the DRC (EUSEC RD Congo) and the EU Police Mission for the DRC (EUPOL DR Congo) – facilitated reforms in the police and security sector, including areas such as gender, human rights and children and armed conflict, thus addressing important factors of state and cross-border fragility³³.

³⁰ The European Parliament adopted a human rights resolution on Chad on 24 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0186).

³¹ Cf. Decision 2008/110/CFSP of 12 February 2008 (*OJ L 38 of 13.2.2008, p. 28–31*).

³² Cf. Joint Action 2008/108/CFSP of 12 February 2008 (*OJ L 38 of 13.2.2008, p. 22–25*).

³³ The European Parliament adopted the following resolutions in this regard:

- a human rights resolution on the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo and rape as a war crime on 17 January 2008 (EP doc. 6_TA(2008)0022);
- a human rights resolution on North Kivu on 21 February 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0072);
- a human rights resolution on the rising tension in Burundi on 22 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0240);
- a human rights resolution on the Democratic Republic of Congo: clashes in the eastern border areas of the DRC on 23 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0526);
- a resolution on the EU response to the deteriorating situation in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo on 20 November 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0563).

As the threat of piracy filled the wide gaps of state authority along the coast of Somalia, the EU undertook the ambitious and innovative task of launching³⁴ its first naval ESDP operation³⁵. The EU military operation to contribute to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast (EU NAVFOR Somalia - operation ATALANTA) is bringing concrete support to the deterrence and repression of acts of piracy off the Somali coast in support of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008) and 1838 (2008). The EU is actively engaged with the regional stakeholders in this regard, in particular as regards transfer arrangements of the captured suspects for prosecution. The case of Somalia is a vivid example of the manifold cross-border repercussions of a state failure and, while initiatives like EU NAVFOR Somalia - operation ATALANTA can make a specific contribution to countering some of its effects, they cannot take the place of comprehensive, regionally-owned stabilisation efforts³⁶.

Energy security

In line with the concern expressed in the ESS Implementation Report and by the EP³⁷, 2008 further exposed our potential and real vulnerabilities in terms of the supply of energy and other strategic resources, with tensions over energy supplies to neighbouring countries and, consequently, the EU. It brought to the fore the demands of collective responsibility and solidarity in both the internal and external dimensions of energy policy, which will be duly taken into consideration in devising the response of the EU to the challenges related to energy security.

³⁴ Cf. Council Conclusions of 8/9 December 2008 (Council doc. 16863/08).

³⁵ As early as September 2008, the Council established a coordination cell in Brussels (EU NAVCO) to support surveillance and protection operations led by certain Member States in Somalia and off the Somali coast. The activities of the EU NAVCO cell have been transferred to EU NAVFOR.

³⁶ The European Parliament adopted the following resolutions in this regard:
- a resolution on Piracy on 23 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0519);
- a human rights resolution on the routine killing of civilians in Somalia on 19 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0313);
- a human rights resolution on Somalia on 20 November 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0569).

³⁷ Cf. European Parliament resolution on the implementation of the ESS and ESDP of 5 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0255) and resolution on the European Security Strategy and ESDP of 19 February 2009 (EP doc. P6_TA(2009)0075).

Within the CFSP framework, energy security aspects were further consolidated in the EU's bilateral relations with partners and through regional strategies. In December 2008, a Personal Representative of the SG/HR for Energy and Foreign Policy was appointed.

The Mediterranean has important potential for enhancing energy security for the EU not only in terms of conventional energy sources but also as regards the development of renewable energy sources. Various initiatives were undertaken within the framework of implementation of the Five-Year Action Plan agreed at Euromed Energy Ministerial (December 2007). In addition, the Euro-Mashrek gas cooperation, the integration of electricity markets in the Maghreb, the trilateral energy cooperation (including the "Solar Energy for Peace Initiative") between the European Communities, Israel and the Palestinian Authority and cooperation among Euromed energy regulators (Medreg) continued. The Union for the Mediterranean Summit (July 2008) endorsed the Mediterranean Solar Plan as a priority initiative for the Union for the Mediterranean.

The strengthening of energy transport links is also one of the priority areas within the EU Strategy for Central Asia. During 2008, the EU stepped up its dialogue with the Central Asian countries on energy-related matters, including the diversification of export routes. A memorandum of understanding on reinforcing mutual energy cooperation was signed with Turkmenistan (May 2008).

Closer energy cooperation between the EU and the countries in the Black Sea and Caspian regions, including Turkey, is important, notably in relation to the policy for diversification of sources and supply routes. In 2008, issues related to energy were regularly raised in the EU's political dialogue with these countries, and the EU continued to work with them in view of the realisation of the Southern Energy Corridor, one of the priority infrastructure actions of the EU. The EU also encouraged Turkey, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova to join the European Energy Community. Moreover, the EU has taken steps to strengthen cooperation with producer countries such as Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and countries in the Middle East as well as transit countries such as Turkey, Georgia and Ukraine towards the realisation of infrastructure projects that aim at diversifying energy supplies to Europe.

Climate change and Security

In 2003, the ESS had already identified the security implications of climate change. In March 2008, the SG/HR and the European Commission presented a report to the European Council³⁸ describing how climate change can act as a threat multiplier, by exacerbating existing tensions in fragile or failing states, with more extreme weather events, reduced rainfall and crop yields, and sea level rises. This represents a new threat for the twenty-first century, with humanitarian, political and security consequences³⁹.

In December 2008, the SG/HR presented further recommendations in follow-up to this report⁴⁰. These examined the implications for Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia in greater detail, and identified a number of actions which the EU could take in response, using existing mechanisms, including the EU-Africa Strategy and Central Asia Strategy, as well as strengthening local capacities in countries most at risk.

This lays the basis for implementing work by the General Secretariat of the Council (GSC) and the European Commission, along with further analysis of these regions and others subject to potential threats. The recommendations also include options for reflecting climate change factors more clearly in our internal system of early warning on potential situations of instability and conflict, and for raising the profile of this issue in the run-up to the international negotiations on a global agreement to address climate change in Copenhagen in December 2009. Such "carbon diplomacy" will be an important aspect of our engagement with third countries and international organisations during this year and beyond.⁴¹

³⁸ Cf. "Climate change and international security" (Council. doc. 7249/08).

³⁹ Cf. the EP resolution on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) (EP doc. P6_TA(2009)0074).

⁴⁰ Cf. "Climate Change and Security: Recommendations of the High Representative on follow-up to the High Representative and Commission report on Climate Change and International Security" (Council doc. 16994/1/08 REV1).

⁴¹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the outcome of the Bali Conference on Climate Change on 31 January 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0032) and a resolution on the Commission Green Paper on Adapting to climate change in Europe - options for EU action, on 10 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0125).

B. BUILDING STABILITY IN EUROPE AND BEYOND

European perspective as an anchor of stability

The Council reaffirmed (December 2008)⁴² that the enlargement process, conducted on the basis of the renewed consensus approved by the European Council (December 2006)⁴³, will continue to promote peace, democracy and stability on the continent.⁴⁴ The Council confirmed the need for fair and rigorous conditionality, as well as the consolidation of commitments including its full support to the European perspective of the candidate and potential candidate countries. The European Council (June 2008) stressed the importance of regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations.

Thus, in 2008 the pace of the accession negotiations with Croatia was intensified and entered a decisive stage⁴⁵. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) continued efforts to consolidate and strengthen its ties with the EU⁴⁶⁴⁷, and the Council adopted conclusions in this regard in June 2008 and December 2008. The Council welcomed the progress made in a number of key areas. It recalled (in accordance with the European Council Conclusions of June 2008) that maintaining good neighbourly relations, including a negotiated and mutually acceptable solution on the name issue remained essential. Further steps in the progress of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) towards the EU will be possible as set out in the December 2005 and June 2008 European Council Conclusions.

⁴² Cf. Council conclusions of 8 December 2008 (Council doc. 16862/08).

⁴³ Cf. European Council conclusions of 14/15 December 2006 (Council doc. 16879/1/06 REV 1).

⁴⁴ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Commission's 2007 enlargement strategy on 10 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0363).

⁴⁵ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Croatia's 2007 progress report on 10 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0120).

⁴⁶ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the 2007 Progress Report on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 23 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0172).

⁴⁷ Cf. also Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament "Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2008-2009" (COM(2008) 674 final).

Negotiations continued with Turkey, a country of strategic importance for the EU^{48 49}. The Council applauded in particular the active and constructive role Turkey has played with its diplomatic initiatives in relation to the South Caucasus and the Middle East and welcomed the close political dialogue between Turkey and the EU on all these matters. The Council particularly encouraged the incipient rapprochement with Armenia. It also noted with satisfaction that Turkey was now a viable market economy. Turkey is also a country of strategic importance as regards energy security. In its conclusions of December 2008, the Council was disappointed to note that over the year just passed Turkey has made only limited progress, particularly as regards political reforms. The Council repeated that Turkey needed to commit unequivocally to good neighbourly relations and to the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the United Nations Charter, having recourse, if necessary, to the International Court of Justice. The Council also noted with regret that Turkey has not yet fulfilled its obligation of full non-discriminatory implementation of the Additional Protocol to the Association Agreement and has not made progress towards normalisation of its relations with the Republic of Cyprus. In accordance with the Council conclusions of December 2006, the Council will continue to closely follow and scrutinise progress made. Progress is now urgently awaited. Turkey is also expected to actively support the ongoing negotiations aimed at fair, comprehensive and viable settlement to the Cyprus problem in accordance with the relevant UNSC Resolutions.

In the Western Balkans, the European perspective has significantly contributed to continuing peace and stability, and given the Western Balkan countries strong encouragement in their reform process. Work with partners in the Western Balkans continued in 2008: the signing of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) and the Interim Agreement (IA)⁵⁰ with Bosnia and Herzegovina (June 2008) was a milestone in the EU-Bosnia and Herzegovina relations, and was acknowledged as such by the EP⁵¹. The EU-Serbia SAA and the Interim Agreement (IA) were signed (April 2008).

⁴⁸ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Turkey's 2007 progress report on 21 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0224).

⁴⁹ Cf. also Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament "Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2008-2009" (COM(2008) 674 final).

⁵⁰ IA entered into force in July 2008.

⁵¹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the conclusion of the EU-BiH Stabilisation and Association Agreement on 23 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0518).

The EU-Montenegro IA entered into force (January 2008) while the ratification process of the EU-Montenegro SAA in the Member States is ongoing; Montenegro also presented its official application for EU membership (December 2008). The EU-Albania IA under the SAA remained in force at the end of 2008, pending finalisation of all procedures for entry into force of the SAA⁵².. The European Commission launched a visa dialogue with Western Balkan countries on the basis of detailed roadmaps, setting clear benchmarks to be met by the countries in the region in order to gradually advance towards visa liberalisation.

The EU's manifold engagement in Kosovo - through EULEX Kosovo⁵³, the EUSR⁵⁴ and its contribution to an International Civilian Office as part of the international presence – reflects the EU's common commitment to playing a leading role in ensuring the stability of Kosovo. Through EULEX Kosovo, the EU has provided considerable assistance to the Kosovo authorities in the broader rule of law area.

According to Council conclusions (February 2008), Member States are free to decide on their relations with Kosovo in accordance with national practice and international law. The Council (February 2008) reiterated also the EU's adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, *inter alia* the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity and all UN Security Council resolutions. It underlined its conviction that in view of the conflict of the 1990s and the extended period of international administration under UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999), Kosovo constituted a *sui generis* case which did not call into question these principles and resolutions.

The European Council (June 2008) welcomed Kosovo's commitment to the principles of democracy and equality for all, to the protection of the Serb and other minorities and religious and cultural heritage, and to an international presence. Towards the end of the year, the Council (December 2008) recalled the EU's willingness to assist the economic and political development of Kosovo through a clear European perspective, in line with the European perspective of the region. The Kosovo donors conference (July 2008) showed the strong support of the EU and Member States for Kosovo's socio-economic development.

⁵² SAA entered into force on 1 April 2009.

⁵³ Cf. Council Joint Action 2008/124/CFSP of 4 February 2008 on the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO (OJ L 42 of 16 February 2008, pages 92-98).

⁵⁴ On 4 February 2008 the Council adopted Joint Action 2008/123/CFSP appointing a European Union Special Representative in Kosovo, cf. OJ L 42 of 16 February 2008, pages 88-91.

Enhanced cooperation with neighbouring regions

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) provides a strong framework for relations with partners in the neighbouring regions. In 2008 those relations were further strengthened by several complementary initiatives.

The European Commission presented to the EP and the Council its Communication on the Eastern Partnership (December 2008).

The objective of this Partnership is to significantly reinforce the EU's policy towards its Eastern neighbours⁵⁵⁵⁶ within a bilateral and multilateral framework, while respecting the character of the ENP as a single and coherent policy framework. Complementarity with regional initiatives between the EU and relevant partner countries, in particular the Black Sea Synergy, will be ensured. The European Council (December 2008) asked the Council to study the European Commission's proposals and to report back with a view to approving the Eastern Partnership initiative at its meeting in March 2009.

The ENP's southern dimension strengthened the framework for individual bilateral relationships with most Mediterranean partners. It was further enhanced by the launching of the Union for the Mediterranean (July 2008). Moreover, the 2008 annual programme adopted at the Euro-Med Meeting of Foreign Affairs (November 2007) was advanced by as many as eleven Ministerial meetings.⁵⁷

⁵⁵ Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus.

⁵⁶ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Belarus after the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2008 on 9 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0470) and a resolution on the commemoration of the Holodomor, the Ukraine artificial famine (1932-1933), on 23 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0518).

⁵⁷ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the proposal for a Regulation of the EP and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006 laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument on 8 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0315).

Tackling crisis and frozen conflicts in the neighbourhood

Last year was crucial for affirming the EU's role as a key actor in tackling crisis and frozen conflicts in its neighbourhood, through the active and decisive role of the Presidency, the SG/HR, the EUSRs and ESDP instruments.

In particular, the August 2008 crisis in Georgia put the efficiency and coherence of EU's response to the test before the eyes of the world. Nevertheless, there is no room for complacency as the EU's clout in diffusing such crises is also a responsibility – the responsibility not to overlook signs of brewing conflict and to engage with a view to lasting solutions based on the fundamental principles of international law.

In response to the Georgia-Russia crisis, the EU acted quickly to stabilise the situation and mediate a political agreement to end the hostilities.

The brokering of a ceasefire (12 August 2008), the Extraordinary European Council (1 September 2008)⁵⁸ designating an EUSR for the crisis in Georgia⁵⁹, the agreement of 8 September, the deployment of more than 200 EU monitors in the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia) within a period of only two weeks (1 October 2008), the launch of talks between the parties in Geneva under the EU's co-chairmanship (15 October 2008), and the donors' conference for Georgia (22 October 2008) demonstrated the EU's capacity to act rapidly with a broad variety of means as a credible peacemaker in the region and its commitment to the neighbourhood's stability and prosperity⁶⁰. The Council has also supported the idea of an independent international inquiry into the conflict in Georgia⁶¹.

⁵⁸ Cf. European Council Conclusions of 1 September 2008 (Council doc. 12594/2/08 REV 2).

⁵⁹ Cf. Joint Action 2008/760/CFSP of 25 September 2008 (OJ L 259 of 27 September 2008, p. 16-18).

⁶⁰ The European Parliament has followed this crisis very closely: extraordinary joint meeting between AFET, SEDE and the Delegation for South Caucasus on 20 August 2008. The European Parliament adopted resolutions on the situation in Georgia on 5 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0253) and on 3 September 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0396)

⁶¹ Cf. Council Conclusions of 15 September 2008 (Council doc. 13030/08) and Council Decision 2008/901/CFSP of 2 December 2008 (OJ L 323, 3.12.2008, p. 66).

Through continued support for democratic reforms and the consolidation of democratic governance in Armenia and Azerbaijan, the EU continued to be involved in comprehensive efforts to facilitate conflict resolution, notably regarding the situation in Nagorno Karabakh, and supported the fostering of the Armenian-Turkey relationship.⁶² To this end, the EUSR for South Caucasus⁶³ undertook intensive facilitation efforts with a view to encouraging political dialogue and peaceful solutions between the conflicting parties, in coordination with the European Commission and the Co-chairs of the Minsk Group, with the aim to contribute to conflict prevention and resolution. The EU stands ready to contribute to confidence building and the development of regional cooperation to this end.⁶⁴

The EU, in particular the EUSR for the Republic of Moldova⁶⁵, continued its active efforts to resume negotiations on the Transnistria settlement in the "5+2" format⁶⁶. After perennial stalling, some progress was made on confidence-building between the two sides, with two meetings between the President of the Republic of Moldova and the Transnistrian leadership. The track record of EU's contributions to settlement efforts was complemented by the customs monitoring assistance of EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) to the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine and the extension of restrictive measures against the Transnistrian authorities preventing progress towards a conflict settlement and responsible for harassment of Latin-script schools⁶⁷.

⁶² The European Parliament adopted a human rights resolution on Armenia on 13 March 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0104).

⁶³ Cf. Joint Action 2008/132/CFSP of 18 February 2008 (OJ L 43 of 19 February 2008, p. 30-33) and Joint Action 2008/796/CFSP of 13 October 2008 (OJ L 272 of 14 October 2008, p. 19-20).

⁶⁴ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on a more effective EU policy for the South Caucasus: from promises to actions on 17 January 2008; P6_TA(2008)0016.

⁶⁵ Cf. Joint Action 2008/106/CFSP of 12 February 2008 (OJ L 38 of 13.2.2008, p. 15–18).

⁶⁶ The Republic of Moldova, Transnistria, Russia, Ukraine and the OSCE accompanied by the EU and the US as observers.

⁶⁷ Cf. Council Common Position 2008/160/CFSP of 25 February 2008 (OJ L 51 of 26 February 2008, p. 23-25).

C. CONTRIBUTION TO A MORE EFFECTIVE MULTILATERAL ORDER

Activity within multilateral frameworks

The ESS called for Europe to contribute to a more effective multilateral order around the world. With the increasing complexity and inter-linkage of challenges that the world faces today, the legitimacy and efficiency of solutions need to be sought primarily in a multilateral framework. We have strengthened our partnerships in pursuit of that objective, working with the United Nations, NATO, OSCE and the Council of Europe, as well as engaging in other international coordination mechanisms.

United Nations

The UN, with its universal mandate and legitimacy, is uniquely placed to advance global solutions to our common challenges. As reiterated in the ESS Implementation Report, “the UN stands at the apex of the international system”. EU and UN cooperation is a rich and diverse network of mutual support and interaction. The interconnected and mutually reinforcing pillars of the UN – Peace and Security, Development, and Human Rights – are also priorities for the EU⁶⁸. Strengthening cooperation with the UN and with the specialized agencies is thus an important priority for the EU in the CFSP and ESDP area. Advances made in 2008 in areas like crisis management and human rights merit a closer look.

In 2008, EU-UN cooperation in crisis management was advanced through a follow-up to the Joint Statement on UN-EU Co-operation in Crisis Management⁶⁹ and by cooperation in the field regarding specific ESDP missions and operations.

⁶⁸ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the European Parliament recommendation to the Council on the EU priorities for the 63rd Session of the UN General Assembly on 9 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0339).

⁶⁹ In the context of the Joint Declaration on EU-UN cooperation in crisis management (2003), the PSC approved “Recommendations for the Implementation of the Joint Statement on UN-EU Co-operation in Crisis Management” (Council doc. 5293/1/08) and noted the first and second progress report on the implementation of these recommendations (Council docs. 10550/1/08 and 17317/08). The EU-UN Steering Committee met twice in 2008.

Following the UN Secretary General's (UNSG) report (June and November 2008) and the UNSC Presidential Statement (November 2008), the UNSG expected EULEX Kosovo to move forward with its deployment and to assume responsibilities in policing, justice and customs under the overall authority of the UN and in accordance with UNSC Resolution 1244(1999).

The EU worked in close coordination with the OSCE and the UN as regards EUMM Georgia, and in addition to their field presences in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, respectively. EU-UN coordination was important in planning for the deployment of the multidimensional presence in Chad/CAR as well as for the handover from EUFOR Tchad/RCA to MINURCAT2 (with i.a. EU planners working within the UN integrated planning team).

The EU continued its involvement in and commitment to the work and efficiency of the Human Rights Council (HRC) and in the UNGA III Committee. Several key resolutions and initiatives (EU-led or supported) were adopted, notably on the death penalty and elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, country-specific situations (Iran, Burma/Myanmar, DPRK) and sexual orientation. The EU continued working on reaching out and building strategic and stable partnerships with a growing number of third countries in order to increase its impact on human rights issues at UN level, as recommended by the EP and several civil society initiatives.⁷⁰

NATO

In 2008, EU-NATO cooperation continued with the coordination and cooperation efforts between the SG/HR and the NATO Secretary General, on the one hand, and cooperation on the ground, in particular in Kosovo and Afghanistan, on the other hand. The high-level seminar on relations between the EU and NATO (Paris, July 2008) confirmed this need and proposed the creation of a High Level Group pending a positive response from NATO.

⁷⁰ The EU priorities for the 63rd United Nations General Assembly were adopted by the Council on 16 June 2008 (Council doc. 9978/08). The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the seventh session of the United Nations Human Rights Council on 21 February 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0065) as well as a resolution on the Annual Report of Human Rights in the World 2007 and the European Union's policy on the matter on 8 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0193).

EU-NATO cooperation in the context of the “Berlin Plus” arrangements for EUFOR Althea continued to work smoothly and efficiently. The EU-NATO Capability Group continued to provide a forum for exchanging information on the development of military capabilities in the EU and in NATO where requirements overlapped (e.g. externalisation of logistic support, helicopters, radio spectrum, etc.). The participation of all the EU Member States would further facilitate the exchange of information in the field of military capabilities⁷¹.

OSCE

Throughout 2008, the EU Presidencies actively supported the Finnish OSCE Chairmanship's efforts to cooperate on various regional issues, including on Kosovo, the South Caucasus and the protracted conflicts. Along with the Foreign Ministers of the Member States, the SG/HR took part in the informal discussions regarding proposals on the future of the European security held at the OSCE Ministerial Council Meeting in Helsinki (December 2008).

The EU strongly supported the presence of and cooperation with the OSCE and the UN in the context of the crisis in Georgia. The 8 September Agreement with Russia on the withdrawal of Russian troops explicitly refers to the role of the OSCE and the UN, and, along with the EU, both are co-Chairs in the international discussions in Geneva on security and stability arrangements in South Ossetia and Abkhazia. The EU actively supported the deployment of additional OSCE military monitors in the areas adjacent to South Ossetia and called for the prolongation of the mandates of the missions of the OSCE and the UN in Georgia.

Council of Europe

The EU continued to cooperate with the Council of Europe on democracy and human rights issues, including electoral assistance and media issues, as well as constitutional and legislative issues (Venice Commission) in the ENP area and the Western Balkans, notably by providing support to various Council of Europe programmes and activities.

⁷¹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the role of NATO in the security architecture of the EU on 19 February 2009 (EP doc. P6_TA-PROV(2009)0076).

The implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the EU and the Council of Europe in 2008 has been recognised as successful by both organisations, notably by deepening cooperation in the field, regular exchanges at expert level and an increasing number of high-level visits. The EU supported the role of the Council of Europe in addressing the issue of the Georgia-Russia conflict.

Other international coordinating mechanisms

The EU maintained its conviction that peace in the Middle East could only be achieved in close cooperation and coordination with other major international players: the Quartet, comprising the EU, the US, Russia and the UN, proved to be a key actor in this regard. The EUSR for Middle East Peace Process⁷² also actively liaised with international partners.

The EU representatives assumed key roles in international coordinating mechanisms in the Western Balkans. The double-hatted High Representative/EUSR⁷³ is the main focal and coordinating point of the international community's engagement in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Without prejudging the future of the Office of the High Representative (OHR), in close consultations with the interested international partners the EU continued with the internal planning for a transition from the OHR to a reinforced EUSR office, on the basis of the proposals by the SG/HR and the Enlargement Commissioner, presented to the Council (November 2008)⁷⁴.

The EUSR for Kosovo was also appointed as the International Civilian Representative by the International Steering Group (ISG). He assumed a focal and coordinating role regarding the international community's engagement in Kosovo. Both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, these arrangements reflected the commitment of the international community to promoting stability in the region and the important role that the EU has in this regard, in line with the European perspective of the region.

⁷² Cf. Joint Action 2008/133/CFSP of 18 February 2008 (*OJL 43 of 19.2.2008, p. 34-37*).

⁷³ Cf. Decision 2008/130/CFSP of 18 February 2008 (*OJL 43 of 19.2.2008, p. 22-25*).

⁷⁴ Cf. Council Conclusions of 10 November 2008 (Council doc. 15396/08).

Promotion of democracy, human rights and the rule of law

Consolidation of democracy⁷⁵ and the rule of law and respect for human rights feature prominently among the CFSP objectives. Respect for international law is an important building block in this regard. 2008 was marked by events that warranted even more determined reminders about the imperative of abiding by the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, UNSC Resolutions and OSCE principles and commitments. As reiterated in the ESS Implementation Report, "*respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states and the peaceful settlement of disputes are not negotiable.*" Furthermore, respect for sovereignty implies that the latter is also regarded as a responsibility, in particular in face of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, according to the agreement reached at the UN World Summit in 2005.

Human Rights and Gender Mainstreaming

Protection and promotion of human rights has guided many CFSP activities in 2008, with the launch of several new human rights consultations and dialogues, continuing to attribute to human rights issues a solid place within the various frameworks of EU's relations with third countries, adopting new guidelines, and concretely advancing the human rights and gender agenda in the ESDP context.

Human Rights in the CFSP

In 2008, regular human rights dialogues and consultations were carried out with China, Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, the EU candidate countries, the USA, New Zealand, Japan and Canada. The Council also approved the start of consultations on human rights issues with Argentina⁷⁶, Brazil⁷⁷ and Colombia, and the reinforcement of the existing dialogues with Mexico and Chile (November 2008).

⁷⁵ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on EU election observation missions: objectives, practices and future challenges, on 8 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0194).

⁷⁶ The outset of the dialogue with Argentina was formalized through a declaration signed in Buenos Aires on 19 December 2008.

⁷⁷ The principle of the reinforcement of consultations was formalized in the Joint Action Plan approved during the Second EU-Brazil Summit in Rio de Janeiro, on 22 December 2008.

Human rights dialogues with all countries of Central Asia were established⁷⁸, and a decision was taken to conduct a regular human rights dialogue with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Several dialogues on local level with individual countries also took place. The first two rounds of EU-AU human rights dialogue were held successfully and addressed a wide range of issues of concern. The Council, pursuing its policy to closely involve the EP and the civil society in dialogues on human rights, associated both in the preparation and in the debriefing of the consultations and held a round-table discussion with domestic and international NGOs on the day preceding the dialogue meetings. The Personal Representative of the SG/HR on Human Rights in the area of CFSP had an important role in this regard.

As regards the outlook on the human rights situation in the world and openness to cooperation on human rights issues, the record was mixed, as some of the examples below testify. Within the Partnership on Democratic Governance and Human Rights, the EU and AU launched parallel reflections with a view to consolidating a common approach, resulting in a decision on a series of practical steps for the way forward. The EU pursued preparations with a view to establishing a human rights dialogue with Indonesia, while continuing to raise human rights issues in political dialogue meetings and by demarches. Human rights concerns were also raised on a regular basis with a number of partners in the Mediterranean and Middle East region, notably Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Syria and Tunisia.

After the nuclear file, human rights continued to be the next EU priority vis-à-vis Iran: in 2008 the EU increased the number of statements and demarches and co-sponsored the Canada-led UN General Assembly Resolution on the situation of human rights in Iran (November 2008).⁷⁹

⁷⁸ A first round of the human rights dialogue with Turkmenistan took place in June, with the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan in October 2008. A second round of the human rights dialogue with Uzbekistan, which had already been established in 2007, took place in June 2008

⁷⁹ The European Parliament adopted a human rights resolution on the case of the Iranian citizen Sayyed Mehdi Kazemi on 13 March (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0107) and on Iran: execution of juvenile offenders, on 19 June (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0314).

Human rights concerns underpinned the use of EU restrictive measures, for instance, in the cases of Belarus⁸⁰ and Zimbabwe⁸¹, where sanctions were applied as levers of change by stepping up or releasing pressure depending on the steps taken by the respective authorities regarding the state of human rights and fundamental freedoms.⁸²

Substantial work was done in developing the EU guidelines on human rights issues. The adoption of the new “EU Guidelines on violence against women and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them” (December 2008) marked the EU’s determination to treat the subject of women’s rights as a priority and to take long-term action in that field. The Council also adopted revised guidelines on combating torture, on the death penalty and on children and armed conflicts⁸³. The new guidelines on the rights of the child⁸⁴ entered into force at the beginning of 2008.

The European Council reaffirmed that the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, in particular children affected by armed conflict, is a priority of the EU's external action. The European Council called on the European Commission and Member States to continue ensuring coherence, complementarity and coordination of human rights, security and development policies and programmes, in order to address the short, medium and long-term impacts of armed conflict on children in an effective, sustainable and comprehensive manner⁸⁵.

In line with the guidelines on the death penalty, the EU intensified its action towards the abolition of the death penalty in the world, including through demarches aimed at preventing capital executions in an increasing number of individual cases in third countries. Through the European Instrument on Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the EU remained a major donor for civil society organisations focusing on the abolition of the death penalty.

⁸⁰ The European Parliament adopted a human rights resolution on Belarus on 21 February 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0071) as well as on the arrest of political opponents in Belarus on 22 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0239).

⁸¹ The European Parliament adopted a human rights resolution on Zimbabwe on 24 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0184).

⁸² The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the evaluation of EU sanctions as part of the EU's actions and policies in the area of human rights on 4 September 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0405).

⁸³ Cf. Council Conclusions of 16 June 2008 (Council doc. 10725/08) and "Update of the EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict" (Council doc. 10019/08).

⁸⁴ “EU Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child” (Council doc. 16031/07).

⁸⁵ Cf. European Council Conclusions of 19/20 June 2008 (Council doc. 11018/1/08 REV 1).

Human Rights in the ESDP

Human rights issues, including gender and children affected by armed conflict (CAAC), continued to grow in importance in the context of EU crisis management operations and missions – the planning, conduct and lessons processes⁸⁶. Gender mainstreaming was further operationalised⁸⁷. The Council also revised the checklist for the Integration of the Protection of Children affected by Armed Conflict into ESDP Operations⁸⁸.

In 2008, human rights and gender experts were included in some of the new ESDP missions and operations. To illustrate, in EUFOR Tchad/RCA, the gender adviser appointed to the Operational Headquarters and the Force Headquarters is, *inter alia*, conducting gender training and has initiated a comprehensive structure for monitoring and reporting. EULEX Kosovo has a Human Rights and Gender Unit which ensures compliance of the mission's activities with the relevant standards and serves as an entry point for all external complaints on alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. In EUMM Georgia, a political advisor to the Head of Mission is also serving as a focal point on human rights and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) issues.

⁸⁶ The compilation of relevant documents in the area of mainstreaming human rights and gender into ESDP, which was recommended by the PSC in June 2007 as a reference tool for future work on the planning and conduct of ESDP missions and operations, as well as for training purposes, was published in a declassified version in 2008.

⁸⁷ Cf. documents “Implementation of UNSCR 1325 as reinforced by UNSCR 1820 in the context of ESDP” (Council doc. 15782/3/08 REV 3) and “Comprehensive EU Approach to the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820” (Council doc. 15671/1/08 REV 1), the latter cutting across the EU external relations including development cooperation and humanitarian assistance.

⁸⁸ Cf. Council Conclusions of 26/27 May 2008 (Council doc. 9868/08) and the "Draft General review of the Implementation of the Checklist for the Integration of the Protection of Children affected by Armed Conflict into ESDP Operations" (Council doc. 9822/08). The European Parliament adopted a resolution on development perspectives on peace-building and nation building in post-conflict situation on 18 December 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0639).

Fight against impunity

The fight against impunity is one of the cornerstones of the EU's approach to building and maintaining lasting peace, international justice and rule of law. Hence, the EU support to the International Criminal Court (ICC) remained strong and firm and was mainstreamed across the EU's external policies, both in the CFSP and ESDP frameworks. The NGO community remained a valuable ally in these efforts.

2008 saw important developments in the activities of the ICC and also in the EU where strong pressure, both by the Council and the EP, was put on the Government of Sudan to cooperate on the two existing arrest warrants issued by the ICC in its pursuit of ending the impunity of the planners and perpetrators of the most horrific crimes committed in Darfur⁸⁹. The EP also contributed to the support of the ICC through the motion related to the LRA in Uganda. On the 10th anniversary of the ICC's Rome Statute (17 July 2008), the Council recalled its support for the ICC and, on that occasion, stated that lasting peace could not be achieved without accountability for the most serious international crimes. To raise public awareness of these issues, the Council published a brochure⁹⁰ (February 2008) on EU support for the ICC.

Redress for international crimes and serious human rights violations is an important aspect of relations with our partners, not least in the Western Balkans. Peace and justice are complementary aims. International criminal justice, administered in particular by the ICC and International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, plays a vital role in maintaining peace and strengthening international security.

⁸⁹ The European Parliament adopted a human rights resolution on Sudan and the International Criminal Court on 22 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0238) and a resolution on the indictment and bringing to trial of Joseph Kony at the International Criminal Court on 21 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0496).

⁹⁰ Available at http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/ICC_internet08.pdf.

Addressing past human rights violations and full cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) is thus deemed essential for reconciliation in the Western Balkans, also one of the conditions of the Stabilisation and Association Process⁹¹. As part of the ongoing commitment to bring persons indicted for war crimes (PIFWCs) to justice, the continuous efforts to identify, disrupt and close down the networks supporting PIFWCs, *inter alia* by EUFOR Althea, contributed to the arrests of Stojan Zupljanin and Radovan Karadzic in 2008.

⁹¹ The EU continues to support the ICTY's work by a travel ban on persons assisting indictees at large to evade justice (Cf. Common Position 2004/293/CFSP, OJ L 94, 31 March 2004, p. 65–68), a freeze on assets of fugitives indicted by ICTY (Cf. Common Position 2004/694/CFSP, OJ L 315, 14 October 2004, p. 52–53) and restrictive measures against persons capable of undermining the Ohrid Framework Agreement (Cf. Common Position 2004/133/CFSP, OJ L 39, 11 February 2004, p. 19–22).

D. FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS THE WORLD

Consolidating relations with strategic partners

The ESS Implementation Report stated that “globalisation is accelerating shifts in power”. This can expose differences in values but can also be seen as an opportunity to establish or consolidate partnerships with the key actors on the global scene, based on shared interests and guided by our values. Besides making the multilateral system more effective, the old and new powers need to be given a genuine stake in preserving it.

United States

The EU-US relations in 2008 continued to be guided by the principle that "*the transatlantic partnership remains an irreplaceable foundation, based on shared history and responsibilities.*"

While the US stood on the eve of crucial elections, active work continued in 2008.

Throughout the year, the EU and the US continued to consult closely on a number of regional issues (such as Iran, Middle East Peace Process (MEPP), Russia, and Western Balkans) and the dialogue on counter-terrorism and international law continued. The implementation of the work plan on EU-US Technical Dialogue and Increased Co-operation in Crisis Management and Conflict Prevention began and the US participated in a civilian ESDP mission for the first time, providing a substantial contribution to EULEX Kosovo.

The annual EU-US Summit (June 2008) showed a renewed commitment to deepen cooperation in three main areas, namely: advancing transatlantic economic integration between the EU and the US, in particular through the Transatlantic Economic Council; promoting peace, human rights and democracy worldwide, with an emphasis on effective multilateralism and combating international terrorism through a global rules-based system; energy security, climate change, development cooperation and supporting global health.⁹²

⁹² The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the death penalty; particularly the case of Troy Davis on 10 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0368).

These areas broadly match the priorities set out by the EP⁹³, and will set the framework for intensified EU-US relations in the coming year. Discussions continued with a view to extending visa waiver to all citizens of the Member States, on the basis of the principle of reciprocity.

Russian Federation

Over 2008, the EU's relationship with Russia became more strained as the conflict in Georgia and new tensions over energy supply shook some of the foundations of a reliable partnership.

Nevertheless, Moscow remains a key partner. It is in our interest to see Russia integrate further into the rule-based international system and to work together on global issues like climate change, terrorism, organised crime and energy security. In order to move forward this agenda, "our policy on Russia should be both principled and rational", as the SG/HR put it⁹⁴.

Negotiations on the new EU-Russia Agreement were formally launched at the EU-Russia Summit in Khanty-Mansiisk (June 2008)⁹⁵. The first round of negotiations was held (July 2008), but as a result of the conflict in Georgia (August 2008) and the disproportionate reaction of Russia, the extraordinary European Council (1 September 2008) decided to postpone the negotiations. The EU strongly condemned Russia's unilateral decision to recognise the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia and continues to reiterate support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia. The subsequent in-depth review of EU-Russia relations, presented by the European Commission and the GSC in preparation for the EU-Russia Summit (November 2008), led to the resumption of the negotiations. It was considered the best means of pursuing EU aims and interests.

⁹³ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the EU-US Summit on 5 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0256).

⁹⁴ Speech by the SG/HR Solana at the Annual Conference of the Institute for Security Studies of the European Union (Paris, 30 October 2008).

⁹⁵ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the EU-Russia Summit of 26-27 June 2008 in Khanty-Mansiisk on 5 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0309).

Two rounds of EU-Russia human rights consultations were held in 2008. The EU raised a number of concerns about the human rights situation in Russia, in particular freedom of media, expression and assembly, especially in the context of the presidential elections (March 2008), the situation of NGOs and civil society, the rights of persons belonging to minorities, combating racism and xenophobia and the rights of children and women. Both sides also discussed human rights in the Northern Caucasus. On both occasions, the EU also raised individual cases.⁹⁶

China

China's posture and potential implies an unquestionable global significance. Through its partnership with China, the EU encourages China to enhance its engagement in regional and global affairs, which can contribute to worldwide stability. As put by the SG/HR, *“it is important not to approach China only, or even mainly, as an economic issue, but use a wider prism and engage China in a strategic manner”*⁹⁷. Responsibility for global stability is a common cause.

In the framework of this strategic partnership, political dialogues at various levels were held. The negotiations for the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement continued throughout the year and the High Level Economic and Trade Dialogue Mechanism was launched (April 2008). The EU continued to encourage initiatives aimed at promoting dialogue, practical cooperation and confidence building in the Cross-Strait Relations.

The EU-China yearly summits are a key tool to promote their strategic partnership. The EU had ambitious plans for the 2008 Summit and regretted China's decision to postpone it. This and other incidents that occurred in 2008 arose from divergences over the human rights situation in China, in particular in Tibet.

⁹⁶ The European Parliament adopted a human rights resolution on Russia on 13 March 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0105) and a resolution on attacks on human rights defenders in Russia and the Anna Politkovskaya murder trial on 18 December 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0642).

⁹⁷ Speech by the SG/HR Solana at the Annual Conference of the Institute for Security Studies of the European Union (Paris, 30 October 2008).

In its contacts with China, the EU has openly raised its concerns on this.⁹⁸ Following the postponement of the summit, the EU expressed the wish to continue promoting the partnership, particularly at a time when the economic and financial situation called for a concerted international response. The EU welcomed China's engagement in the response to the financial crisis.

Progress on global issues requires constructive Chinese engagement, also in the field of human rights. Although both rounds of the Human Rights dialogue with China held in 2008 allowed for a substantial exchange of views on the human rights situation in the country, the general state of affairs in relation to the EU-China relationship had an impact on the dialogue. In the light of the events surrounding its 26th round (execution of Mr Wo Weihang on the day of the dialogue), and of the increased pressure on Human Rights Defenders, as outlined by the award of the Sakharov prize by the EP to Hu Jia (December 2008), the EU has asked for tangible signs of Chinese re-engagement in the dialogue and has constantly voiced its concerns, notably through a list of individual cases transmitted to the Chinese authorities.

India

The EU and India, as the two largest democracies in the world and global actors in a multi-polar world, reiterated their commitment to their strategic partnership during the annual EU-India Summit (September 2008).⁹⁹ This partnership is firmly based on shared values of democracy and human rights and fundamental freedoms including religious pluralism, rule of law and multilateralism. As an important regional actor, India has yet to stand up and take a role as a stabilising factor in its neighbourhood, in particular as regards Pakistan and also Afghanistan.¹⁰⁰

In 2008, the EU and India agreed to further develop their political exchanges and cooperation. As the Implementation Report of the EU-India Joint Action Plan stated, there was scope for intensifying our relationship.

⁹⁸ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Tibet on 10 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0119), on the natural disaster in China on 22 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0232) and on the situation in China after the earthquake and before the Olympic Games on 10 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0362).

⁹⁹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the preparation of the EU-India Summit on 24 September 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0455).

¹⁰⁰ The European Parliament adopted a human rights resolution on allegations of mass graves in Indian administered Kashmir on 10 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0266) and on Bangladesh on 10 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0367).

Both recognised the importance of the conclusion of the broad-based trade and investment agreement by the end of 2009, in order to fulfil the expectations of businesses on both sides and to further strengthen their economic relationship. The signature of a horizontal civil aviation agreement was a step forward, and should lead to the conclusion of a mutually beneficial maritime transport agreement. Joint cooperation in the framework of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) Agreement remained a priority that will be further enhanced through the conclusion of a bilateral agreement between Euratom and India in the field of fusion energy research, for which negotiations are being finalised.

Brazil

The key milestone in the EU and Brazil's partnership in 2008 was the Second EU-Brazil Summit (December 2008). It marked a new stage in EU-Brazil relations after the launch of the strategic partnership in 2007. The discussions at the Summit addressed regional issues of common interest and major global challenges such as the world economic and financial crisis, combating climate change and energy security. The Summit led to the approval of the Joint Action Plan which defines the priorities for the partnership and contains specific commitments in such important fields as promoting peace and comprehensive security through an effective multilateral system, sustainable development, regional cooperation, research and new technologies, migration, education and culture. Brazil and the EU will continue to work together to strengthen the political, socioeconomic and cultural bi-regional relations, particularly in the context of the EU- Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Summit process and the Rio Group-EU Ministerial Dialogue.

Japan

While the overall relationship with Japan is positive, it suffers from untapped potential and there is scope to define more ambitious objectives. In 2008, some progress was made in building the EU-Japan strategic partnership called for in the ESS. Consultations and dialogue on international and global issues of common concern deepened in 2008, including in the form of strategic dialogues on East Asia and Central Asia as well as exchanges of views on South and South-East Asia. The cooperation culminated in the bilateral Summit (April 2008).

The event demonstrated a strong convergence of views on foreign policy issues on the international agenda, as well as a commonality of values on major global challenges such as climate change, state of the world economy, development and Africa, food prices and the World Trade Organisation.

Canada

The EU-Canada Summit (October 2008) reflected the large commonality of views between both partners. It confirmed the shared commitment to a stronger, ambitious and balanced economic partnership and further cooperation in the areas of energy and environment. At the Summit, the EU and Canada agreed to deepen cooperation on civilian crisis management. In line with this, a Work Plan on Cooperation in Crisis Management was adopted, and further steps will be taken to strengthen police cooperation in the field and to strengthen conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding and crisis management in Africa.

Strengthening regional ownership

The ESS Implementation Report underlined that “lasting solutions to conflict must bind together all regional players with a common stake in peace”. Regional organisations have a significant role to play in this regard, as do regional powers. By action or remaining passive, they can be either factors of peace and stability or factors of tension and unrest. The EU therefore attributes particular importance to fostering a culture of responsible regional ownership through its relations with regional organisations and by facilitating intra- and inter-regional cooperation.

Regional organisations and regional cooperation

Africa

The AU continued to be an important partner of the EU. AU-EU cooperation in 2008, including on security policy aspects, essentially took place within the framework of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership (December 2007).

In 2008, the establishment of an EU Delegation to the AU in Addis Abeba was an important step in the implementation of the partnership, in particular for the strengthening of African Capabilities in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

The efforts of the double-hatted EUSR¹⁰¹ and Head of Delegation of the European Commission Delegation to the AU contributed to further implementation of the EU agenda with Africa.

The SG/HR also appointed a Special Advisor for African Peacekeeping Capabilities tasked with coordinating the implementation of the Africa-EU Partnership on Peace and Security Partnership, one of the eight partnerships of the Joint Strategy.

The first meeting between the EU Political and Security Committee and the AU Peace and Security Council was held (September 2008), underlining the shared stakes in the area of crisis management, in particular in Africa. During 2008, the EU and the AU have worked jointly in the implementation of the other seven thematic partnerships which address the common threats and global challenges, such as democratic governance and human rights, trade and regional integration, Millennium Development Goals, energy, climate change, migration and science.

Various activities took place within the framework of reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities. The training cycle for the African Stand-By Force, Amani Africa, was launched (November 2008). The intra-ACP envelope of the the 10th EDF has earmarked EUR 300 million for the new African Peace Facility which was agreed for the period 2008-2010 and which explicitly recognises the key role of the Regional Economic Communities. Furthermore, the Joint Implementation Group agreed to organise a seminar on the support of the EU for African Training Centres, to enhance cooperation between the EU and the AU Situation Centres and to set up a Common Interactive Watch and Anticipation Mechanism.

¹⁰¹ Cf. Joint Action 2008/403/CFSP of 29 May 2008 (*OJ L 140 of 30.5.2008, p. 35*).

These and other activities are contributing to the creation of a continental African Peace and Security Architecture.¹⁰²

Moreover, the European Union, in close coordination with the African Union and the United Nations, maintained a strong commitment in addressing crisis on the African continent, both through military (EUFOR Tchad/RCA) and political (DRC) engagement.

¹⁰² The European Parliament adopted the following resolutions related to Africa in 2008:

- a human rights resolution on Kenya on 17 January 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0018);
- a human rights resolution on the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo and rape as a war crime on 17 January 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0022);
- a human rights resolution on North Kivu on 21 February 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0072);
- a resolution on China's policy and its effects on Africa on 23 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0173);
- a human rights resolution on Zimbabwe on 24 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0184);
- a human rights resolution on Chad on 24 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0186);
- a human rights resolution on Sudan and the International Criminal Court on 22 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0238);
- a human rights resolution on the rising tension in Burundi on 22 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0240);
- a human rights resolution on the routine killing of civilians in Somalia on 19 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0313);
- a resolution on the situation in Zimbabwe on 10 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0364);
- a human rights resolution on Albino killings in Tanzania on 4 September 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0413);
- a human rights resolution on the Coup in Mauritania on 4 September 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0411);
- a resolution on the indictment and bringing to trial of Joseph Kony at the International Criminal Court on 21 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0496);
- a resolution on Piracy on 23 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0519);
- a human rights resolution on the Democratic Republic of Congo: clashes in the eastern border areas of the DRC on 23 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0526);
- a resolution on the EU response to the deteriorating situation in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo on 20 November 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0563);
- a human rights resolution on Somalia on 20 November 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0569);
- a human rights resolution on the death penalty in Nigeria on 20 November 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0570);
- a resolution on the situation in Zimbabwe on 18 December 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0640).

Asia

Political dialogue between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) focused in 2008 on regional and international issues with the aim of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security.

The EU welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN's Charter (December 2008), including the proposed set-up of a Human Rights body. The EU continued negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with ASEAN within the overall region-to-region approach, also taking into account the EP resolution on trade and economic relations with ASEAN¹⁰³.

The Burma/Myanmar issue is a test case for the credibility and regional responsibility of ASEAN as an agent of positive change in the region. While in itself providing crucial support to international humanitarian relief efforts in the wake of the devastating Cyclone Nargis (May 2008), the EU welcomed and encouraged ASEAN's assumption of a co-lead role in the Tripartite Core Group. The EU's Special Envoy for Burma/Myanmar worked throughout 2008 to coordinate with the international community's action, especially with partners in the region who share our values of democracy and the rule of law. The aim remains to build a common approach on the Burma/Myanmar issue, as an essential condition for delivering the changes that the EU requests¹⁰⁴.

The seventh Summit of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) (October 2008) gathered leaders of 45 ASEM members, representing close to 50% of world GDP, 58% of the world's population and 60% of world trade. The event offered an opportunity for in-depth discussions on important international and regional issues of common concern and interest.

¹⁰³ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Trade and Economic Relations with the countries of South East Asia on 8 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0195).

¹⁰⁴ Cf. Council Conclusions of 10 November 2008 (Council Doc. 15394/08). The European Parliament adopted the following resolutions related to Burma/Myanmar in 2008:

- a resolution on Burma/Myanmar on 24 April 2008 (EP doc. P6-TA(2008)0178);
- a resolution on the tragic situation in Burma on 22 May 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0231);
- a human rights resolution on the continued detention of political prisoners in Burma on 5 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0312);
- a human rights resolution on Burma on 23 October 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0527).

It gave Europe an opportunity to align with Asia in responding to the global financial crisis and its aftermath; to push for a global and comprehensive post-2012 agreement on climate change; to commit Asian partners to respecting and implementing the values of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights as well as core labour standards, decent work and universal access to basic social security systems; to reaffirm the commitment to meeting the Millennium Development Goals and to supporting the International Conference on Financing for Development.¹⁰⁵

Central Asia and the Black Sea Region

The “Strategy for a new partnership with Central Asia” entered its second year of implementation in 2008. In a progress report to the European Council on the implementation of the strategy (June 2008), the Council considered that a new quality of cooperation had evolved in the relations between the EU and Central Asia, including through a significantly strengthened political dialogue. During 2008, political contacts intensified: in addition to several regional and bilateral ministerial troikas, an EU - Central Asia ministerial forum took place (September 2008) on security issues, focusing on common threats and challenges, such as terrorism, trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking, non-proliferation and energy security. The EUSR for Central Asia¹⁰⁶ pursued contacts with the countries in the region, as well as with third parties regarding the situation in the region.¹⁰⁷

The year 2008 also witnessed the formal launching of the Black Sea Synergy, as the Foreign Ministers of the EU and of the wider Black Sea region met in Kyiv (February 2008). In their statement, the Ministers recognised the important role played by regional organisations and initiatives, including by the Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC). EU support to Black Sea regional cooperation is aimed at producing tangible results in a number of priority areas¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰⁵ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on democracy, human rights and the new EU-Vietnam Partnership and Cooperation Agreement on 22 October 2008 (EP doc. P6-TA(2008)0514) and a human rights resolution on East Timor on 21 February 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0070).

¹⁰⁶ Cf. Joint Action 2008/107/CFSP of 12 February 2008 (*OJ L 38 of 13.2.2008, p. 19–21*) and *Joint Action 2008/900/CFSP of 2 December 2008 (OJ L 323 of 3.12.2008, p. 65)*.

¹⁰⁷ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on an EU Strategy for Central Asia on 20 February 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0059).

¹⁰⁸ Cf. "Joint Statement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the countries of the European Union and of the wider Black Sea area, Kyiv, 14 February 2008" (http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/blacksea/doc/joint_statement_blacksea_en.pdf).

Following the request by the Council¹⁰⁹, the European Commission presented a Communication "Report on the first year of implementation of the Black Sea Synergy" (June 2008).¹¹⁰

Gulf and Mediterranean

Various formats of engagement with the Gulf and Mediterranean countries were actively used throughout 2008. There were signs of increased interest on both sides in boosting cooperation between the EU and the Gulf Cooperation Council in a variety of areas such as education, research, energy, climate change, counter-terrorism and economic policy despite the difficulties related to the conclusion of the Free Trade Agreement. The Paris Summit of the "Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean" (July 2008) with 43 partners, injected a renewed political momentum into Euro-Med relations. The first EU-Arab League Foreign Ministers' meeting (February 2008) led to an agreement to discuss possible areas of cooperation; subsequently, it was decided that a joint EU-Arab League office should be set up in 2009. Consolidation and development of relations between the EU and the Maghreb continued to be a priority, both with individual countries as well as the Arab Maghreb Union.¹¹¹ Negotiations on an EU-Libya Framework Agreement were launched in Brussels on 12-13 November 2008.

Western Balkans

In the Western Balkans, the establishment of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) – operating under the South East European Co-operation Process (SEECP) umbrella with its Secretariat in Sarajevo and its Liaison office in Brussels strengthened ownership for cooperation in the region on a number of key issues such as social and economic development, justice and home affairs, security, building human capital and parliamentary cooperation.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The Fifth EU - LAC Summit (May 2008) was a step further in the consolidation of this bi-regional strategic partnership. The Summit focused particularly on the fight against poverty, inequality and exclusion, and on sustainable development, including climate change, the environment and energy. The negotiation of an Association Agreement with Central America progressed at a good pace, with three negotiating rounds concluded in 2008.

¹⁰⁹ Cf. Council Conclusions of May 2007 (Council doc. 9471/1/07 REV 1).

¹¹⁰ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Black Sea Regional Policy Approach on 17 January 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0017).

¹¹¹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Barcelona process: Union for the Mediterranean on 5 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0257).

Negotiations regarding an Association Agreement with the Andean Community were, however, hampered by discrepancies within the Andean Community on the objectives and contents of the trade chapter of the future association agreement. The original negotiation mandate has been reoriented towards an opened multiparty agreement with the Andean countries¹¹² An Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was signed with the CARIFORUM states in 2008 (with the exception of Haiti, which is due to sign in 2009). The Council also approved a strategic partnership with Mexico (October 2008), and an executive plan will be established in 2009.

The Council lifted the already suspended 2003 measures as a means to facilitate the political dialogue process with Cuba and enable the full use of the instruments of the 1996 Common Position.¹¹³ In line with this, the EU troika and Cuba held a political dialogue at ministerial level (October 2008).

Regional powers

While notions such as spheres of privileged influence are alien to the EU, the role of important regional actors in mediating, facilitating or serving as a guarantor for solutions to regional crises can not be underestimated. Countries like China, Russia, South Africa, Brazil, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have had their say on the peace dynamics in their respective regions and even beyond.

The EU continued to encourage China to play its part in promoting regional stability, and to take an active role in seeking solutions to regional crises. As regards Cross-Straits relations, the EU encouraged both sides to resolve their differences peacefully and through dialogue, and welcomed the progress achieved during their talks in 2008. Furthermore, recognising the growing role of China in Africa, an EU-China Troika was held on this issue.

¹¹² The European Parliament adopted the following resolutions related to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2008:
- a resolution on the Fifth Latin America and Caribbean - European Union summit in Lima on 24 April 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0177);
- a human rights resolution on political disqualifications in Venezuela (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0525);
- a resolution on the attacks on human rights defenders, civil liberties and democracy in Nicaragua on 18 December 2008 (EP docs. P6_TA(2008)0641).

¹¹³ Cf. Council Conclusions of 16 June 2008 (Council doc. 10725/08).

As a follow-up, the EU underlined the importance of fostering a trilateral dialogue and cooperation between EU, China and Africa. While strengthening the EU's bilateral partnerships with both China and Africa, the Council envisaged closer coordination in areas reflecting Africa's priorities and needs, and identification of areas of common interest for cooperation¹¹⁴.

The crisis in Zimbabwe illustrated the role that regional powers and organisations can take in search for a solution. Following the discussion at the AU Summit in Sharm el Sheik (January 2008) and the decision by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to appoint the former South African President Thabo Mbeki as mediator, the EU consistently and repeatedly supported the efforts of these two organisations and South Africa in their attempts to find a solution to the crisis in Zimbabwe¹¹⁵.

The broader implications of the Russia-Georgia war (August 2008) has led the countries of the South Caucasus to realise their vulnerability and mutual interdependence. This has been demonstrated by the steps taken by Armenia and Azerbaijan on the Nagorno-Karabakh issue and the diplomatic efforts to improve Turkey-Armenia relations. The EU has supported regionally-owned efforts, in particular given that the opening of borders in the region would do much to improve its overall stability.

¹¹⁴ Cf. Council Conclusions of 10 November 2008 (Council doc. 15394/08).

¹¹⁵ The European Parliament adopted the following resolutions related to the situation in Zimbabwe:

- a resolution on the situation in Zimbabwe on 10 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0364);
- a resolution on the situation in Zimbabwe on 18 December 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0640).

E. MORE EFFECTIVE, CAPABLE AND COHERENT

Conflict prevention

The ESS Implementation Report reconfirmed that “*preventing threats from becoming sources of conflict early on must be at the heart of our approach*”. In 2008, this strategic orientation was further operationalised both by entrenching the culture of prevention in the broad set of the EU’s conflict-related activities and by consolidating the requisite toolbox¹¹⁶.

Work was pursued to further strengthen conflict sensitivity and the conflict prevention approach, develop the necessary capabilities and capacities and enhance coherence between the EU's various external policy instruments. Cooperation with partners, including non-state actors, was further strengthened in the fields of information-sharing, awareness raising, conducting dialogue and collaboration in the theatres.

Early warning remained a key field of activity. Its methodology was refined, and cooperation in the field of open source intelligence was further enhanced. Risk assessments and situation reports focusing on security threats were prepared and submitted by various structures of the GSC, European Commission and Member States to the relevant decision-making bodies. The specific early warning document of the European Union – the Watchlist – was updated twice.

The main instruments for preventing threats remained the "soft tools" such as preventive diplomacy, including the activities of the SG/HR, the EUSRs, as well as development and technical assistance provided by the European Commission and Member States. The ESS Implementation Report identified peace mediation as offering under-explored potential for the EU. The EU has not, so far, fully and systematically taken advantage of pro-active mediation as a relevant and cost-effective tool complementing its well-established instruments for conflict prevention and resolution. Hence, specific attention is now given to expanding, professionalizing and operationalising EU’s dialogue and mediation capabilities.

¹¹⁶ The Annual Report adopted by the European Council in June 2008 on EU activities in the framework of conflict prevention (Göteborg Report) provides a comprehensive picture of the ongoing efforts by the European Union in this field (cf. Council doc. 11018/1/08 REV 1).

Consolidation of the ESDP

Civilian and military capabilities

Capabilities – both civilian and military – are indisputably cornerstones for efficient EU engagement beyond its borders. The need for further capability development was acknowledged at the highest level when the European Council (December 2008) subscribed to the Council's declaration on strengthening capabilities (November 2008)¹¹⁷.

The establishment of the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) and the implementation of the report on the EU Military Staff's ability to conduct planning, the reinforcement of the crisis response activities of the European Commission Delegations, and the new country and regional strategy papers for the period of 2007-2013 served as new tools. The Instrument for Stability, the Exercise Programme and the progress in the Civilian Headline Goals 2008 and 2010 and the military Headline Goal 2010 processes allowed for improvements in both the EU activities and capabilities in terms of short-term prevention¹¹⁸.

Civilian capabilities

Work on the new Civilian Headline Goal (CHG) 2010 started in early 2008, with the aim of ensuring coherent capability planning and development for possible future civilian ESDP missions. The ministerial commitments (November 2008) highlighted the priorities for developing civilian capabilities. These comprise, among others, strengthening the EU's planning capability to plan and deploy several missions simultaneously, further development of management tools and mission support functions, consolidating rapid response preparedness, strengthening synergies between ESDP missions and other EU instruments, as well as introducing a proper lessons-learned system.

¹¹⁷ Cf. Council declaration of 8 December 2008 on the enhancement of the capabilities of the European Security and Defence Policy (Council doc. 16840/08) and the conclusions of the Presidency of the European Council meeting in Brussels (11 and 12 December 2008) (Council doc. 17271/08).

¹¹⁸ Cf. European Parliament resolution on the implementation of the ESS and ESDP on 5 June 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0255) and resolution on the European Security Strategy and ESDP on 19 February 2009 (EP doc. P6_TA(2009)0075).

As the ESDP gains experience and broadens, the lessons-learned process is of ever higher value. Based on the new “EU guidelines for identification and implementation of lessons and best practices in civilian ESDP missions”¹¹⁹, work started on refining various aspects of the lessons learned process (reporting, implementation of lessons identified and follow-up with regard to these measures, establishment of best practices). Lessons were identified from the EU supporting action for the African Union in Sudan (and followed by the establishment of best practices for future EU supporting actions) and the European Union Police Mission in Kinshasa (DRC) (EUPOL Kinshasa). The implementation process of Civilian Response Team (CRT) process continued through a Call for nominations to strengthen the pool with 30 more experts, to sustainably reach the target of 100 experts and reinforce the pool in the field of mission support. The European Commission continued to provide procurement training and started to provide financial training for CRT pool members.

Military capabilities

Within the framework of the Headline Goal 2010 Process, the European Defence Agency (EDA) Steering Board noted the initial version of the Capability Development Plan, which aims at helping Member States orientate their national strategies (July 2008). After the Deauville Informal Defence Ministers meeting (October 2008), a number of concrete agreements were reached in the Council in varying configurations of Member States (November 2008) relating, for instance, to a A400M multinational Unit and a European Air Transport Fleet (EATF), the next generation of observation satellites through the Multinational Space-based Imaging System, a European Carrier Group Interoperability Initiative, and the availability of government-source satellite images to the EU Satellite Centre. EATF will be developed in coherence with existing or future European and national airlift structures, such as EATC in the Command and Control Area. Pragmatic fruitful discussions were held on evacuation of nationals, the establishment of a maritime surveillance network, and potential deployment of multinational forces in an ESDP framework.

¹¹⁹ Council doc. 15987/08.

The European Council Declaration on strengthening capabilities referred to both military and civilian operational ambitions including in concurrent operations, and defined objectives including on Helicopters, the European Air Transport fleet, European Carrier-group Interoperability, Space-based intelligence, Maritime mine clearance, the “European initiative on the exchange of young officers, inspired by Erasmus” (Military Erasmus) and the European Security and Defence College. It highlighted potential new methods to explore, with the aim of optimising military capabilities, in particular by sharing national capacities, pooling capabilities and creating a multinational cooperative structure, by developing specialisation in niche, rare or costly capabilities, and by collective procurement. Further, the declaration underlined the benefits of closer cooperation between EDA and the Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation (OCCAR), between EDA and the Commission on civilian and defence technology, and between the EU and NATO on military capability development¹²⁰ in compliance with the decision-making autonomy and procedures of each. The EU is seeking the involvement of all EU Member States.

Reaffirming the determination of Member States to maintain a high level of rapid response ambition, a review of the Military Rapid Response concept was launched mid-2008. Maritime and Air Rapid response conferences were held (April and October 2008, respectively), as well as six-monthly Battlegroup Coordination conferences (April and October 2008). The EU Military Committee finalised a study on ways to satisfy the demanding Battlegroup timelines for operational planning documents (November 2008).

Training and exercises

Rendering the EU “more capable” requires making the capabilities as effective and interoperable as possible. In this context, the need for pre- and in-mission training cannot be, and has not been, underestimated. Embracing the approach that “a hard drill makes for an easy battle”, training and exercises continued to attract serious effort both by the Member States and the relevant actors at the European level.

¹²⁰ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Space and security on 10 July 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0365).

The European Security and Defence College (ESDC) having established itself as a key actor in training at EU level, the Council (December 2008) *inter alia* agreed to establish the ESDC as a separate entity¹²¹.

Throughout 2008, the GSC supported the EU's annual comprehensive training cycle by evaluating the previous year's courses organised by the Member States and EU-level training actors, reviewing the analysis of training requirements, developing the annual EU training programme and, of course, conducting the training activities. In the area of civilian crisis management, in the context of the regular training of all on-going ESDP Missions, particular attention was paid to the training for the personnel of EULEX Kosovo due to its gradual deployment. Training for personnel likely to be deployed on missions and continuing the strengthening of civilian response teams (CRTs)¹²² were high on the agenda.

The Member States under the aegis of the ESDC conducted a broad variety of courses¹²³ aimed at better understanding the complex nature of ESDP. Various other initiatives complemented the above-mentioned training, in particular as regards EU's planning capacity: the EUMS developed a specific training package ("Post-Wiesbaden training") aimed at enhancing the EUMS strategic and advance planning capability. Collective training in operational planning was organised at the level of EU OHQs (OHQ Potsdam, December 2008). At Member State level, 2008 featured an innovative initiative aimed at enhancing the interoperability of European Armed Forces: the Military Erasmus (launched in November 2008).

¹²¹ Cf. Council Conclusions of 8 December 2008 (Council doc. 16862/08), as well as the Study on the Future Perspectives of the European Security and Defence College (Council doc. 16631/08).

¹²² In line with this objective, the 5th CRT induction training was conducted in October 2008 in Kuopio, Finland.

¹²³ These included the ESDP High Level Course (2008 featured four advanced modules with high participation by civil servants, diplomats and military officers), the ESDP Orientation Course (five general courses, with 348 participants) and the specialised ESDP Course for Press and Public Information Staff. Besides, some pilot activities were conducted with success (ESDP Security Sector Reform Course, a Leadership and Decision making seminar, and an ESDP Course on Mission Planning Procedures).

The Catalogue on National Training Facilities was also further improved and expanded throughout 2008¹²⁴. The European Community (EC) supported, through the Instrument for Stability, the training of 600 police experts on civilian crisis management according to UN training standards to improve capacity and interoperability of the EU police elements.

The EU Crisis Management Exercise in 2008 (CME 08)¹²⁵ provided the possibility of assessing and improving the relevant procedures. It was the first time that the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) participated in an exercise and its interaction with the EU OHQ at Mont Valérien, activated for the command of EUFOR Tchad/RCA, which also participated in the exercise, was one of the central elements being tested. The EU Military Exercise (MILEX 08)¹²⁶ focused on interaction issues between the EU OHQ in Rome and an EU FHQ in Valencia. The evaluation process of the exercises is ongoing with a view to identifying key lessons for further operational action.

Financing

Pursuant to Article 28(3) of the Treaty on European Union, operating expenditure relating to the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) is to be charged to the budget of the European Union, except for expenditure arising from operations having military or defence implications, which is charged "to the Member States in accordance with the gross national product scale, unless the Council acting unanimously decides otherwise".

The 2008 CFSP budget amounted to EUR 285 million. An overwhelming part of the funds was allocated to operations and actions related to civilian crisis management, in particular EULEX Kosovo (EUR 120 million), EUPOL Afghanistan (EUR 45 million) and EUMM Georgia (EUR 35 million)¹²⁷.

¹²⁴ Besides, an experimental internet-based learning system is being developed by the GSC to facilitate compilation and improve accessibility of information on training activities open to participants from across the EU.

¹²⁵ 24 November to 5 December 2008; cf. Council press release of 19 November 2008 (Council doc. 16032/08)

¹²⁶ 19 to 27 June 2008; cf. Council press release of 17 June 2008 (Council doc. 10631/08).

¹²⁷ For further details, see the financial statements in the legal acts in the CFSP area (listed in Annex II).

In 2008, the Athena mechanism¹²⁸ continued to administer the financing of certain common costs of ESDP operations having military or defence implications, pursuant to Article 28(3) TEU. The Athena mechanism was subject to a review in the second half of 2008 and is currently managed in accordance with Council Decision 2008/975/CFSP¹²⁹.

The mechanism continued to finance EUFOR ALTHEA in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a budget for common costs of almost EUR 30 million. It was also used to finance EUFOR Tchad/RCA, an operation with a budget for common costs of nearly EUR 120 million for 2008. The Athena mechanism is also being used to finance the common costs of EU NAVFOR Somalia - operation ATALANTA.

Diversification of the ESDP

What the ESS implementation report summarised in saying “The more complex the challenges we face, the more flexible we must be”, can be explained as the need to diversify the instrumentarium that we reach for when a crisis calls, be that on land or seas, in uniforms or without, with monitoring binoculars or training manuals in hand. 2008 was an important year in terms of consolidating and broadening the range of tasks and the variety of tools at our disposal within the ESDP framework.

Variety of tasks

Security Sector Reform (SSR)

In its resolution on development perspectives for peace-building and nation building in post-conflict situations, the EP stressed the importance of the SSR process as key factor to ensure long lasting peace and sustainable development¹³⁰.

¹²⁸ Established by Council Decision 2004/197/CFSP of 23 February 2004 (OJ L 63 of 28 February 2004, p. 68–82).

¹²⁹ Cf. OJ L 345 of 23 December 2008, p. 96.

¹³⁰ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Development perspectives for peace-building and nation building in post-conflict situations on 18 December 2008 (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0639).

Throughout 2008, important advances were made in consolidating the EU's role and concrete output in the SSR area, in particular through the ESDP missions.

EU SSR Guinea-Bissau (launched in June 2008) is the first ESDP mission to address the issue of SSR in an integrated manner by addressing the military, the police and the prosecution services under a unified chain of command. There has been progress in all three sectors, and the mission is seen by the international community as an important contribution to the reform process. The two ESDP missions in the DRC have maintained their support for the SSR process throughout 2008, as called upon by the EP¹³¹. Their activities continued despite the serious developments in the eastern DRC. The extension of the EUSEC RD Congo by one year (until 30 June 2009) demonstrates the EU's ongoing commitment to supporting SSR and to the stabilisation of the Great Lakes Region.

Rule of Law

2008 was marked by the launch of the integrated EU Rule of Law Mission EULEX Kosovo, the largest ESDP civilian mission to date. Its central aim is to assist the Kosovo authorities in the rule of law area, specifically in the police, judiciary and customs areas, in their progress towards sustainability and accountability and in further developing and strengthening an independent multi-ethnic justice system and a multi-ethnic police and customs service. The integrated rule of law approach for EULEX Kosovo means in practice that the mission is – in a direct or secondary role – involved in a range of tasks related to the maintenance of security, adjudication and criminal investigation (with a focus on the fight against organised crime, corruption and inter-ethnic and war crimes), and support for correctional services and customs.

The decision to take a more active role in supporting the capacity of the Palestinian rule of law was an important step in 2008. One of the most visible measures in this connection has been the expansion of the activity of EUPOL COPPS in support of the Palestinian criminal justice system, so as to cover the whole cycle of police activity, penitentiary, prosecution and incarceration. Additional rule-of-law experts started deploying to the mission, with a view to providing a detailed assessment of the criminal justice sector and elaborating an Action Plan - the blueprint for enhanced EU action in 2009.

¹³¹ Cf. EP Resolution of 20 November on the Response of the EU to the deteriorating situation in the east of the DRC (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0563).

EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq (EUJUST Lex) successfully implemented a heavy training schedule¹³², and was awarded the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Webber Seavey Award for excellence in law enforcement and leadership in Policing.

Peace monitoring

The launch of the EUMM Georgia marked the second time after the Aceh Monitoring Mission (2005-2006) that the EU committed to contributing to a peaceful, comprehensive and sustainable solution to a conflict by means of civilian monitoring. EUMM's mandate is to monitor the implementation of the EU-brokered ceasefire agreements between Russia and Georgia. The mission has played a decisive role in reducing tension and maintaining stability in the region, in close co-operation with the OSCE and the UN. The mission's planning and implementation phases have provided valuable lessons concerning the challenges and merits of civilian monitoring function.

Counter-piracy

With EU NAVFOR Somalia - operation ATALANTA (launched in December 2008), preceded by EU NAVCO supporting surveillance and protection operations led by certain Member States in Somalia and off the Somali coast, the EU undertook action to counter a type of crime that had not yet been tackled in the ESDP framework¹³³. The operation is aimed at contributing to the deterrence and repression of acts of piracy off the Somali coast, in support of the relevant UNSC Resolutions. The operation also contributes to the protection of maritime navigation, in particular World Food Programme shipping.

Protection of civilians

In response to the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in Darfur, Eastern Chad and North-Eastern Central African Republic (RCA), an ESDP operation - EUFOR Tchad/RCA – was launched (March 2008).

¹³² The target is for more than 2000 high level Iraqi officials to be trained by the end of the current mandate, expiring at the end of June 2009.

¹³³ Cf. Council Decision 2008/918/CFSP of 1 December 2008 (OJ L 330 of 9 December 2008, p. 19-20).

The objective is to improve security in those regions, more specifically to contribute to protecting civilians in danger, particularly refugees and displaced persons, and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by helping to improve security in the area of operations, and to contribute to protecting UN personnel, facilities installations and equipment. Because of EUFOR's presence, regular patrolling and planned targeted operations, a greater "sense of security" now exists in its area of operation, in particular for the vulnerable refugee/IDP populations.

Variety of tools

Building on the experience in establishing and operationalising the concept of civilian crisis response teams (CRT), the Council approved the creation of a pool of European experts in the SSR area. This will make it possible to set up teams deployable as needed to take part in actions to support SSR in partner countries. Implementation of this project is already under way.

Work was continued in the relevant Council's committees on the Draft EU Concept for Network Enabled Capabilities (NEC) which aims to develop a common conceptual basis for the development of NEC in support of ESDP and EU-led Crisis Management Operations.

In line with the calls by the EP that the European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC) be fully developed to make full use of its potential¹³⁴, in 2008 the EUSC took substantial steps forward in enhancing its capabilities in support of CFSP/ESDP. By connecting the EUSC to secure networks, its reactivity was increased and the speed of information flow improved. Progress was made on access to governmental imagery which is of paramount importance for operational support by the EUSC when considering the difficulties experienced regarding the availability of commercial imagery. EUSC support for EUFOR Tchad/RCA in mapping refugee camps or monitoring rebel activity proved to be indispensable for the troops on the ground.

¹³⁴ Cf. EP resolution of 10 July 2008 on Space and Security (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0365).

Work by the GSC and the European Commission was continued on the security dimension of Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES)/Kopernikus, reflecting its importance in the CFSP/ESDP as underlined by the EP¹³⁵. A joint Forum by the EU Presidency and the European Commission (September 2008) marked the launch of the first GMES services in pre-operational mode.

Increased coherence and efficiency

Efficiency of response

Throughout 2008, the EU on various occasions demonstrated its capacity to respond to international crises with speed, rigour and sensitivity to the complexities of the surrounding political and security conditions. The determination to deliver and the unity behind operational decisions can even be seen as a catalyst for forging comparable spirit in the pursuit of a genuinely common European foreign policy. Furthermore, in the years to come the ESDP will be shaped, building on the experiences from 2008 as well as on the challenges this year helped to identify, in particular regarding the flexibility of the available response mechanisms.

If speed is what efficiency is measured against, EUMM Georgia was exemplary. The EU acted with resolve and in only two weeks succeeded in planning for and deploying more than 200 monitors from 22 Member States, making EUMM Georgia the fastest deployment of a civilian ESDP mission the EU has ever carried out. Nevertheless, the need for EUMM Georgia to rely on Member States' capabilities during the initial period demonstrated that stronger efforts are required to provide support for rapid deployment.

If efficiency is a matter of numbers, we need to turn our attention to EULEX Kosovo, the largest civilian ESDP mission ever. However, it is important to underline that the force generation process represents a critical challenge for the mission and its planners. Deployment of high-quality staff will be critical to the continued success of the mission¹³⁶.

¹³⁵ Cf. EP resolution of 10 July 2008 on Space and Security (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0365.).

¹³⁶ EULEX Kosovo reached its full operational capability on 6 April 2009.

Both of the above mentioned missions have managed to engage as independent credible actors in local and international dynamics marked by political complexity. EUMM Georgia has established itself as a neutral actor vis-à-vis the local stakeholders and, beyond that, facilitates confidence building among those. The image of EULEX Kosovo as measured by media coverage, surveys and NGO reports has been generally positive, despite the difficult political environment surrounding the birth of the mission. EUFOR Tchad/RCA is another example where, notwithstanding the very sensitive political context across the region, in particular due to the regional ramifications of the Darfur crisis, UNSC Resolution 1778 making possible EUFOR's deployment was adopted unanimously, and the governments of Chad and CAR welcomed the international multidimensional presence.

Nevertheless, room for further improvements still remains as regards the flexibility of ESDP response, including as regards mission support. Noting the concerns of the EP¹³⁷, the Council, in cooperation with the European Commission, has continued to enhance ESDP instruments in the area of mission support for civilian ESDP missions, including by enhancing availability of qualified staff for mission support positions, establishing framework contracts and a standard logistical framework for civilian ESDP missions. Modalities for the preparatory measures budget line of the CFSP budget have been also developed, and the lessons learned from using it for EUMM Georgia are being incorporated.

Coherence of response

A comprehensive approach to crisis management, unique for the EU, marries the wide array of civilian and military instruments for response to a crisis in a coherent way. In line with this approach, in 2008 the EU continued to improve civil-military coordination and the consistency of ESDP and EC instruments.

¹³⁷ Cf. European Parliament resolution on the European Security Strategy and ESDP (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0255) and on the development perspectives for peace-building and nation building in post-conflict situations (EP doc. P6_TA(2008)0639).

The EP has stressed the need to enhance Civil-Military Coordination (CMCO). Sharing this assessment, the SG/HR declared that a single strategic civilian-military planning structure for ESDP operations and missions would be set up in the GSC. Various aspects of CMCO were put to a test or refined in the CME 08, and the Council also continued work on Information Exchange Requirements (IER).

With the set-up of the EU delegation to the AU, 2008 marked the beginning of the first EU representation to a multilateral organisation combining the EUSR team (consisting of officials from Member States and the GSC), as well as parts of the European Community delegation dealing with the AU matters. It represents a true innovation at European level and a major step forward in the implementation process of the EU-Africa Lisbon summit (December 2007). Though considerable administrative and organisational challenges had to be met in 2008, the EU delegation was able to make a difference right from its start, notably in terms of greater EU visibility, a more coherent multidisciplinary approach and better EU coordination. Direct high-level contacts with the AU Commission facilitated cooperation, not least as regards crisis management matters such as support to the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the follow-up of the Kenyan crisis, AU-UN cooperation in the Darfur crisis, the AU mediation efforts in the Great Lakes Region, in Zimbabwe and in Mauritania and Guinea.

The double-hatted mandate implementation of the EUSR for FYROM¹³⁸, simultaneously also the Head of Delegation of the European Commission, continued as the EUSR's mandate was extended until February 2009¹³⁹. The lessons drawn from this double-hatting arrangement may serve as useful food for thought in the future.

Cooperation with third countries

As the ambition and scope of ESDP engagement expands, the contribution of partners thereto acquires ever greater importance. Cooperation with third countries reflects a shared commitment to peace and stability in the world. Regional stakeholders can bring along valuable contribution.

¹³⁸ Cf. Joint Action 2008/129/CFSP of 18 February 2008 (*OJ L 43 of 19.2.2008, p. 19-21*).

¹³⁹ Cf. Council Joint Action 2008/129/CFSP of 18 February 2008 (OJ L 43 of 19 February 2008).

Contributions by partners, on the basis of EU procedures, also complement our capabilities with valuable resources.

In 2008, regular dialogue on crisis management was pursued with the non-EU European NATO members, other countries which are candidates for accession to the EU, Canada, Russia, Ukraine, Mediterranean Partners and other third states. As regards military ESDP operations, valuable contributions have been made by Albania¹⁴⁰, Croatia and Russia to the operation EUFOR Tchad/RCA. Fruitful contacts were established with several third states in the context of the EU military coordination action EU NAVCO, followed by EU NAVFOR Somalia - operation ATALANTA. As regards civilian ESDP missions, nine non-Member States from three continents contributed meaningfully to five of the nine ongoing missions¹⁴¹. The US participated for the first time in a civilian ESDP-mission (EULEX Kosovo). For 2009, the need has been identified to explore the potential for co-operation with Australia, New Zealand, Japan and other countries sharing the EU's values and strategic objectives in the field of civilian crisis management.

¹⁴⁰ In July 2008 Albania signed an agreement to contribute soldiers to the military operation EUFOR Tchad/RCA.

¹⁴¹ EUPM BiH (Turkey, Switzerland, Ukraine, Iceland, Norway and Canada), EULEX Kosovo (Turkey, Croatia, Switzerland, Norway and the US), EUPOL RD Congo (Switzerland and Angola), EUPOL COPPS (Norway and Canada) and EUPOL Afghanistan (Canada, Croatia, Norway and New Zealand).

PART II - LOOKING AHEAD AT 2009

2009 will continue to be a testing time in international affairs. We operate within a world that is changing with unprecedented speed. The economic and financial crisis is having an impact on every continent, with potential implications for security and political stability. The duration and severity of the crisis remains uncertain, yet it seems likely that it will accelerate a shift in the wider global order. Already the first month of 2009 saw signs of turbulence in many parts of the world such as military operations in Gaza, renewed fighting in the East of the DRC and further conflict in Sri Lanka, to mention a few. The crisis stemming from the interruption of gas supplies from Russia via Ukraine to the EU was also a source of serious concern.

There are reasons for optimism, too. The US and Europe have a renewed opportunity to work together on the global agenda, with our key partners, including through the G20. Shared priorities include the Middle East Peace Process, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and climate change. In these and other areas, we will work in support of our common security and common values, including democracy and human rights. Closure of Guantanamo Bay will be an important symbolic step in this regard; reflection on concrete ways for the EU to support this process will be needed.

Our relationship with Russia may be entering a new phase. The Georgia conflict and the recent gas crisis have left scars. But both sides should be open for discussions to move forward cooperation between Russia and the EU. The EU is open to consider new ideas that may contribute to the enhancement of Euro-Atlantic security in a transparent process, bearing in mind that the OSCE is the natural forum for this debate. Debate on the future shape of European Security, launched by President Medvedev, is a part of this. Progress on a new agreement between the EU and Russia will also be key. We need Russia as a reliable partner both within our common neighbourhood and further afield.

The EU will continue to support the European perspective of the Western Balkans, which remains essential for the stability of the region. Montenegro and Albania have submitted applications for accession to the EU; the Council asked the European Commission to prepare the opinion on the Montenegro application. Serbia has entered a closer relationship with the EU.

The implementation of the Interim Agreement and the ratification of the Stabilization and Association Agreement are subject of a decision by the Council that Serbia cooperates fully with the ICTY. Signing the SAA constituted a milestone in the relationship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EU. Provided that there is progress on the necessary reform agenda, Bosnia and Herzegovina could make progress on its way towards the EU. The EU stands ready for the possible transition to a strengthened office for the EUSR. The EU will remain committed to playing a leading role in strengthening the stability of Kosovo and supporting its development. The EU will maintain its strong presence to this effect and will foster respect for human rights, protection of minorities and protection of cultural and religious heritage.

To the East, the economic crisis has lent a new urgency to the establishment of the Eastern Partnership, to be launched at a summit meeting in May. The EU will continue to work with Ukraine in achieving greater political and economic stability. It is also open to closer ties with Belarus, and is ready to help in resolving the Transnistria conflict, within the 5+2 format. In the Caucasus, more needs to be done to restore security and stability following the setbacks in 2008. The EU will continue to play a leading role in Georgia, through the EUMM Georgia, and in the Geneva talks on the future of the breakaway regions. The EU remains committed to securing a UN and OSCE presence in Georgia. We will also maintain our support for negotiations led by the OSCE over the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh. Further eastwards, Central Asia is an increasingly important partner, in strengthening energy security by diversification of transport routes and supply, and in addressing common security challenges.

The Middle East remains high on our agenda. Progress on the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP) is central to unlocking the wider vision of a comprehensive peace and stability for the region. The EU will continue to work in favour of peace talks on all outstanding issues in support of a two-state solution, including a viable and contiguous Palestinian state. The international community, including the EU, will continue to engage closely with the parties of the MEPP, and to support regional efforts such as the Arab Peace Initiative, with the aim of re-launching the peace process based on i.a. the Road Map for Peace. A durable and negotiated truce following the Gaza conflict remains a priority. The EU remains ready to play a part in supporting the path to peace, including through an ESDP presence.

The Union for the Mediterranean also provides a new opportunity to rebuild confidence leading to greater regional cohesion. Ongoing negotiations on an EU-Libya Framework Agreement will also be pursued. EUJUST LEX will continue to contribute to strengthening the rule of law in Iraq, also by embarking on a pilot phase for in-country activities as the security situation permits.

2009 will also be an important year in relations with Iran, perhaps a decisive one. The readiness of the new US Administration to engage directly with Iran adds a new dimension to the international community's efforts to resolve the nuclear question, and significantly enhances the potential incentives on offer if Iran chooses to negotiate. At the same time, Iran continues to enrich uranium and develop its nuclear programme. Thus, the need for a solution is becoming more acute just as the opportunity for one becomes greater. The EU will put all possible energy into a collective effort of the international community for successful negotiations. If the opportunities are taken, 2009 could be a turning point; if they are not taken, the consequences could be serious.

Building stability in Afghanistan and Pakistan will remain a preoccupation with major implications for the wider region of South Asia and for Europe. The EU will strengthen its engagement in both, in particular through EUPOL Afghanistan and support for improved governance, as well as assistance in preparation of elections. In Pakistan, we need to examine how to address issues such as development, governance, human rights, and the rule of law. The EU is committed to intensify its political dialogue and deepen its relations with Pakistan in 2009 including examining all options aimed at enhancing its trade relations with Pakistan and possible ways of increasing its financial assistance to the country. The situation in these two countries is closely interlinked, and increasingly warrants a comprehensive regional strategy. Within the wider international community, India will play a key role in the region.

India and China are now both major partners in addressing regional and global problems, from proliferation to climate change. The EU has an opportunity to strengthen partnership with both, at summit level, and through regular working contacts. This engagement will focus on matters of mutual interest, but should address values too, including the field of human rights. Our dialogue with India now includes security issues as well: terrorism; regional conflict; proliferation; and the security implications of climate change. Our longest standing partner in Asia is Japan, with whom we have extensive trade relations and a track record of political consultation and cooperation going back many years.

There is potential for greater cooperation with South Korea, a dynamic and progressive country which handles a difficult situation with great skill. The EU will also work further to strengthen its partnership and dialogue with Australia and New Zealand on global and regional matters, and intensify its consultations with the Pacific ACP states on important issues such as climate change, good governance and human rights.

We will continue to consolidate our partnership with the African Union, in line with the Africa - EU Joint Strategy launched in 2007. Africa has the potential to achieve greater peace, stability and prosperity. Dealing with ongoing or potential conflicts, as well as the threat of piracy, will be key in this respect. Collapsing governance, in countries such as Zimbabwe or Somalia, is also a major part of the problem, resulting in organised crime, irregular migration and illegal exploitation of natural resources. Alongside the wider international community, the EU will maintain a strong engagement for peace, good governance and will appeal for the respect of human rights and the rule of law in Africa, including support for the real but fragile prospects for peace in Burundi and the Eastern DRC. Also, after the handover of EUFOR Tchad/RCA to the UN, the EU will continue to be closely involved in this region. Lasting peace in Sudan will remain an important objective, and the ICC decision to issue an arrest warrant for President Al Bashir will become an additional factor in local and regional dynamics.

As for Latin America and the Caribbean, the ministerial meeting with the Rio Group (May 2009) gathered ministers from 50 countries for debating two important issues: the financial and economic crisis, and energy security and climate change. This biannual meeting gave the opportunity for frank political debate in order to strengthen the relations between the two regions. In 2009, the negotiations of the EU - Central America association agreement and of the multiparty trade agreement between the EU and Andean countries could be concluded. The third EU-Brazil summit is expected to advance the Joint Action Plan approved in 2008 and to establish a executive plan with Mexico within the strategic partnership framework approved in 2008. With Chile, an "association for development" will be set up in order to carry out common initiatives on innovation, energy and on education sectors.

In all these areas, the EU will continue to be guided by the approach described in the ESS, and its Implementation Report presented to the European Council in December 2008. European foreign policy seeks to build a more effective multilateral order, through a rules-based framework to address global problems such as human rights, international justice, proliferation, terrorism and climate change.

Today, our system of global governance has come under strain on many fronts, in particular the challenges posed by the economic crisis, and needs renewal to restore legitimacy and effectiveness. The EU has a responsibility to lead the debate on how this can be done, in partnership with others, including the US, and the emerging global powers.

Over the last decade, European foreign policy has increased in ambition and, with the evolution of ESDP in the framework of CFSP, in capability. But, as the recent ESS Implementation Report made clear, we must further improve our capacity to act effectively, through more strategic decision-making, better coherence between our policies, and strengthened military and civilian capabilities. A single strategic civilian-military planning structure for ESDP operations and missions will be set up in the General Secretariat of the Council during 2009 as part of this effort. We will also seek to address conflict and to tackle the conflict cycle in a more holistic way, through instruments such as early warning, strengthened dialogue and mediation capacities, security sector reform and demobilisation, disarmament and re-integration. Further enhancement of the lessons learned and best practices processes will provide useful tools to this effect. We will continue work to improve our capability to deploy civilian personnel rapidly, provide more flexible mission support arrangements, and align ESDP engagements more closely with longer-term efforts at stabilisation and development led by the European Commission and international partners. In the final analysis, however, capabilities will determine our ability to impact where our interests are at stake: force generation and adequate financial means remain key elements to this effect.

Legal acts in the CFSP area

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
I. MESURES RESTRICTIVES			
I.1 BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX			
29.09.2008	Prorogation de la position commune 2004/694/PESC concernant de nouvelles mesures définies à l'appui d'une mise en oeuvre effective du mandat du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie (TPIY)	art. 15	2008/761/PESC L 260 (30.09.2008)
15.09.2008	Mise en oeuvre de la position commune 2004/694/PESC concernant de nouvelles mesures définies à l'appui d'une mise en oeuvre effective du mandat du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie (TPIY)	position commune 2004/694/ PESC art. 2; art. 23(2) deuxième tiret	2008/733/PESC L 247 (16.09.2008)
15.09.2008	Mise en oeuvre de la position commune 2004/293/PESC concernant le renouvellement des mesures définies à l'appui d'une mise en oeuvre effective du mandat du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie (TPIY)	position commune 2004/293/ PESC art. 2; art. 23(2)	2008/732/PESC L 247 (16.09.2008)
24.07.2008	Mise en oeuvre de la position commune 2004/293/PESC concernant le renouvellement des mesures définies à l'appui d'une mise en oeuvre effective du mandat du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie (TPIY)	position commune 2004/293/ PESC art. 2; art. 23(2)	2008/614/PESC L 197 (25.07.2008)
24.07.2008	Mise en oeuvre de la position commune 2004/694/PESC concernant de nouvelles mesures définies à l'appui d'une mise en oeuvre effective du mandat du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie (TPIY)	position commune 2004/694/ PESC art. 2; art. 23(2)	2008/613/PESC L 197 (25.07.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
13.03.2008	Renouvellement des mesures définies à l'appui d'une mise en oeuvre effective du mandat du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie (TPIY)	art. 15	2008/223/PESC L 70 (14.03.2008)
I.2 AFRIQUE			
CÔTE D'IVOIRE			
18.11.2008	Renouvellement des mesures restrictives instituées à l'encontre de la Côte-d'Ivoire	art. 15	2008/873/PESC L 308 (19.11.2008)
REPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO			
14.05.2008	Adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République démocratique du Congo et abrogeant la position commune 2005/440/PESC	art. 15	2008/369/PESC L 127 (15.05.2008)
29.02.2008	Modification de la position commune 2005/440/PESC concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République démocratique du Congo	art. 15	2008/179/PESC L 57 (01.03.2008)
LIBERIA			
12.02.2008	Mesures restrictives instituées à l'encontre du Liberia	art. 15	2008/109/PESC L 38 (13.02.2008)
SIERRA LEONE			
28.01.2008	Modification de la position commune 98/409/PESC relative à la Sierra Leone	art. 15	2008/81/PESC L 24 (29.01.2008)
UNION DES COMORES			
24.07.2008	Abrogation de la position commune 2008/187/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre du gouvernement illégal d'Anjouan dans l'Union des Comores	art. 15	2008/611/PESC L 197 (25.07.2008)
03.03.2008	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre du gouvernement illégal d'Anjouan dans l'Union des Comores	art. 15	2008/187/PESC L 59 (04.03.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
ZIMBABWE			
08.12.2008	Mise en oeuvre de la position commune 2004/161/PESC renouvelant les mesures restrictives à l'encontre du Zimbabwe	position commune 2004/161/PESC art. 6; art. 23§2	2008/922/PESC L 331 (10.12.2008)
31.07.2008	Modification de la position commune 2004/161/PESC renouvelant les mesures restrictives à l'encontre du Zimbabwe	art. 15	2008/632/PESC L 205 (01.08.2008)
22.07.2008	Mise en oeuvre de la position commune 2004/161/PESC renouvelant les mesures restrictives à l'encontre du Zimbabwe	position commune 2004/161/PESC art. 6; art. 23§2	2008/605/PESC L 194 (23.07.2008)
18.02.2008	Renouvellement des mesures restrictives à l'encontre du Zimbabwe	art. 15	2008/135/PESC L 43 (19.02.2008)
I.3 ASIE / OCÉANIE			
BIRMANIE / MYANMAR			
29.04.2008	Renouvellement des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la Birmanie/du Myanmar	art. 15	2008/349/PESC L 116 (30.04.2008)
I.4 MOYEN-ORIENT / GOLFE			
IRAN			
10.11.2008	Modification des annexes III et IV de la position commune 2007/140/PESC concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Iran	position commune 2007/140/PESC art. 7 (2)	2008/842/PESC L 300 (11.11.2008)
07.08.2008	Modification de la position commune 2007/140/PESC concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Iran	art. 15	2008/652/PESC L 213 (08.08.2008) + rectificatif L 285 (29.10.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
23.06.2008	Modification de la position commune 2007/140/PESC concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Iran	art. 15	2008/479/CFSP L 163 (24.06.2008)
IRAQ			
03.03.2008	Modification de la position commune 2003/495/PESC sur l'Iraq	art. 15	2008/186/PESC L 59 (04.03.2008)
I.5 EUROPE ORIENTALE ET ASIE CENTRALE			
BIÉLORUSSIE			
10.11.2008	Modification de la position commune 2006/276/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de certains fonctionnaires de Biélorussie	art. 15	2008/844/PESC L 300 (11.11.2008)
07.04.2008	Renouvellement des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de certains fonctionnaires du Belarus	art. 15	2008/288/PESC L 95 (08.04.2008)
RÉPUBLIQUE DE MOLDAVIE			
25.02.2008	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre des dirigeants de la région de Transnistrie (République de Moldavie)	art. 15	2008/160/PESC L 51 (26.02.2008)
OUBÉKISTAN			
10.11.2008	Modification et prorogation de la position commune 2007/734/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Ouzbékistan	art. 15	2008/843/PESC L 300 (11.11.2008)
29.04.2008	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Ouzbékistan	art. 15	2008/348/PESC L 116 (30.04.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
II. PESD			
II.1 BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX			
27.11.2008	Mise en oeuvre de l'action commune 2007/749/PESC concernant la Mission de police de l'Union européenne (MPUE) en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	action commune 2007/749/PESC art. 12§1 art. 23 §2, deuxième tiret	2008/890/PESC L 318 (28.11.2008)
21.11.2008	Nomination du commandant de la force de l'Union européenne pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 25, troisième alinéa; action commune 2004/570/PESC art. 6	2008/895/PESC L 319 (29.11.2008)
24.10.2008	Nomination du chef de mission/commissaire de police de la Mission de police de l'Union européenne (MPUE) en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 25(3), action commune 2007/749/PESC art. 10(1)	2008/835/PESC L 298 (07.11.2008)
13.10.2008	Conclusion d'un accord entre l'Union européenne et les États-Unis d'Amérique relatif à la participation des États-Unis d'Amérique à la mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO	art. 24	2008/814/PESC L 282 (25.10.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
25.09.2008	Conclusion d'un accord entre l'Union européenne et la République de Croatie relatif à la participation de la République de Croatie à la mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO	art. 24	2008/887/PESC L 317 (27.11.2008)
29.07.2008	Modification de la décision BiH/1/2004 relative à l'acceptation de contributions d'États tiers à l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine et la décision BiH/3/2004 établissant le comité des contributeurs pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 25, troisième alinéa	2008/712/PESC BiH/13/2008 L 237 (04.09.2008)
24.07.2008	Conclusion d'un accord entre l'Union européenne et la Confédération suisse relatif à la participation de la Confédération suisse à la mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO	art. 24	2008/666/PESC L 217 (13.08.2008)
06.06.2008	Modification de la décision EPUE/2/2007 relative à la nomination du chef de l'équipe de planification de l'Union européenne (EPUE Kosovo)	art. 25, troisième alinéa action commune 2006/304/ PESC art. 6 action commune 2008/124/ PESC art. 4(3) + art. 5(2)	2008/545/PESC EUPT/1/2008 L 173 (03.07.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
22.04.2008	Etablissement du comité des contributeurs pour la mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo (EULEX KOSOVO)	art. 25, troisième alinéa	2008/356/PESC EULEX/2/2008 L 118 (06.05.2008)
17.03.2008	Modification et prorogation de l'action commune 2006/304/PESC sur la mise en place d'une équipe de planification de l'UE (EPUE Kosovo) en ce qui concerne l'opération de gestion de crise que l'UE pourrait mener au Kosovo dans le domaine de l'État de droit et, éventuellement, dans d'autres domaines	art. 14	2008/228/PESC L 75 (18.03.2008)
07.02.2008	Nomination du chef de la mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO	art. 25, troisième alinéa action commune 2008/124/ PESC art. 12(2)	2008/125/PESC EULEX/1/2008 L 42 (16.02.2008)
04.02.2008	Mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO	art. 14, art. 25(3)	2008/124/PESC L 42 (16.02.2008)
II.2 AFRIQUE			
22.12.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République de Djibouti relatif au statut des forces placées sous la direction de l'Union européenne dans la République de Djibouti, dans le cadre de l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne Atalanta	art. 24	2009/88/PESC L 33 (03.02.2009)
22.12.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République de Somalie relatif au statut de la force navale placée sous la direction de l'Union européenne en République de Somalie, dans le cadre de l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne Atalanta	art. 24	2009/29/PESC L 10 (15.01.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
08.12.2008	Lancement de l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie (Atalanta)	art. 17, §2; action commune 2008/851/ PESC art. 5	2008/918/PESC L 330 (09.12.2008)
18.11.2008	Nomination du commandant de la force de l'Union européenne pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie (Atalanta)	art. 25, troisième alinéa action commune 2008/851/ PESC art. 6	2008/888/PESC ATALANTA/1/ 2008 L 317 (27.11.2008)
13.10.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la Fédération de Russie sur la participation de la Fédération de Russie à l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en République du Tchad et en République centrafricaine (opération EUFOR Tchad/RCA)	art. 24	2008/868/PESC L 307 (18.11.2008)
10.11.2008	Opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie	art. 14, art. 25 troisième alinéa, art. 28§3	2008/851/PESC L 301 (12.11.2008)
15.09.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République de Croatie sur la participation de la République de Croatie à l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en République du Tchad et en République centrafricaine (opération EUFOR Tchad/RCA)	art. 24	2008/783/PESC L 268 (09.10.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
19.09.2008	Action de coordination militaire de l'Union européenne à l'appui de la résolution 1816(2008) du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies (EU NAVCO)	art. 14, art. 25 troisième alinéa, art. 28 §3	2008/749/PESC L 252 (20.09.2008)
02.09.2008	Modification de la décision CHAD/1/2008 du Comité politique et de sécurité relative à l'acceptation de contributions d'États tiers à l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en République du Tchad et en République centrafricaine et la décision CHAD/2/2008 du Comité politique et de sécurité établissant le comité des contributeurs pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en République du Tchad et en République centrafricaine	action commune 2007/677/ PESC art. 10(2)	2008/731/PESC CHAD/4/2008 L 247 (16.09.2008)
26.06.2008	Modification et prorogation de l'action commune 2007/406/PESC relative à la mission de conseil et d'assistance de l'Union Européenne en matière de réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République démocratique du Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)	art. 14	2008/491/PESC L 168 (28.06.2008)
24.06.2008	Nomination du chef de la mission de conseil et d'assistance de l'Union européenne en matière de réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République démocratique du Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)	art. 25 troisième alinéa, action commune 2007/406/ PESC art. 8	2008/490/PESC EUSEC/2/2008 L 168 (28.06.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
23.06.2008	Modification et prorogation de l'action commune 2007/405/PESC relative à la mission de police de l'Union européenne menée dans le cadre de la réforme du secteur de la sécurité (RSS) et son interface avec la justice en République démocratique du Congo (EUPOL RD Congo)	art. 14	2008/485/PESC L 164 (25.06.2008)
16.06.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République de Guinée-Bissau relatif au statut de la mission de l'Union européenne visant à soutenir la réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République de Guinée-Bissau	art. 24	2008/669/PESC L 219 (14.08.2008)
09.06.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République d'Albanie sur la participation de la République d'Albanie à l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en République du Tchad et en République centrafricaine (opération EUFOR Tchad/RCA)	art. 24	2008/665/PESC L 217 (13.08.2008)
28.05.2008	Modification de la décision CHAD/1/2008 du Comité politique et de sécurité relative à l'acceptation de contributions d'États tiers à l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en République du Tchad et en République centrafricaine et la décision CHAD/2/2008 du Comité politique et de sécurité établissant le comité des contributeurs pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en République du Tchad et en République centrafricaine	art. 25 troisième alinéa	2008/412/PESC CHAD/3/2008 L 144 (04.06.2008) Rectificatif L 180 (09.07.2008)
07.04.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République centrafricaine relatif au statut des forces placées sous la direction de l'Union européenne dans la République centrafricaine	art. 24	2008/389/PESC L 136 (24.05.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
05.03.2008	Nomination du chef de mission de la mission de l'Union européenne visant à soutenir la réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République de Guinée-Bissau UE RSS GUINÉE-BISSAU	art. 25 troisième alinéa	2008/226/PESC EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU/1/2008 L 73 (15.03.2008)
28.01.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République du Tchad relatif au statut des forces placées sous la direction de l'Union européenne dans la République du Tchad	art. 24	2008/266/PESC L 83 (26.03.2008)
28.01.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République du Cameroun relatif au statut des forces placées sous la direction de l'Union européenne en transit sur le territoire de la République du Cameroun	art. 24	2008/178/PESC L 57 (01.03.2008)
13.02.2008	Acceptation de contributions d'États tiers à l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en République du Tchad et en République centrafricaine	art. 25 troisième alinéa action commune 2007/677/ PESC art. 10(2)	2008/172/PESC CHAD/1/2008 L 56 (29.02.2008)
12.02.2008	Nomination du chef de la mission de conseil et d'assistance de l'Union européenne en matière de réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République démocratique du Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)	art. 25 troisième alinéa action commune 2007/406/ PESC art. 8	2008/171/PESC EUSEC/1/2008 L 56 (29.02.2008)
12.02.2008	Mission de l'Union européenne visant à soutenir la réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République de Guinée-Bissau (UE RSS GUINÉE-BISSAU)	art. 14	2008/112/PESC L 40 (14.02.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
II.3 ASIE / OCÉANIE			
21.11.2008	Mise en oeuvre de l'action commune 2007/369/PESC relative à l'établissement de la Mission de police de l'Union européenne en Afghanistan (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN)	art. 23 § 2, premier alinéa, 2ième tiret action commune 2007/369/PESC art. 13 § 2	2008/884/PESC L 316 (26.11.2008)
03.10.2008	Nomination du chef de la mission de police de l'Union européenne en Afghanistan (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN)	art. 25 troisième alinéa; action commune 2007/369/PESC art. 10 § 1	2008/821/PESC EUPOL AFGHANISTAN/1/2008 L 285 (29.10.2008)
04.08.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2007/369/PESC relative à l'établissement de la Mission de police de l'Union européenne en Afghanistan (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN)	art. 14	2008/643/PESC L 207 (05.08.2008)
17.03.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2007/369/PESC relative à l'établissement de la Mission de police de l'Union européenne en Afghanistan (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN)	art. 14	2008/229/PESC L 75 (18.03.2008)
II.4 MOYEN-ORIENT / GOLFE			
16.12.2008	Nomination du chef de la mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens	art. 25 troisième alinéa action commune 2005/797/PESC art. 11(2);	2008/970/PESC L 344 (20.12.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
16.12.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2005/797/PESC concernant la mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens	art. 14	2008/958/PESC L 338 (17.12.2008)
11.11.2008	Nomination du chef de la mission d'assistance à la frontière au point de passage de Rafah (EUBAM Rafah)	art. 25 troisième alinéa action commune 2005/889/ PESC art. 10, paragraphe 2	2008/863/PESC L 306 (15.11.2008) EUBAM Rafah/1/2008
10.11.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2005/889/PESC établissant une mission de l'Union européenne d'assistance à la frontière au point de passage de Rafah (EUBAM Rafah)	art. 14	2008/862/PESC L 306 (15.11.2008)
23.06.2008	Modification de la décision 2008/134/PESC concernant la mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens	action commune 2005/797/ PESC art. 14(2); art. 23(2) deuxième tiret	2008/482/PESC L 163 (24.06.2008)
23.06.2008	Modification et prorogation de l'action commune 2005/190/PESC relative à la mission intégrée «État de droit» de l'Union européenne pour l'Iraq, EUJUST LEX	art. 14	2008/480/PESC L 163 (24.06.2008)
19.05.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2005/889/PESC établissant une mission de l'Union européenne d'assistance à la frontière au point de passage de Rafah (EU BAM Rafah)	art. 14	2008/379/PESC L 130 (20.05.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
14.04.2008	Modification et prorogation de l'action commune 2005/190/PESC relative à la mission intégrée «État dedroit» de l'Union européenne pour l'Iraq, EUJUST LEX	art. 14	2008/304/PESC L 105 (15.04.2008)
18.02.2008	Mise en oeuvre de l'action commune 2005/797/PESC concernant la mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens	action commune 2005/797/PESC art. 14(2); art. 23(2) premier alinéa, deuxième tiret	2008/134/PESC L 43 (19.02.2008)
II.5 EUROPE ORIENTALE ET ASIE CENTRALE			
02.12.2008	Mission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur le conflit en Géorgie	art. 13 §3, art. 23 §1	2008/901/PESC L 323 (03.12.2008)
24.10.2008	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la Géorgie relatif au statut de la mission d'observation de l'Union européenne en Géorgie	art. 24	2008/877/PESC L 310 (21.11.2008)
25.09.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2008/736/PESC concernant la mission d'observation de l'Union européenne en Géorgie, EUMM Georgia	art. 14	2008/759/PESC L 259 (27.09.2008)
16.09.2008	Nomination du chef de la mission d'observation de l'Union européenne en Géorgie, EUMM Georgia	art. 25 troisième alinéa; action commune 2008/736/PESC art. 10 §1	2008/894/PESC EUMM/1/2008 L 319 (29.11.2008)
15.09.2008	Mission d'observation de l'Union européenne en Géorgie, EUMM Georgia	art. 14, art. 25 troisième alinéa	2008/736/PESC L 248 (17.09.2008)
16.06.2008	Nouvelle contribution de l'Union européenne au processus de règlement du conflit en Géorgie/Ossétie du Sud	art. 14	2008/450/PESC L 157 (17.06.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
II.6 ATHENA			
18.12.2008	Création d'un mécanisme de gestion du financement des coûts communs des opérations de l'Union européenne ayant des implications militaires ou dans le domaine de la défense (Athena)	art. 13(3), art. 28(3)	2008/975/PSC L 345 (23.12.2008)
II.7 QUESTIONS INSTITUTIONNELLES			
07.04.2008	Modification de la décision 2001/80/PESC instituant l'état-major de l'Union européenne	art. 28 §1 UE + art. 207 §2 CE	2008/298/PESC L 102 (12.04.2008)
III. INSTITUTIONNALISATION DE LA PESD: AGENCE EUROPÉENNE DE DÉFENSE, INSTITUT D'ÉTUDES DE SÉCURITÉ, CENTRE SATELLITAIRE ET COLLÈGE EUROPÉEN DE SÉCURITÉ ET DE DÉFENSE			
23.06.2008	Institution d'un Collège européen de sécurité et de défense (CESD) et abrogeant l'action commune 2005/575/PESC	art. 14	2008/550/PESC L 176 (04.07.2008)
07.04.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2004/551/PESC concernant la création de l'Agence européenne de défense	art. 14	2008/299/PESC L 102 (12.04.2008)
IV. REPRÉSENTANTS SPÉCIAUX DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE			
IV.1 AFGHANISTAN			
24.07.2008	Nomination du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Afghanistan	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/612/PESC L 197 (25.07.2008)
23.06.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2008/131/PESC prorogeant le mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Afghanistan	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/481/PESC L 163 (24.06.2008)
26.05.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2008/131/PESC prorogeant le mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Afghanistan	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/391/PESC L 137 (27.05.2008)
18.02.2008	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Afghanistan	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/131/PESC L 43 (19.02.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
IV.2 ANCIENNE RÉPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACÉDOINE (ARYM)			
18.02.2008	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne dans l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine (ARYM)	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/129/PESC L 43 (19.02.2008)
IV.3 ASIE CENTRALE			
02.12.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2008/107/PESC prorogeant le mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Asie centrale	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/900/PESC L 323 (03.12.2008)
12.02.2008	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Asie centrale	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/107/PESC L 38 (13.02.2008)
IV.4 BOSNIE-HERZÉGOVINE			
18.02.2008	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/130/PESC L 43 (19.02.2008)
IV.5 CAUCASE DU SUD			
13.10.2008	Modification du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le Caucase du Sud	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/796/PESC L 272 (14.10.2008)
18.02.2008	Modification et prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le Caucase du Sud	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/132/PESC L 43 (19.02.2008)
IV.6 GÉORGIE			
25.09.2008	Nomination du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la crise en Géorgie	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/760/PESC L 259 (27.09.2008)
IV.7 KOSOVO			
04.02.2008	Nomination du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne au Kosovo	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/123/PESC L 42 (16.02.2008)
IV.8 PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT			
18.02.2008	Modification et prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/133/PESC L 43 (19.02.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
IV.9 RÉGION DES GRANDS LACS AFRICAINS			
12.02.2008	Modification et prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la région des Grands Lacs africains	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/108/PESC L 38 (13.02.2008)
IV.10 RÉPUBLIQUE DE MOLDAVIE			
12.02.2008	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la République de Moldova	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/106/PESC L 38 (13.02.2008)
IV.12 SOUDAN			
12.02.2008	Modification et prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le Soudan	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/110/PESC L 38 (13.02.2008)
IV.13 UNION AFRICAINE			
01.12.2008	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne auprès de l'Union africaine	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/898/PESC L 322 (02.12.2008)
29.05.2008	Modification de l'action commune 2007/805/PESC portant nomination du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne auprès de l'Union africaine	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2008/403/PESC L 140 (30.05.2008)
V. NON-PROLIFERATION			
18.12.2008	Soutien du Code de conduite de La Haye contre la prolifération des missiles balistiques dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de l'UE contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 13(3) et art. 23(1)	2008/974/PESC L 345 (23.12.2008)
08.12.2008	Définition des règles communes régissant le contrôle des exportations de technologie et d'équipements militaires	art. 15	2008/944/PESC L 335 (13.12.2008)
10.11.2008	Convention sur l'interdiction des armes biologiques et à toxines (BTWC) dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 14	2008/858/PESC L 302 (13.11.2008)
15.07.2008	Soutien aux activités de la commission préparatoire de l'Organisation du traité d'interdiction complète des essais nucléaires (OTICE) afin de renforcer ses capacités en matière de surveillance et de vérification et dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 14	2008/588/PESC L 189 (17.07.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
14.05.2008	Appui de la mise en oeuvre de la résolution 1540 (2004) du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies et dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 14	2008/368/PESC L 127 (15.05.2008)
14.04.2008	Soutien aux activités de l'AIEA dans les domaines de la sécurité et de la vérification nucléaires et dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 14	2008/314/PESC L 107 (17.04.2008) Rectificatif L 212 (07.08.2008)
14.04.2008	Soutien aux activités de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé dans le domaine de la sécurité et de la sûreté biologiques en laboratoire, dans le cadre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 14	2008/307/PESC L 106 (16.04.2008)
17.03.2008	Soutien d'activités de l'UE visant à promouvoir auprès des pays tiers le contrôle des exportations d'armements et les principes et critères du code de conduite de l'UE en matière d'exportation d'armements	art. 14	2008/230/PESC L 75 (18.03.2008)
12.02.2008	Soutien de l'instrument international permettant aux États de procéder à l'identification et au traçage rapides et fiables des armes légères et de petit calibre illicites (ALPC) dans le cadre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne de lutte contre l'accumulation et le trafic illicites des ALPC et de leurs munitions	art. 14	2008/113/PESC L 40 (14.02.2008)
VI. LUTTE CONTRE LE TERRORISME			
16.12.2008	Modification de la position commune 2008/586/PESC portant mise à jour de la position commune 2001/931/PESC relative à l'application de mesures spécifiques en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme	art. 15 et 34	2008/959/PESC L 338 (17.12.2008)
15.07.2008	Mise à jour de la position commune 2001/931/PESC relative à l'application de mesures spécifiques en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme et abrogeant la position commune 2007/871/PESC	art. 15 et 34	2008/586/PESC L 188 (16.07.2008)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
15.07.2008	Mise en oeuvre de l'article 2, paragraphe 3, du règlement (CE) no 2580/2001 concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives spécifiques à l'encontre de certaines personnes et entités dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme, et abrogeant la décision 2007/868/CE	règl. CE 2580/2001, art. 2(3)	2008/583/CE L 188 (16.07.2008)
29.04.2008	Modification de la position commune 2007/871/PESC portant mise à jour de la position commune 2001/931/PESC relative à l'application de mesures spécifiques en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme	art. 15 et 34	2008/347/PESC L 116 (30.04.2008)
29.04.2008	Modification de la position commune 2007/871/PESC portant mise à jour de la position commune 2001/931/PESC relative à l'application de mesures spécifiques en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme	art. 15 et 34	2008/346/PESC L 116 (30.04.2008)
29.04.2008	Modification de la décision 2007/868/CE mettant en oeuvre l'article 2, paragraphe 3, du règlement (CE) no 2580/2001 concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives spécifiques à l'encontre de certaines personnes et entités dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme	règl. CE 2580/2001, art. 2(3)	2008/343/CE L 116 (30.04.2008)
29.04.2008	Modification de la décision 2007/868/CE mettant en oeuvre l'article 2, paragraphe 3, du règlement (CE) no 2580/2001 concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives spécifiques à l'encontre de certaines personnes et entités dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme	règl. CE 2580/2001, art. 2(3)	2008/342/CE L 116 (30.04.2008)
VII. AUTRES ACTES JURIDIQUES			
PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT			
27.10.2008	Accueil temporaire de certains Palestiniens par des États membres de l'UE	art. 15	2008/822/PESC L 285 (29.10.2008)

Appearances by representatives of the Council before EP

I. Appearances by the Presidency:

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
1	23.04	Formal sitting with the President of the Republic of Slovenia, Dr Türk	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
2	16.01	PM Janša presentation of the Slovenian Presidency programme	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
3	12.03	PM Janša speech at the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the EP	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
4	26.03	PM Janša on the results of the European Council	Extra Plenary, Brussels
5	26-27.05	PM Janša (27.05) and FM Dr Rupel (26.05) - statements	JPM on the Western Balkans in the EP
6	24.06	PM Janša on the outcome of the Slovenian Presidency and the results of the European Council	Special Plenary, Brussels
7	29.01	FM Dr Rupel on foreign and security policy priorities of the Slovenian Presidency	AFET
8	20.02	FM Dr Rupel on Kosovo	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
9	01.04	FM Dr Rupel on the results of Gymnich	AFET
10	27.05	FM Dr Rupel on the results of GAERC	AFET
11	04.06	FM Dr Rupel on preparations for the EU-United States Summit	Mini Plenary, Brussels
12	17.06	FM Dr Rupel on the results of GAERC and on the achievements of the Slovenian Presidency	AFET
13	27.05	MoD Erjavec on the results of GAERC	AFET
14	19.02	State Secretary Šinkovec on the results of GAERC	Extraordinary AFET
15	11.03	State Secretary Šinkovec on the results of GAERC	AFET
16	24.04	State Secretary Šinkovec , introductory statement	High-Level Contact Group for relations with the Turkish-Cypriot Community, Strasbourg
17	06.05	State Secretary Šinkovec on the results of GAERC	AFET
18	24.05	State Secretary Šinkovec , introductory statement	EU-US IPM, Ljubljana
19	28.05	State Secretary Šinkovec on Kosovo	1st EP-Kosovo IPM, Brussels
20	16.01	State Secretary Lenarčič on Kenya and Pakistan	EP Plenary, Strasbourg

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
21	30.01	State Secretary Lenarčič on US anti-missile defence system	Mini Plenary, Brussels
22	20.02	State Secretary Lenarčič on the Seventh meeting of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
23	12.03	State Secretary Lenarčič on preparations for the European Council, EU's role in Iraq, European code of conduct on arms exports and on the situation in Chad	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
24	26.03	State Secretary Lenarčič on the situation in Tibet	Extra Plenary, Brussels
25	09.04	State Secretary Lenarčič on Lebanon, Croatia and FYROM	Mini Plenary, Brussels
26	22.04	State Secretary Lenarčič on progress made during the Presidency	Conference of Committee Chairs
27	23.04	State Secretary Lenarčič on preparations for the EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit and on the situation in Burma/Myanmar	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
28	07.05	State Secretary Lenarčič on Georgia, Human Rights in the World 2007 and EU election observation missions	Mini Plenary, Brussels
29	21.05	State Secretary Lenarčič on Turkey's 2007 progress report, on the situation in Burma/Myanmar after the cyclone, on China after the earthquake and on global treaty to ban uranium weapons	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
30	18.06	State Secretary Lenarčič on the preparations for the European Council and on the preparations for the EU/Russia summit	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
31	28.01	State Secretary Šter on the Slovenian Presidency Programme	DEVE
32	4-5.02	State Secretary Šter , introductory statement	10th EP-Bosnia and Herzegovina IPM, Sarajevo
33	17-19.03	State Secretary Šter , speech on current issues of EU development policy and EU/ACP relations	ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, Ljubljana
34	24.06	State Secretary Šter on the results of the Slovenian Presidency	DEVE
35	24.01	PSC Chair Ipavic on Slovenian Presidency priorities in the field of ESDP	SEDE
36	27.05	PSC Chair Ipavic on Turkey	JPC EU-Turkey
37	25.06	PSC Chair Ipavic on the results of the Slovenian Presidency (ESDP)	SEDE
38	31.03	Exchange of views with Director General Pipan , Directorate for Policy Planning and Multilateral Political Relations (SI MFA) + CONUN Chair Kepic	AFET Working Group on EU/UN relations
39	28.01	Ambassador Stabej , Euromed Coordinator, presentation of Presidency Priorities in the field of Euro-Mediterranean partnership and exchange of views	EMPA, Brussels
40	29.04	Ambassador of Slovenia in Zagreb Orožen Adamič , introductory statement	7th EU-Croatia JPCC, Rijeka (Croatia)
41	27.05	Ambassador Adanja , Head of Division for International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance (SI MFA) on humanitarian and political situation in Burma/Myanmar	DEVE

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
42	26.06	Ambassador Adanja on new member states and EU development cooperation	JPCs of the EP and national parliaments of member states and candidate countries responsible for development cooperation, Brussels
43	27.05	AMLAT Chair Ponikvar	8th EU-Chile JPC, Brussels
44	10.01	COHOM Chair Knez presentation of the Presidency priorities in the field of Human Rights	DROI
45	11.02	COHOM Chair Knez on the activities and work programme of COHOM	DROI
46	14.04	COHOM Chair Knez on children in armed conflicts	DROI
47	09.06	COHOM Chair Knez on the results of the Slovenian Presidency in the field of Human Rights	DROI
48	24.01	Chairman of the OSCE Working Group Bergant on the activities of ODIHR	DROI
49	26.02	COEST Chair Ambassador Bavdaž-Kuret , introductory statement	10th EU-Ukraine PCC, Brussels
50	24.06	COEST Chair Ambassador Bavdaž-Kuret , introductory statement	10th EU-Russia PCC, Brussels
51	09.06	COARM Chair Bukinac-Cimperšek on the European code of conduct on arms exports	SEDE
52	24.06	COAFR Chair Novak on Zimbabwe	DEVE
53	25.06	COWEB Chair (Brussels) Sedar	15th EU-Albania IPM, Brussels
54	29.04	EEA/EFTA WG Chair Ambassador Drofenik , introductory statement	30th EU-EEA JPC, Reykjavik (Iceland)
55	30.04	SI Ambassador in Buenos Aires Vivod , introductory statement	Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly, Lima (Peru)
56	21.05	SI Permanent Representative to the Council of Europe Ambassador Bole , introductory statement	6th EU-Mexican JPC, Strasbourg
57	28.05	COAFR Counsellor Grgiè on Human Rights in Zimbabwe after the elections	DEVE
58	10.07	President Sarkozy : Presentation of the French Presidency programme	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
59	10.09	President Sarkozy on the situation in Georgia and the results of the European Council	Leaders of Political Groups and European Parliament President Pöttering, Paris
60	21.10	President Sarkozy on the results of the European Council	EP Plenary, Strasbourg

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
61	09.12	President Sarkozy - preparation of the European Council	Leaders of Political Groups and European Parliament President Pöttering, Paris
62	16.12	President Sarkozy on the results of the European Council and the French Presidency	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
63	15.07	FM Kouchner and State Secretary Jouyet on the priorities of the French Presidency	AFET
64	01.09	FM Kouchner and State Secretary Jouyet on the results of the European Council (Situation in Georgia)	EP Plenary, Brussels
65	15.07	MoD Morin on the priorities of the French Presidency (ESDP)	AFET
66	02.12	MoD Morin on the results of the French Presidency (ESDP)	AFET
67	20.05	State Secretary Jouyet on the Presidency Programme	Conference of Presidents, Strasbourg
68	08.07	State Secretary Jouyet on the stabilisation of Afghanistan	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
69	09.07	State Secretary Jouyet on the situation in China, The Commission's 2007 enlargement strategy paper, Palestinian prisoners in Israel and Situation in Zimbabwe	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
70	20.08	State Secretary Jouyet on the situation in Georgia ("in camera")	AFET
71	03.09	State Secretary Jouyet on the Evaluation of EU sanctions as part of the EU's actions and policies in the area of human rights	EP Plenary, Brussels
72	16.09	State Secretary Jouyet on the results of GAERC	AFET
73	23.09	State Secretary Jouyet on sea piracy	EP Plenary, Brussels
74	24.09	State Secretary Jouyet on the preparations of the EU-India summit	EP Plenary, Brussels
75	08.10	State Secretary Jouyet on the preparations of the European Council and the situation in Belarus	EP Plenary, Brussels
76	14.10	State Secretary Jouyet on the results of GAERC	AFET
77	21.10	State Secretary Jouyet on EU-Russia relations and an OQ on Democracy, Human Rights and PCA EU/Vietnam	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
78	21.10	State Secretary Jouyet	Conference of Presidents
79	22.10	State Secretary Jouyet on the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the EC and Bosnia and Herzegovina	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
80	19.11	State Secretary Jouyet on the response of the EU to the deteriorating situation in the east of DR Congo and OQ on convention on cluster munitions	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
81	20.11	State Secretary Jouyet on the results of GAERC	AFET
82	03.12	State Secretary Jouyet on the preparations of the European Council, Israel's participation in Community programmes and Arms exports (Code of Conduct)	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
83	09.12	State Secretary Jouyet on the results of GAERC	AFET
84	17.12	State Secretary Yade on the annual report on Human Rights	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
85	16.07	PSC chair Roger on the priorities of the French Presidency (ESDP)	SEDE
86	08.12	Deputy PSC chair Chabert and COARM chair Brunet on the results of the French Presidency (ESDP)	SEDE

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
87	16.07	COHOM chair Pellet on the priorities of the French Presidency in the field of Human Rights	DROI
88	04.11	COHOM chair Pellet on the annual report on Human Rights	DROI
89	08.12	COHOM chair Pellet on the results of the French Presidency and the human rights dialogue with China	DROI
90	16.10	COEST chair Lefebvre	EU-Russia IPM delegation
91	6-7.10	Deputy COEST chair Butler	9th EU/Azerbaijan PCC
92	13.10	Deputy COEST chair Butler on Turkmenistan	DROI
93	04.11	Deputy COEST chair Butler	31st EEA JPC (EEE), Brussels
94	10.09	Counsellor for Armaments Le Goff , French Perm. Rep.	SEDE
95	24.09	MaMa chair Rabia and MOG chair Rogge , French Perm. Rep.	Middle East WG and EMPA
96	22.10	Deputy Director of Western Europe Millet on the state of play between the EU and Moldova within ENP	Delegation to the EU-Moldova PCC
97	05.11	Director for European Cooperation Menat , MFA, Paris	EP-Montenegro IPM
98	25-26.11	Counsellor Charbonnier , French Perm. Rep.	2nd EP/Serbia IPM, Belgrade

II. Presidency appearances as part of the 2006 I.I.A. (joint consultation meetings on the financing of CFSP)¹:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	27.02	PSC chair Ipavic	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
2	28.05	PSC chair Ipavic	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
3	14.07	PSC chair Roger	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
4	09.10	PSC chair Roger	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
5	04.12	Deputy PSC chair Chabert	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP

¹ Minimum five meetings per year required according to the 2006 I.I.A. OJ C 139, 14.06.2006, p. 1

III. SG/HR Solana:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
<i>EP- appearances:</i>			
1	30.01	SG/HR Solana on Iran and Gaza	Mini Plenary, Brussels
2	08.04	SG/HR Solana tour d'horizon on CFSP/ESDP	AFET
3	04.06	SG/HR Solana on the annual CFSP report and the annual ESS/ESDP report	Mini Plenary, Brussels
4	10.09	SG/HR Solana tour d'horizon on CFSP/ESDP	AFET
5	05.11	SG/HR Solana tour d'horizon on CFSP/ESDP	AFET
<i>Special Committee meetings:</i>			
6	23.01	Meeting of the Special Committee on access to classified documents	JL
7	27.02	Meeting of the Special Committee on access to classified documents	JL
8	28.05	Meeting of the Special Committee on access to classified documents	JL
9	17.09	Meeting of the Special Committee on access to classified documents	JL
10	10.12	Meeting of the Special Committee on access to classified documents	JL
<i>Meetings with EP President:</i>			
11	06.03	SG/HR Solana meeting with EP President Pöttering	EP
12	11.06	SG/HR Solana meeting with EP President Pöttering	JL
13	08.10	SG/HR Solana meeting with EP President Pöttering	EP
14	10.12	SG/HR Solana meeting with EP President Pöttering	JL

IV. Informal working lunches between members of the PSC and AFET, SEDE and DROI chairs:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	06.05	Informal PSC lunch with AFET, SEDE and DROI chairs	JL
2	14.10	Informal PSC lunch with AFET, SEDE and DROI chairs	EP

V. European Union Special Representatives (EUSRs):

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	23.01	EUSR for FYROM Fouéré	AFET
2	29.01	EUSR for the Middle East Otte	Delegation for relations with the Palestinian Legislative Council
3	25.02	EUSR for the Middle East Otte	AFET
4	27.03	EUSR for Sudan Brylle	AFET

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
5	03.04	EUSR for Central Asia Morel	AFET
6	24.06	EUSR for South Caucasus Semneby	AFET
7	14.07	EUSR for the African Union Vervaeke	AFET
8	09.09	EUSR for Bosnia and Herzegovina Lajcak	AFET
9	11.09	EUSR for Central Asia Morel	Delegation for relations with Central Asia
10	16.09	EUSR for Kosovo Feith ("in camera")	WG on Western Balkans + SEDE members
11	06.10	EUSR for Moldova Mizei	AFET
12	04.11	EUSR for the African Union Vervaeke	AFET
13	10.11	EUSR for Sudan and EUFOR Chad/RCA Brylle	AFET

VI. EU special envoy for Burma/ Myanmar, Fassino

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	02.04	EU special envoy for Burma/ Myanmar, Fassino on Human rights and development in Burma/Myanmar	DROI

VII. European Union Military Committee (EUMC):

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	28.02	Exchange of views with chairman of EUMC General Bentégeat	SEDE
2	23.07	Informal EUMC lunch with SEDE chair von Wogau	JL

VIII. Senior Council Secretariat officials:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	10.01	SG/HR PR for Human Rights Kionka on the follow up to the Valenciano report on Human Rights dialogues	DROI
2	21.01	Director General Cooper on Iran nuclear file ("in camera")	AFET enlarged bureau
3	24.01	Director DG E VIII Arnould on European Security and Defence College	SEDE
4	14.02	DG EUMS General Leakey on the ESDP mission in Chad/RCA	SEDE
5	14.02	Deputy Director of DG E VIII "Defence" Silveira Reis on the use of satellites in space for security purposes	SEDE workshop "Space Policy and ESDP"

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
6	06.03	SG/HR PR for Parliamentary Affairs (CFSP) Matthiessen	SEDE workshop: "The future of the European Security Strategy: towards a White Book on European Defence"
7	31.03	Policy Unit Director Schmid on climate change and international security	SEDE
8	31.03	Counter-Terrorism Coordinator de Kerchove on fight against terrorism	SEDE
9	07.04	Counter-Terrorism Coordinator de Kerchove on "Public provocation to commit terrorist offences"	LIBE; Round Table with National Parliaments
10	27.05	SG/HR PR for Human Rights Kionka on HR situation in China	DROI
11	11.06	Director General Cooper ("in camera")	WG on Middle East
12	24.06	General Joana , Special Adviser of SG/HR for African peacekeeping capabilities	AFET - workshop on "The African Peace and Security Architecture"
13	25.06	Director DGE IX Leinonen on civilian crisis management	SEDE
14	26.06	PR on non-proliferation of WMD Giannella on non proliferation issues and the implementation of the Action Plan on WMD ("in camera")	SEDE
15	09.10	Policy Unit Director Schmid	Delegation for relations with Belarus
16	15.10	Director DG E VIII Arnould and Captain Breijo Claar on piracy and EU NAVCO	SEDE
17	03.11	DG EUMS General Leakey on EUFOR Chad/RCA	SEDE
18	10.11	SG/HR PR for Human Rights Kionka on mainstreaming Human Rights and Gender in ESDP	SEDE
19	13.11	CPCD director Klompenhouwer on the CPCD and civilian ESDP missions, in particular in Georgia and Kosovo	SEDE
20	13.11	Policy Unit Director Schmid on the European Security Strategy	SEDE
21	08.12	SG/HR PR for Human Rights Kionka on the human rights dialogue with China	DROI

IX. Other senior officials:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	10.01	Executive Director of EDA Weis on the activities of the EDA	SEDE
2	06.03	Director of EU ISS Vasconcelos	SEDE workshop: "The future of the European Security Strategy: towards a White Book on European Defence"

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
3	27.03	Researcher at EU ISS Posch with an analysis of the result of the legislative elections in Iran	Delegation for relations with Iran
4	26.06	SATCEN director Asbeck on Space-based observation and space-based intelligence ("in camera")	SEDE
5	10.09	Executive Director of EDA Weis - exchange of views on capabilities needed for ESDP operations	SEDE
6	10.09	Researcher at EU ISS Kehoane - exchange of views on capabilities needed for ESDP operations	SEDE
7	04.11	Researcher at EU ISS Helly	AFET

X. EP delegation visits to third countries (supported by the Council)¹:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	15.03	Briefing by the local Presidency (FR) and support with the programme	Qatar and Oman (15-22/3)
2	28.04	Dinner briefing by the French Ambassador, Mr Koetschet , and support with the programme	Afghanistan (26/4-1/5)
3	29.04	Briefing for the EP delegation and intervention at the JPC by Slovenian Ambassador in Croatia, Mr. Orožen Adamič	EP-Croatia JPC in Opatija, Croatia
4	30.05	Briefing for the EP delegation by Slovenian Ambassador in Israel, Mr. Sovič	Tel Aviv, Israel
5	21.07	Meeting at the French Embassy	New Zealand (19-26/7)
6	05.09	Briefing by the Presidency	Angola
7	17-19.09	Meeting with the French Ambassador in Turkey, Mr Emié	Turkey (17-19/9)
8	11-12.10	Intervention by the French Ambassador in Jordan, Mr Gauer	EuroMed extraordinary meeting in Jordan
9	16.10	Participation of Mr Lefebvre , FR Perm. REP.	Preparatory meeting of the EU-Russia delegation visit to Russia (24-25/10)
10	25.10	Briefing by the French Ambassador in Nepal	EP/ South Asia IPM (24/10-2/11)
11	27-21.10	Meeting with the French Ambassador, Mr Parfait	6th EU/Mexico JPC (27-31/10)
12	29.10	Breakfast briefing by the French Ambassador, Mr Decherf	Djibouti (29-30/10)
13	End October	Breakfast briefing by the French Ambassador, Mr Gompertz	Ethiopia
14	24.11	Breakfast briefing by the French Ambassador, Mr Emié	AFET in Turkey (24-25/11)

¹ This listing is not exhaustive.

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
15	27.11	Briefing by the French Ambassador, Mr Emié	60th EU-Turkey JPC in Ankara
16	26-28.11	French Ambassador, Mr Valero	5th EU-FYROM JPC in Skopje

CFSP budget 2008 - commitment appropriations**Actions decided by the Council in 2008:**

	€
19.0301 Monitoring and implementation of peace and security	
2008/736/CFSP (EUMM Georgia - 19.0301)	31,000,000.00
2008/759/CFSP (EUMM Georgia - 19.0301)	4,000,000.00
2008/862/CFSP (EUBAM Rafah - 190301)	2,500,000.00
19.0302 Non-proliferation and disarmament	
2008/113/CFSP (International Tracing Instrument - 19.0302)	299,825.00
2008/230/CFSP (EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports - 19.0302)	384,000.00
2008/307/CFSP (WHO - 19.0302)	2,105,000.00
2008/314/CFSP (IAEA IV - 19.0302)	7,703,000.00
2008/368/CFSP (UNSCR 1540 II - 19.0302)	475,000.00
2008/487/CFSP (Mine Ban Convention - 19.0302)	1,070,000.00
2008/588/CFSP (CTBTO III-19.0302)	2,316,000.00
2008/858/CFSP (BTWC)	1,400,000.00
19.0303 Conflict resolution and other stabilisation measures	
2008/124/CFSP (ESDP rule of law mission Kosovo - 19.0303)	120,000,000.00
2008/450/CFSP (JCC 2008 - 19.0303) - 223,000	215,000.00
2008/480/CFSP (EUJUST LEX Iraq - 19.0303)	7,200,000.00
2008/491/CFSP (EUSEC Congo - 19.0303)	8,450,000.00
2008/901/CFSP Independent International Fact-finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia	1,600,000.00
19.0304 Emergency measures	
19.0305 Preparatory and follow-up measures	
Preparatory measure Georgia - 19.0305	470,000.00
Global commitment audits	420,000.00
Evaluations	160,000.00
19.0306 European Union Special Representatives	
2008/106/CFSP (EUSR Moldova - 19.0306) (prolongation 12 months)	1,310,000.00
2008/107/CFSP (EUSR Central Asia - 19.0306) (prolongation 12 months)	1,100,000.00
2008/108/CFSP (EUSR Great Lakes - 19.0306) (prolongation 12 months)	1,370,000.00
2008/110/CFSP (EUSR Sudan - 19.0306) (prolongation 12 months)	2,000,000.00
2008/123/CFSP (EUSR Kosovo - 19.0306)	380,000.00
2008/129/CFSP (EUSR FYROM - 19.0306) (prolongation 12 months)	645,000.00
2008/130/CFSP (EUSR Bosnia and Herzegovina - 19.0306) (prolongation 12 months)	2,900,000.00
2008/131/CFSP (EUSR Afghanistan - 19.0306) (prolongation 3 months)	975,000.00
2008/132/CFSP (EUSR South Caucasus - 19.0306) (prolongation 12 months)	2,800,000.00
2008/133/CFSP (EUSR Middle East - 19.0306) (prolongation 12 months)	1,300,000.00
2008/481/CFSP (EUSR Afghanistan - 19.0306)	678,000.00
2008/612/CFSP (EUSR Afghanistan - 19.0306)	2,300,000.00
2008/760/CFSP (EUSR Georgia - 19.0306)	390,000.00
2008/898/CFSP EUSR African Union	1,850,000.00
19.0307 Police Missions	
2008/112/CFSP (SSR Guinea Bissau - 19.0307)	5,650,000.00
2008/134/CFSP (EUPOL COPPS - 19.0307)	5,000,000.00
2008/482/CFSP (EUPOL COPPS - extension of mandate - 19.0307)	1,000,000.00
2008/485/CFSP (EUPOL RD Congo - 19.0307)	6,920,000.00
2008/643/CFSP (EUPOL Afghanistan-19.0307) €64.000.000	45,000,000.00
2008/ /CFSP EUPOL COPPS	6,200,000.00
2008/890/ CFSP EUPM BiH €12.400.000	5,838,560.00