



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 8 June 2010

10659/10

**PESC 738
FIN 233
PE 245
ELARG 42
COWEB 167**

NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Delegations
No. prev. doc.: 10665/09 PESC 735 FIN 206 PE 214 ELARG 31 COWEB 102 + COR 1
+ COR 2

Subject: Annual report from the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy 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) - **2009**

**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**

- 2009 -



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 14 June 2010

**10659/10
COR 1**

**PESC 738
FIN 233
PE 245
ELARG 42
COWEB 167**

CORRIGENDUM TO THE NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Delegations

No. prev. doc.: 10665/09 PESC 735 FIN 206 PE 214 ELARG 31 COWEB 102 + COR 1
+ COR 2

Subject: Annual report from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy 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) - **2009**

The subject should read as follows:

"Annual report from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy 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) - **2009**"

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PREFACE

The 2009 annual report covers the main aspects and basic choices of the Common Foreign Security Policy (CFSP) under the Czech and Swedish Presidencies. The second part of the report looks ahead to the future challenges of 2010.

International affairs in 2009 were dominated by the international community's response to the economic and financial crisis. Energy security continued to underpin many of the geo-strategic challenges facing the European Union. Regional conflicts in the Middle East, Yemen, Afghanistan/Pakistan, Somalia and in the European neighbourhood were also high on the EU's foreign policy agenda. The EU continued to build on the European perspective as an anchor of stability through enhanced cooperation with neighbours in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy. This was given shape with the launch of the Eastern Partnership and further work on the Union for the Mediterranean. The year ended with a muted response to multilateral efforts on climate change.

As regards Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)¹ activities, the EU continued to deploy three military operations and nine civilian missions across the globe, in the interest of the wider international community. EULEX Kosovo, the EU's largest rule of law mission to date, established by JA 2008/124/CFSP², reached its full operational capability with some 1700 international police officers, judges, prosecutors and customs officials and approximately 1000 local staff deployed throughout Kosovo.

With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty on 1st December, the closing month of 2009 marked a new beginning for the way the EU conducts its foreign relations. By combining policy and delivery tools under the single authority of a High Representative, Europe has enhanced its capacity to work towards its foreign policy objectives.

¹ The European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) prior to the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty.

² OJ L 42, 16.2.2008, p. 92

Throughout 2009, the European Parliament (EP) was regularly consulted and informed on CFSP activities by the Presidency as well the High Representative, and at the working level by senior officials of the General Secretariat of the Council.³

Under the new institutional arrangement, the EP will continue to play its full role in the external action of the Union. In line with the provisions of Article 36, the High Representative, who now replaces the Presidency as the lead actor on CFSP/CSDP, will consult regularly with the EP on the main aspects and the basic choices of the CFSP and the CSDP and inform it of how those policies evolve. Furthermore the High Representative will ensure that the views of the EP are duly taken into consideration. Twice a year the EP will hold a debate on progress in implementing the CFSP, including the CSDP.

The EP will also continue to be regularly consulted on the budgetary implications of CFSP activities including on the financing of the common costs of civilian CSDP operations and EU Special Representatives.

This report is presented to the EP in conformity with point G, paragraph 43 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 on budgetary discipline and sound financial management. 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 the scope of Title V of the Treaty on European Union. The report complements the chapter on external relations of the annual report on the progress of the EU presented to the EP in application of Article 4 TEU⁴.

³ See list of appearances by the representatives of the Council in the EP in the field of CFSP/ESDP in 2009 in annex 1.

⁴ Article 4 of the Nice Treaty

PART I: LOOKING BACK AT 2009

A. ADDRESSING THREATS AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES⁵

The year 2009 confirmed the global dimension of the challenges that the EU faces and their inter-connectivity and complexity. Counter proliferation and counter terrorism remained high on the EU's agenda, while growing attention was paid to the security risks stemming from climate change and energy supply.

1. Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their means of delivery⁶

In 2009, the EU continued its efforts in multilateral fora on the basis of the 2003 EU Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and the New Lines for Action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. The EU continued to support universalisation of relevant international treaties and other instruments and their full implementation. Iran's nuclear ambitions remains a serious security threat and the EU kept playing a major role in addressing this issue. Small arms and light weapons, other conventional weapons and the arms embargoes, remained high on the agenda of the EU.

The reaction of Iran to renewed efforts to engage it into meaningful negotiations by the SG/HR, together with China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the UK and the USA, has been inadequate. Therefore, in the context of the dual-track approach, discussions on possible sanctions have resumed.

⁵ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the main aspects and basic choices of Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) in 2007, presented to the European Parliament in application of point G, paragraph 43 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 (2008/2241 (INI)) on 19 February 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0074)

⁶ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on non-proliferation and the future of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (2008/2324(INI)) on 24 April 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0333)

Also, in addition to formalising UNSCR embargoes and restrictions at the EU level, the EU has adopted an enhanced list of dual-use items requiring authorisation for export to Iran. The EU's overall ambition remains the building of a long-term relationship with Iran based on confidence and co-operation.

In line with the Guidelines on the EU's Foreign and Security Policy in East Asia, the EU continued to contribute towards maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and attached the utmost importance to progress on regional stability and non-proliferation issues, in particular denuclearisation. The EU has repeatedly expressed strong support for the Six-Party Talks process and has encouraged the inter-Korean reconciliation. It has revised its Common Position on North Korea (DPRK) and transposed in a robust way UNSC Resolution 1874 condemning the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK in May 2009 and imposing new sanctions.

As in 2008, non proliferation of WMD was also being dealt with in the contractual relations of the EU with third states. In 2009 WMD clauses were preliminarily agreed with China, South Korea, Central American States and Libya, while significant progress was achieved in negotiations with Russia, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore and Philippines.

The EU also continued to give political and financial support to organisations dealing with non proliferation of WMD. One example is a new Council Decision adopted in July 2009 building on the successful experiences of cooperation between the EU and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The EU continued its endeavours towards the universalisation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Further support was given to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. The EU remains the key donor to the nuclear security fund. Discussions have begun on a renewal of projects in support of IAEA.

In addressing the threat from biological weapons, the EU launched two Joint Actions, one in support of the Biological Weapons Convention (BTWC) and another one supporting the World Health Organization in biosafety and biosecurity activities. Further to the 2003 EU WMD Strategy, the New lines for action and the requirements of UNSCR 1540, on 5 May 2009 the EU adopted an enhanced regulation on the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items which entered into force on 27 August 2009.

In addition to providing for export controls, as its title implies, the transfer, brokering and transit of dual use items are also controlled at Union level by this new regulation.

The EU also launched the implementation of a Council Decision in support of the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC), the only international instrument dealing with missiles, the primary means of delivery of WMD. The EU's goal is to strengthen the functioning of the HCoC and to make it universal. Hence outreach to non-subscribing states is crucial.

2. Conventional Weapons

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

During 2009 the EU continued to promote the issue of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in all multilateral fora and in its political dialogue with third countries within the framework of the EU SALW Strategy.

2009 saw the continuation of the development of the EU's initiative to counter the illicit trade of weapons by air and started exploring avenues to reach out also to third countries. The EU also continued to implement its project on SALW and ammunition surplus destruction in Ukraine and prepared a new Council Decision on stockpile management, collection, registration and reporting of weapons transfer and destruction of surplus in the Western Balkans. Preparation also started for a new Council Decision to support the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW, in view of the 2012 Review Conference.

Furthermore, in addition to ongoing projects in the field of SALW in support to the Central American Small and Light Weapons Control programme (CASAC) or to regional bodies in Africa, such as the Economic Community of West African States, the Economic Community of Central African States or the East African Community, the EU launched a project through the Instrument for Stability to support the fight against the illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms in Africa, via the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA).

Following the adoption in 2008 of relevant Council Conclusions, the EU started to mainstream SALW issues into its relations with third countries also through the insertion of a SALW article in relevant agreements with third countries. In 2009, SALW clauses were preliminarily agreed with South Korea, Central American States and Libya, while significant progress was achieved in negotiations with Russia, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore and Philippines. Preparatory work was also undertaken to establish a dedicated SALW dialogue between the EU and China. The EU also supported the African Union for the drafting of a AU SALW strategy to be potentially adopted in 2010.

Export control

In the field of conventional arms exports, Member States continued to strive for convergence of their export control policies, showing 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. Other developments such as coordinated outreach activities and the update of the EU Common Military List in February 2009 further strengthened the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP as the most comprehensive international arms export control regime.

At global level, the EU continues to support the negotiation of an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). EU MS actively participated in the two sessions of the Open-Ended Working Group on ATT held in 2009, and voted in favour of the new UNGA resolution that set the framework for the negotiations of an ATT at the 2012 UN Conference. In 2009 the Council also adopted and implemented a Council Decisions promoting the ATT Process, consisting of six regional seminars with more than 120 countries invited.

3. Terrorism

During 2009, the terrorist threat was addressed by the EU in the framework of the UN and in its relations with third countries, 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 goals.

In 2009 counter-terrorism cooperation with the United States increased both in form and in substance, through EU-US political dialogue at the highest levels and technical dialogue at the working level. The EU welcomed President Obama's call for the closure of Guantanamo and decided to give a positive response predicated on the assumption that the underlying policy issues would be addressed in a broader policy review. On 4 June, EU Justice and Home Affairs Ministers set out an 'enabling framework' including an information exchange mechanism allowing those member states willing to receive detainees from Guantanamo to do so while keeping their EU and Schengen partners informed.

An EU-US Joint Statement released on 15 June 2009 provides the transatlantic framework for cooperation on counter terrorism based on shared values, the rule of law, international law and human rights.

Political dialogue on capacity-building with third states has been enhanced. In the framework of COTER Troika meetings discussions were held with US, Russia, Canada, Australia, Pakistan, Yemen etc. The main financial instrument to support 3rd countries in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism is the Stability Instrument (IfS).

South Asia, especially Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Sahel, Yemen and Somalia remain high on the EU counter-terrorism agenda.

One of the priority areas for the EU Counter-Terrorism policy is the field of Prevention, and within it, the fight against Radicalization and Recruitment, not just in the EU, but also externally.

The human rights aspects of the fight against terrorism were raised in various Human Rights dialogues and consultations held in 2009, 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.

4. Energy security⁷

Our potential and actual vulnerabilities in terms of supply of energy were clearly exposed at the start of 2009 with the Russia-Ukraine gas dispute. Within the CFSP framework, energy security aspects were further consolidated in the EU's bilateral relations with partners and through regional strategies.

In the case of Russia, our energy relationship is marked by a strong interdependence: Russia is the EU's main external energy supplier and the EU is the biggest consumer of Russian hydrocarbons. However, the transformation of Russia's energy relations with its neighbours has led, since January 2007, to a series of bilateral disputes. The gas dispute between Russia and Ukraine in January 2009 had particularly serious implications for EU citizens and companies, and prompted the EU to develop the necessary measures to improve its energy security (proposals which are now being examined by the Member States and the European Parliament). The crises underlined the need for transparent and predictable energy relations. The EU-Russia Energy Early Warning Mechanism, signed on 16 November 2009, should contribute to diminishing the risk of disruptions of supply.

Russia's announcement of withdrawal from the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) in July 2009 (effective as of October 2009) was regrettable. The EU has consistently stressed in its contacts with Russia the importance of a common international legal framework for investment protection, transit and trade of energy products. The EU is determined to see the principles of the ECT enshrined in the new EU-Russia agreement, which is currently being negotiated.

⁷ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Energy security (Nabucco and Desertec) on 17 September 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0021)

In April 2009 a joint declaration on energy with Belarus was signed, while December 2009 saw the political agreement for the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine to become members of the Energy Community. During 2009, the EU together with the International Financial Institutions, offered support for the modernisation of the Ukrainian gas transit network, the reform of Ukraine's gas sector and the purchase of gas. Energy issues were discussed with the Eastern Partners at the Energy Security Platform of the Eastern partnership.

Bilateral energy discussions continued with Algeria and Libya, while in December 2008 a Memorandum of Understanding on energy was signed with Egypt and in 2009 successful negotiations on a MoU on energy were held with Iraq (signed in January 2010). In the Mediterranean region, the first phase of the cooperation among Euromed energy regulators (Medreg), comprising seven Arab countries, Israel, Palestine and Turkey, came to a close, with the follow up under the second phase starting in 2010. Trilateral energy cooperation between the EU, Israel and the Palestinian Authority was re-launched in 2008, but stalled because of the Gaza crisis. The aim remains the establishment of a joint energy office and the facilitation of projects of common interest, such as the joint Israeli-Palestinian "Solar for Peace" initiative. In 2009, an EU-funded study to support the "Solar for Peace" project was completed.

The strengthening of energy transport links is a key priority area within the EU Strategy for Central Asia. The Prague Summit on the Southern Corridor in May 2009 and the Inter-Governmental Agreement on Nabucco were important building blocks in developing a direct route from the Central Asian countries to the EU, which is a shared interest of both sides. A concept paper on cooperation on energy issues with Uzbekistan is under preparation.

5. Climate change and Security

The report to the European Council⁸ presented by the SG/HR and the European Commission in March 2008 described 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. 2009 has seen an intensification of the implementation of the recommendations of this paper and the follow up recommendations⁹ by the SG/HR in December 2008.

Following the Council Conclusions of December 2008, a comprehensive "*joint progress report¹⁰ and follow-up recommendations on climate change and international security*" was submitted to the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) in December 2009, which highlighted the work done in the last years on climate change and international security (CCIS). Four case studies (regional scenarios) addressing CCIS in South West Asia, South East Asia, Middle America and Indian-Pacific Ocean Island States have been carried out. These case studies are looking in more detail into potential security implications in the respective areas and should underpin our reflection on development of climate change adaptation and climate risk management in these regions.

The FAC endorsed the report and its recommendations, stating that Climate Change and its international security implications are part of the EU's wider agenda for climate change and central to the endeavours of the Union. Considerable progress has been made to enhance EU capacities for early warning, analysis and response to climate-induced international security implications, by the integration of the issue in the work of different departments of the General Secretariat of the Council (GSC) in parallel with comprehensive inter-service coordination within the Commission services.

⁸ Cf. "Climate change and international security" (Council. doc. 7249/08).

⁹ 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).

¹⁰ Joint2 progress report and follow-up recommendations on climate change and international security (CCIS) to the Council (Council doc 16645/09)

The issue became an integral part of the political dialogue agenda with third countries, including USA, Russia, India, Japan and China. Informal consultations also took place with international and regional organisations, i.a. UN, OSCE, NATO and the ASEAN Regional Forum aiming at supporting the build up of the Climate Change debate leading to the Copenhagen Climate Negotiations.

In June 2009, with the EU having a leading role, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) unanimously agreed on a resolution¹¹ "*expressing deep concern for the possible security implications of climate change*" and requesting the UN Secretary General to table a report¹² on the subject at the 64th UN General Assembly. The EU contributed to the report which was presented in September 2009 and which initiated a debate in and between UN relevant bodies.

¹¹ UN General Assembly Resolution A/63/281

¹² Report of the UN Secretary-General on Climate change and its possible security implications A/64/350

B. REGIONAL CONFLICTS AND SITUATIONS OF FRAGILITY

Ongoing and new regional conflicts as well as instability caused by fragile states remain a serious threat for the security of the EU and its citizens. Their causes are manifold and require a multi-faceted response from the EU together with other global actors and multilateral and or regional organizations. In addition, fragile and conflict-affected countries show the slowest progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

1. Middle East^{13 14}

The two main developments related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict over the course of 2009 were the Gaza conflict, which broke out in the last days of 2008 and came to an end on 18 January 2009 when Israel and Hamas, unilaterally, declared cease-fire; and the continued efforts of the new US administration under President Obama to restart negotiations between the two parties through Special Envoy Mitchell.

The EU continued to assist Palestinian state-building, including through its CSDP missions (cf infra). These efforts seemed to yield positive results, with the West Bank experiencing economic growth also due to Israeli steps to ease restrictions on movement. However, serious concerns remain, in particular with respect to the continued settlement activity, the situation in East Jerusalem and access regime to and from Gaza. Also concerns remain with respect to the stalemate in intra-Palestinian reconciliation.

Steps to normalise the relations between Lebanon and Syria during 2009 could contribute to an improvement in the regional situation. In the long term, the EU could offer assistance and expertise in the regularisation of the border between these two states, and more specifically the demarcation, delineation and securing of the frontier. The EU has extended support to Lebanon, Syria and Jordan to help the respective governments to cope with the burden of large number of refugees from Iraq.

¹³ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in the Gaza Strip on 15 January 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0025)

¹⁴ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on humanitarian aid to Gaza Strip on 18 February 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0057)

The EU finalised its work on the Association Agreement with Syria and proposed to proceed with the signature with Syria in October 2009. Syria has not yet agreed, claiming that more time was required for it to study the potential impact of this agreement. It is hoped that signature could take place during 2010.

In reaction to the increasing instability in Yemen in 2009, and in recognition of the security interests of the EU in the Gulf region, the Council adopted a comprehensive EU approach to Yemen, covering political dialogue, development assistance, more emphasis on donor coordination, capacity building, humanitarian assistance, state building and increased co-operation and assistance on counter-terrorism. This approach will be further developed and implemented together with Yemen and main international stakeholders in 2010.

The EU and Iraq completed negotiations on a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement in November 2009. Once signed and concluded this will be the first legally binding agreement between EU and Iraq.

2. Asia

2009 has been a difficult year for Afghanistan and Pakistan. Over the year the EU has intensified its engagement by agreeing on a *Plan for Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan* at the GAERC in October and initiating steps towards its implementation. The EU Action Plan strives to renew the commitment to stabilization of the region as the situations in Pakistan and Afghanistan are in many ways interlinked. The renewed EU commitment calls for Afghan cooperation and ownership. In this process, regional partners will have to play an important role as regional stability is essential for a prosperous Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The Action Plan intends to strengthen the EU's emerging strategic relationship with Pakistan, including by holding a second ad hoc summit in the first half of 2010.

The EU deployed an Election Observation Mission (EOM) for the Presidential and Provincial Council elections in August 2009 and will consider the possibilities to assist the reforming of the election process in Afghanistan as well as deployment of another EOM in view of the upcoming parliamentary elections to be held in autumn 2010.

To facilitate civilian coordination and following the Lisbon Treaty, the EU will have a single representation in Afghanistan since April 2010 as a result of the integration of the European Commission Delegation with the EUSR Office for Afghanistan.

The EU maintained its multi-track approach towards Burma/Myanmar, namely keeping its restrictive measures in place - and reinforcing them after the verdict on Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in August 2009 - while continuing to provide humanitarian aid, as defined by the Common Position of 2006, and continuing dialogue and contacts with the authorities, within ASEM and with ASEAN and other neighbours and supporting UN efforts.

Mindful of the potential risks of instability that the EU believes could result if the situation does not improve and aware that the EU's voice and requests should reach the government of the country clearly, the Council decided in December 2009 to enhance its dialogue engagement with the military authorities to promote its main aim: the start of transition to a stable democracy and the rule of law, based on an inclusive dialogue between the authorities and the opposition and the ethnic groups and the liberation of all political prisoners, leading to free and fair elections in 2010.

The EU will continue to work in close cooperation with the UN and with like-minded allies, such as the US, Japan, Australia, ASEAN States and others.

3. Africa¹⁵

In the Horn of Africa^{16 17}, the EU has been a major player within the international community, in close coordination with other international partners. The EU co-hosted in Brussels a donors' conference on the assistance to the security sector in Somalia and actively supported the Djibouti agreement that provides a political and peaceful solution for the region. Over 2009, the EU decided to step up its engagement with Somalia through a comprehensive approach¹⁸ and adopted a policy on the Horn of Africa followed by Council Conclusions on the Horn of Africa¹⁹. The EU reaffirmed its commitment by extending the mandate of the CSDP operation EU NAVFOR Atalanta at the forefront of international counter-piracy operations and driving unprecedented levels of coordination in the region, and agreeing to set up a military CSDP mission to contribute to the training of Somali security forces²⁰. The EU supports the intensification of efforts in the framework of the Contact Group on Piracy off the coast of Somalia (CGPCS).

The latter mission represents the first time that CSDP has been used to provide direct basic military training, supporting and enhancing an existing training programme along with other international partners. It joins up with counter-piracy and the Commission's wider development programmes, and is a more comprehensive approach to crisis management activity.

The EU continued to monitor the four peace processes in the Great Lakes region. This was greatly facilitated as substantial progress was observed throughout 2009 in the relations between DRC and Rwanda. The peace process in eastern DRC is a complex political and military challenge. Despite positive developments, this process is still ongoing, in particular as regards the neutralisation of the Rwandese FDLR rebels and the integration of the former Congolese rebels in the DRC armed forces.

¹⁵ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on One year after Lisbon: The Africa-EU partnership at work on 24 March 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0151)

¹⁶ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in the Horn of Africa on 15 January 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0026)

¹⁷ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on A political solution with regard to the piracy off the Somalian coast on 26 November 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0099)

¹⁸ July Council Conclusions

¹⁹ December Council Conclusions

²⁰ January FAC Conclusions

Progress was also to be noted in the Burundi Peace Process. The rebel movement FNL disarmed, demobilised and transformed into a political party. The preparation for the 2010 electoral cycle (Presidential, legislative and local) started. Moreover, the criminal activities of the LRA remain a serious undermining factor in the region (DRC, CAR and South Sudan). The Eastern DRC remains one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world despite encouraging prospects for stabilisation.

In the Sahel region security and development related problems remain present, including drugs, illegal migration, Al Qaïda cells (AQMI), arms trafficking and armed rebellion, in combination with development issues such as underdevelopment, youth unemployment (likely candidates for joining rebels or AQMI) and on-going development efforts hampered by the fragile security situation. An EU initiative is under way to support the region, in particular Mauritania, Mali and, when possible, Niger. The aim of the EU initiative is to develop a comprehensive approach focusing on development, security, good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law through appropriate EU instruments and bilateral assistance programs of EU's Member States. Cooperation with Algeria, Morocco and Libya as well as regional and continental organisations is vital to pursue these efforts.

The political and security situation in Guinea-Bissau knew a sudden worsening in 2009, with the assassination of military and political leaders, including the President. Nevertheless, the electoral process proceeded and a new President took office in early September for a five-year mandate. Since then, the country has shown a certain degree of political stability. Over 2009, the EU reaffirmed its commitment by extending the mandate of the CSDP mission EU SSR GUINEA BISSAU up to May 2010.

In Guinea the stalemate created by the junta's efforts to cling to power culminated in the bloody repression of a peaceful meeting of the opposition causing more than 150 deaths as well as rapes and missing people. After the failed assassination attempt on the head of the junta a new interim president has taken measures to put the transition back on track under strong pressure from the international community. The EU has applied various instruments at its disposal to put pressure on the junta, including sanctions against those responsible for the killings.

In Mauritania, the holding of peaceful elections paved the way for a return to constitutional normality.

In Sudan, the conflict in Darfur and the slow progress in implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) dominated the agenda. In reaction to the ICC indictment of President Al Bashir, Sudan expelled a number of international NGOs aggravating the humanitarian situation. The EU development cooperation was hampered by Sudan having failed to ratify the revised Cotonou Agreement. The tense Chado-Sudanese relations improved which contributed to the limited progress made in the Darfur peace talks in Doha. The AU initiatives gained momentum with the High Level Implementation Panel for Sudan under the leadership of former President Mbeki, supported by the EU.

In Madagascar in March 2009 there was an illegal overthrow of the elected president of the country. The AU immediately suspended the country and set up an International Contact Group (UN, UNSC permanent members, the EU, SADC and others) to find a peaceful solution. As a consequence, the AU has introduced sanctions against the acting president and a number of his followers.

4. Latin America

Following the 28 June coup in Honduras, the EU condemned the removal of President Manuel Zelaya and supported all initiatives and efforts to restore democracy in the country. EU ambassadors were withdrawn. The EU electoral observation mission for the 29 November elections was cancelled, as it could have been interpreted as a form of recognition of the de facto government. Instead, a technical team of electoral experts was deployed. Following these elections and as a result of the efforts made by the new president, Mr. Porfirio Lobo, to implement the provisions of the San José/Tegucigalpa Accord, which have led to the signature of a National Reconciliation Accord and the promotion of reconciliation, the EU has decided to normalise the relations with Honduras including cooperation activities (except those dealing with military matters) and the resumption of the negotiations of the Association Agreement with Central America.

C. BUILDING STABILITY IN EUROPE AND BEYOND

1. European perspective as an anchor of stability

The Council reaffirmed (December 2009)²¹ that coherent implementation of the renewed consensus on enlargement (December 2006)²² based on consolidation of commitments, fair and rigorous conditionality, better communication and the EU's capacity to integrate new members, continues to form the basis for EU action, including on common foreign security policy at all stages of the enlargement process.

Negotiations with Turkey have reached a more demanding stage requiring Turkey to step up its efforts in meeting established conditions. Further efforts to ensure that Turkey fully meets the Copenhagen criteria are required in a number of areas, in particular as regards fundamental freedoms. The negotiating process is the best leverage and a catalyst to progress in this direction. Turkey is an important regional player, *inter alia* for the security in the Middle East and the Southern Caucasus and plays a key role in energy supply and the promotion of dialogue between civilisations. In this light, the Council welcomed the significant diplomatic efforts made to normalise relations with Armenia. In its conclusions of December 2009, the Council welcomed the beginning of the reinforced dialogue on migration and called for concrete steps to be taken rapidly. The Council repeated that Turkey needs to commit itself 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. Furthermore, the EU stressed again all the sovereign rights of EU Member States which include, *inter alia*, entering into bilateral agreements, in accordance with the EU *acquis* and international law, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

²¹ Cf. Council conclusions of 8 December 2009 (doc. 17169/1/09 REV 1).

²² Cf. European Council conclusions of 14/15 December 2006 (doc. 16879/1/06 REV 1).

The Council also noted with deep regret that Turkey, despite repeated calls, has not 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 the absence of progress, the EU will maintain its measures from 2006, which will have continuous effect on the overall progress in the negotiations. The EU will continue to closely follow and review progress made on the issues covered by the declaration of the European Community and its Member States of 21 September 2005, in accordance with its conclusions of 11 December 2006. Progress is now expected without further delay.

Turkey is also expected to actively support the ongoing negotiations aimed at a fair, comprehensive and viable settlement of the Cyprus problem within the UN framework, in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and in line with the principles on which the Union is founded. Turkey's commitment and contribution in concrete terms to such a comprehensive settlement is crucial.

Over the past year, Croatia made substantial progress in the accession negotiations, which are now entering their final phase. The Working Group for the Drafting of the Accession Treaty of Croatia also began its work in December 2009.

The Council welcomed the signing of the Arbitration Agreement on the border issue with Slovenia in Stockholm on 4 November 2009 and the ratification by the Croatian Sabor of the same agreement on 20 November 2009. The Council encouraged Croatia to build on this progress in its efforts towards solving all outstanding bilateral issues, in particular border disputes, bearing in mind the importance of good neighbourly relations.

The Stabilisation and Association Process provides the overarching policy framework for relations and negotiations with the Western Balkans²³, all the way to their eventual accession to the EU. In 2009 the Council reaffirmed its full support for the European perspective of the whole region, which remains essential for its stability, reconciliation and future.

²³ The European Parliament adopted resolution on consolidating stability and prosperity in the Western Balkans (2008/2200(INI) on 24 April 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0331).

The EU reiterated the importance of regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations in the process of moving towards the EU. While progress has been achieved towards the EU throughout 2009, certain challenges remain similar for all the countries; they need to continue and accelerate the consolidation of the rule of law, including ensuring freedom of expression, the fight against corruption and organized crime as well as ensuring the effectiveness and independence of the judiciary and improving administrative capacity.

Work with partners in the Western Balkans continued in 2009. Albania (on 28 April 2009) and Serbia (on 22 December 2009) presented applications for EU membership following the application from Montenegro of December 2008. The Council decided to ask the Commission to prepare an opinion on the application by Montenegro (on 23 April 2009) and by Albania (on 16 November 2009). The EU-Albania Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) entered into force on 1 April 2009. The first SA Council with Albania was held on 18 May 2009. The Interim Agreements (IA) between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as between the EU and Montenegro continued to be implemented smoothly, pending finalisation of all procedures for the entry into force of the SAA. In the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina²⁴ the Council, in June 2009, underlined the need for the leadership to engage constructively in the political process and to refrain from nationalist rhetoric. In December it reiterated its concerns regarding political developments called on Bosnia and Herzegovina to urgently speed up key reforms. The Council then also recalled that a shared vision of the common future of the country and its leadership and the political will to meet the European integration requirements is necessary if progress is to be made. The Council also underlined the need for BiH to undertake an initial set of constitutional changes, to create a functional state and align its constitutional framework with the European Convention on Human Rights.

In December 2009 the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICTY was satisfied with the level of cooperation of Serbia with the Court. Then, the Council decided, on 8 December, to apply the EU-Serbian Interim Agreement which has finally entered into force on 1 February 2010.

²⁴ The European Parliament adopted resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 24 April 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0332).

EU representatives assumed key roles in international coordinating mechanisms in the Western Balkans. The EU High Representative for the CFSP, Mr. Javier Solana, visited Bosnia and Herzegovina together with the US Vice President in May 2009, reaffirming the joint EU-US commitment to the country's stability, supporting its Euro-Atlantic integration efforts and urging the leadership to undertake the necessary reforms. In October and November 2009, the EU Presidency engaged jointly with the US in an effort to facilitate an agreement on key reforms, culminating in two high-level meetings in Camp Butmir near Sarajevo and accompanied by a series of technical level discussions and meetings. The double-hatted High Representative/EUSR is the main focal and coordinating point of the international community's engagement. Together with the EU Delegation, the High Representative/EUSR has reaffirmed Bosnia and Herzegovina's European perspective. The EU also actively participated in the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) meetings. The PIC Steering Board continued to constantly review progress on the completion of the "five objectives and two conditions" set for the closure of the OHR. In June 2009 the Council reconfirmed its commitment to the aim of transition from the OHR to a reinforced EU presence, as soon as the five objectives and two conditions are fulfilled. Due to the lack of progress by BiH, no decision on transition has been possible so far.

Parliamentary elections were held in Montenegro (29 March 2009) and Albania (28 June 2009). These met almost all international standards in both countries, but some shortcomings remain and the ODIHR recommendation needs to be followed up. Parliamentary elections in Albania did not fully realise Albania's potential to adhere to the highest standards for democratic elections. In December 2009 the General Affairs Council called on all political parties in Albania to pursue a constructive political dialogue, including in parliament.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) the coalition Government established in 2008 remained functional and stable - taking into account also the Ohrid Framework Agreement. The presidential and municipal elections were held over two rounds in March and April 2009. These were assessed by OSCE/ODIHR as meeting most international standards. In its Enlargement Strategy and Progress Report for the country the Commission assessed that the country had substantially addressed the key reform priorities and sufficiently met the Copenhagen political criteria. On this basis the Commission recommended to open accession negotiations.

In its conclusions of December 2009 the Council noted the recommendation, acknowledged the country's progress and stated that it will return to the matter during the next Presidency.

In October the Commission proposed measures to further Kosovo's political and socio-economic development. In December the Council took good note of these proposals inviting the Commission to take the necessary measures to support Kosovo's progress towards the EU in line with the European perspective for the region and attaching importance to measures related to trade and visa without prejudice to Member States position on status. The Council also encouraged the Commission to open up for Kosovo taking part in Union Programmes and to strengthen the EU's SAP dialogue with Kosovo.

In 2009 the EUSR in Kosovo continued to reflect on the ground the ongoing commitment of the EU to Kosovo's stabilisation and socio-economic development. He also continued to work as International Civilian Representative (ICR), as appointed by the International Steering Group. He assumed a focal and coordinating role regarding the international community's engagement in Kosovo. During 2009 areas of interest for the EUSR included support in the political process and contribution to regional cooperation and stability. The EU maintains its strong presence to this effect and will foster respect for human rights, protection of minorities and protection of cultural and religious heritage. Concerning the latter, the appointment of Ambassador Moschopoulos, as facilitator for the protection of the Serbian Orthodox Church's religious and cultural heritage in Kosovo demonstrates EU's commitment.

On 30 November, with effect of 19 December, the Council decided to lift visa requirements for citizens of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Montenegro and Serbia after these countries have met all the benchmarks the EU set for visa liberalisation.

In December the Council encouraged the Commission to table similar proposals for Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina as soon as it has assessed that each country meets the benchmarks set out in the Commission's roadmaps.

2. Enhanced cooperation with neighbours²⁵

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) remains the framework for relations with partners in the neighbouring regions. The EU started or continued discussions about an enhancement and further development of bilateral relations with several southern ENP partner countries. Following the adoption of the joint document on an Advanced Status, work on a new EU-Morocco Action Plan, reflecting Morocco's willingness to deepen its relations with the EU and all its institutions, continued in 2009. Other Mediterranean countries (Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia) have requested an upgrade in their relations with the European Union. Work on the implementation of the EU-Israel Action Plan continued, although discussions about the upgrading of bilateral relations and about a new Action Plan were negatively impacted by the Gaza crisis. The validity of the current Action Plan was extended until June 2010.

Following the launching of negotiations on an EU-Libya Framework Agreement in November 2008, five rounds of negotiations were held. Significant progress was registered in a number of areas.

Regarding the Eastern neighbourhood, the negotiations with Ukraine on a new Association Agreement, including as an integral part the establishment of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), have made considerable progress, and the EU remains confident that they can be concluded in the following months provided that Ukraine has the necessary political will to speed up negotiations to address the outstanding issues. Negotiations with the Republic of Moldova on a new Association Agreement were launched in January 2010. The upgrading of contractual relations with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia will be based on the principles of inclusiveness, differentiation and conditionality. Discussions in the Council on draft negotiation directives for these countries started in 2009. In response to some positive steps in the domain of democracy and basic freedoms, the EU has sought to engage gradually with Belarus and will continue to encourage reform efforts. A number of high level visits from and to Belarus helped strengthen political exchanges.

²⁵ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the review of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (2008/2236(INI)) on 19 February 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0078).

In 2009 multilateral cooperation was further strengthened by the launching of the Eastern Partnership at the Prague Summit on 7 May. The main goal of the Eastern Partnership is to create the necessary conditions to accelerate political association and further economic integration between the European Union and interested partner countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine). During last year, EaP multilateral dimension was actively explored: 2 rounds of meetings of 4 thematic platforms were convened and their working programs were adopted, different working panels were created and flagship initiatives were launched. The first meeting of the EaP Civil Society Forum was held in November and was followed by the EaP Ministerial meeting in December.

The Eastern Partnership is governed by the principles of differentiation and conditionality. Complementarity with regional initiatives between the EU and relevant partner countries, in particular the Black Sea Synergy, will be ensured.

The enthusiasm that greeted the launching of the Union for the Mediterranean²⁶ (UfM) in July 2008, was unfortunately not matched by deeds during 2009. The Gaza conflict meant that UfM activities were frozen for the better part of 2009. Meetings resumed gradually over the summer and ministerial meetings on the Role of Women in Society, ECOFIN, Sustainable Development and Trade were held in the latter part of the year. Nevertheless, two Ministerial meetings (foreign affairs and environment) were postponed and the year ended without the adoption of the statutes for the Secretariat that is to be set up in Barcelona. The statutes of the Secretariat was eventually adopted in March 2010. In January 2010, Ahmad Massadeh, of Jordan, was appointed secretary general of the Joint UfM Secretariat.

3. Tackling crises and protracted conflicts in the neighbourhood

The unresolved conflicts in the Southern Caucasus- Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Nagorno-Karabakh - continued to present a fundamental obstacle to stabilisation, political reform and economic development of the region.

²⁶ The European Parliament adopted resolution on the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean (2008/2231(INI) on 19 February 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0077).

As long as they remain unresolved, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan will be unable to give their full attention to consolidating democracy, good governance, economic reform and development, the rule of law and the respect for human rights. Georgia has made the most progress in terms of reducing corruption and promoting the rule of law, but all three countries are still experiencing difficulties in making the transition to a vibrant, pluralist democracy. While there have been varying levels of progress in certain areas, inadequate pluralism and media freedom, a generally weak rule of law and the lack of political dialogue continue to give cause for concern.

Since the war in August 2008 the situation in Georgia has become more stable, but remains fragile and unpredictable. Russia's non-compliance of the 12 August and 8 September 2008 Agreements continued to hamper efforts to find a settlement to the conflict.

Since the Ceasefire Agreement of August 2008, the EU is a significant security actor in the region, through the deployment of the CSDP EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM in Georgia)²⁷²⁸, the designation of an EUSR for the Crisis in Georgia²⁹, the active role in the launching and continuation of talks between the parties in Geneva under the EU's co-chairmanship³⁰ and the launch of a major post-conflict assistance package³¹. The EU also supported the idea of an international inquiry into the conflict in Georgia³².

²⁷ The Council has decided to extend the mandate of the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia for another 12 months until 14 September 2010. Cf. Council Conclusions on EUMM Georgia of 27 July 2009, doc. 12354/09 and Joint Action 2009/572/CFSP of 27 July 2009 (OJ L 197 of 29 July 2009, p. 110).

²⁸ An official European Parliament delegation visited EUMM Georgia on 24-27 February

²⁹ Cf. Joint Action 2009/131/CFSP of 16 February 2009 (OJ L 46 of 17 February 2009, p. 47-49) and Joint Action 2009/571/CFSP of 27 July 2009 (OJ L 197 of 29 July 2009, p. 109).

³⁰ The first meeting of Geneva internal discussions took place on 15 October 2008; until now nine rounds took place. The 9th meeting took place on 28 January 2010.

³¹ A major post-war assistance programme was launched following the Donors' Conference for Georgia (22 October 2008).

³² 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) and Council Decision 2009/570/CFSP of 27 July 2009 (OJ L 197 of 29 July 2009, p. 108).

Despite the EU strongly advocating the continuation of the OSCE Mission's presence in Georgia, including its former monitoring role in South Ossetia, as well as the continuation of United Nations Monitoring Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) in Abkhazia, Russian vetoes led to the closure of both operations, removing elements of the international security architecture for Georgia. Thus the EUMM remained the sole international monitoring presence, making a substantial contribution to security and normalisation on the ground. The mandate of the mission was extended by the Council for another year until 14 September 2010.

The EU's engagement with the breakaway regions is based on two pillars: non-recognition of these entities, but at the same time, a willingness to engage in a number of areas including confidence building along administrative border lines, people-to-people contacts and economic rehabilitation.

The Geneva process remained complex. Against the prevailing tense political background, the mere continuation of the Geneva discussions was in itself a significant achievement, as it provided the only forum in which all the parties to the conflict were represented and required to interact. Still, after more than a year of operation and nine rounds of the Geneva discussions, tangible outcomes remained very limited. On Nagorno-Karabakh, the EU continues to support the negotiations within the OSCE Minsk Group. The EU has made known its position not to make any formal or informal link between the Turkish-Armenian normalisation and Nagorno-Karabakh. The EU has supported the mediation work of Switzerland, since the beginning of the process of Turkish-Armenian normalisation. Though not part of the OSCE Minsk Group, the EU continued to give political support to the resolution of the conflict and informed the interested parties that the EU stood ready to increase engagement in support of a settlement process through activities on the ground. Over the last year, the Nagorno-Karabakh peace process has entered a new phase with reinvigorated negotiations supported by six meetings between the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan, but prospects for peace remained unclear at the end of 2009.

Post-electoral events in the Republic of Moldova demonstrated the need to ensure that enhancement of relations with the Republic of Moldova go hand in hand with an intensification of the dialogue on human rights and democracy.

The EU reacted to the political crisis notably through intensified contacts of the EUSR with all stakeholders as well as by providing substantial electoral expertise on elections so as to help create a favourable environment for the repeat of parliamentary elections of July 2009.

The EU Border Assistance Mission to the Republic of Moldova and to Ukraine (EUBAM) continued to support enhancing the professional capacities of the Moldovan and Ukrainian customs and border guard services, as well as inter-agency cooperation. In December 2009, following constructive bilateral talks an important advance was achieved in starting the demarcation of the central (Transnistrian) segment of the Moldovan-Ukrainian State border. By agreement between the European Commission, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, the EUBAM mission was extended in November 2009.

Regarding the Transnistria issue, the EU stepped up its engagement in the “5+2” negotiating format and its presence on the ground over the last year through the EUSR and the implementation of two large packages of confidence-building projects. At the end of the year, at the request of the two conflicting parties, the EU agreed to help find a solution to the outstanding issues hampering the resumption of railway traffic through the Transnistrian region.

Concerning Belarus³³, the Council revisited in March 2009 the suspension of the visa-ban list, which was decided in October 2008 following the release of the last internationally recognised political prisoners. While noting some positive steps on the side of Belarus, it came to the conclusion that circumstances were not ripe for lifting the visa-ban, which was prolonged for a further year. To provide some encouragement, the suspension was extended until December 2009. Belarus was also invited to participate in the Eastern Partnership, and has been an active participant. The first round of human rights dialogue between Belarus and the EU took place in 2009. However, since March there has been virtually no further positive movement in terms of democratisation³⁴.

³³ The European Parliament adopted resolution on the EU strategy towards Belarus on 15 January 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0027).

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on bi-annual evaluation of the EU-Belarus dialogue on 2 April 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0212).

³⁴ The European Parliament adopted resolution on the Belarus on 17 December 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0117).

There have even been some steps backwards, including in certain criminal cases, which could be seen as politically motivated, and crack-downs on demonstrations.

Nevertheless, moderate opposition leaders, and human rights activists argue that overall the atmosphere has improved³⁵, and have encouraged the EU to stick with a policy of engagement. Taking this into account in November 2009, the Council again revisited policy towards Belarus, extending the visa-ban by a further year (December 2010), with a synchronised extension of suspension over the same period. The Commission was invited to carry forward preparatory work in view of obtaining negotiation directives for visa-facilitation and re-admission agreements, to be adopted once circumstances allow.

³⁵ The authorities took cautious steps towards liberalisation, including the distribution of a few independent newspapers through the official media networks and the registration of the "For Freedom" movement of opposition leader Aleksandr Milinkevich.

D. CONTRIBUTION TO A MORE EFFECTIVE MULTILATERAL ORDER

1. Activity within multilateral frameworks.

Global challenges require global solutions. The establishment of a more effective multilateral global order, as called for in the ESS, is therefore a primary security objective of the EU. Close cooperation with the United Nations, NATO, OSCE and the Council of Europe, as well as engaging in other international coordination mechanisms, is the best way to achieve that goal.

United Nations

The UN, with its universal mandate and legitimacy, provides the natural framework to seek global solutions. The strengthening the UN remains a key element in the EU external action. The UN framework plays an essential role in areas such as peacekeeping, human rights and development. The EU priorities for UNGA 64³⁶ put particular emphasis on addressing the global economic and financial crisis, the negative impact of climate change and the need to ensure energy and food security. The EU also focussed on the human rights situation in a large number of countries, including by resolutions on the human rights situation in Burma/Myanmar and DPRK in UNGA 64 as well as by numerous statements and interactive dialogues with UN Special Rapporteurs in the framework of the UN Human Rights Council.

During 2009, the implementation of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle continued to be a major priority for the EU at the UN. The EU and its Member States carried out very intensive and targeted outreach efforts to convince the wider UN Membership of the need to take concrete steps to implement the concept. Not least as a result of the EU's commitment, the debate on R2P in the General Assembly in July showed a large degree of agreement on the concept. The relevant UNGA resolution states that the GA will "*continue its consideration of the responsibility to protect*".

³⁶ As set out in doc. 10809/09. In its resolution of 24 March 2009 (P6_TA(2009)0150 - 2009/2000(INI)), the European Parliament made recommendations to the Council on the EU priorities for the 64th session of the UN General Assembly.

The debate and the resolution helped to clarify the understanding of the concept and entrench it in the UN agenda. The EU has also begun internal reflections on how to integrate R2P into EU policies.

In the field of crisis management, the EU continued its close cooperation with the UN. The implementation of the Joint Statement on cooperation in crisis management of 2007 has clearly led to an intensification of the contacts. Senior UN officials have been frequent guests in the Political and Security Committee, and EU representatives, including EUSRs, frequently meet with UN counterparts.³⁷

In 2009, the EU and UN cooperated closely in operational theatres, where both of them were committed, notably in Kosovo, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea Bissau, Somalia and Georgia. On Somalia, the EU coordinated closely with the United Nations in its efforts to contribute to security and development. In Chad and the Central African Republic, transfer of operational responsibilities from EUFOR Chad/RCA to the UN operation MINURCAT was successfully completed with approximately 2000 troops from EU Member States becoming part of the UN contingent. Lessons learned from the transition from EUFOR Chad/CAR to MINURCAT as well as from the planning phase of EULEX Kosovo after the reconfiguration of UNMIK will provide valuable input for consolidating EU-UN cooperation in crisis management. In his report on the UN Interim Administration in Kosovo of 20 September 2009 UN Secretary General noted that other actors, such as the OSCE and EULEX play increasingly important roles that complements those of UNMIK, within the framework of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). The EU has continued to work for the greater effectiveness of the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. As ever, EU led or supported resolutions and initiatives with a view to defending and extending international norms against attempts from various quarters to limit or qualify them. To this end EU continued long term work of outreach, to convince sceptics and build consensus.

³⁷ See the two Progress Reports on Recommendations for the Implementation of the Joint Statement on UN-EU Co-operation in Crisis Management covering this period for further information (doc. 11451/09 and 17541/09).

NATO³⁸

In 2009, EU-NATO cooperation in the context of the "Berlin Plus" arrangements for the CSDP operation EUFOR Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to work smoothly and efficiently. Information was further exchanged through the framework of the EU-NATO Capability Group . As stated in the previous report, the participation of all EU Member States would further facilitate the exchange of information in the field of military capabilities.

In December 2009 the EU finalised a set of concrete proposals on reinforcing EU-NATO relations in a spirit of cooperation with NATO which were forwarded by the High Representative to the NATO Secretary General and highlighted the need for solid arrangements to facilitate interaction in the field when CSDP and NATO crisis management operations/missions operate in the same theatre as is the case in Kosovo and Afghanistan.

OSCE

Throughout 2009, the EU supported the efforts of the OSCE in various regional issues, including Kosovo, the South Caucasus and the protracted conflicts. The EU attached particular attention to conflict prevention and conflict resolution, including through the work of the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the confidence and democracy building work of the OSCE Field Missions.

The EU has engaged constructively and substantively in the OSCE in the dialogue on the future of European security, which has dominated the agenda of the OSCE in 2009. The EU was instrumental in helping the Greek Chairmanship in securing a successful launch of the Corfu process, at the first ever informal Ministerial meeting of the OSCE, recognising its potential to restore trust and confidence between participating States and in the hope of strengthening and re-vitalising the OSCE.

³⁸ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the role of NATO in the security architecture of the EU (2008/2197(INI)) on 19 February (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0076).

The Athens Ministerial Council (1-2 December 2009) was successful in adopting a Declaration and a Decision on the Corfu process, in line with the EU objectives spelling out a strong commitment to take forward a comprehensive security dialogue in the OSCE framework and aimed to set out a substantial agenda and suitable well-defined modalities for progress under the Kazakh Chairmanship in 2010 and beyond.

The EU continued to support the OSCE's efforts to enhance security through all three of its dimensions (Political-Military, Economic-Environmental and Human Dimension). Cooperation with the OSCE was developed further in the areas of border management and security and drug control.

In the Economic and Environmental Dimension, the EU was actively involved in negotiations securing the OSCE an exploratory mandate to look at ways to increase its role in the energy security dialogue.

In the human dimension, the EU continued to underline the importance it attached to safeguarding the independence of the OSCE Institutions, in particular ODIHR. The EU consistently raised its voice against and urged measures to respond to negative developments on media freedom in the OSCE region, as well as attacks against journalists and human rights defenders.

Council of Europe

The EU pursued its cooperation with the Council of Europe (CoE) in line with the Memorandum of Understanding between the two organisations, notably in the ENP area and the Western Balkans. Most of the EU-CoE joint programmes and CoE activities supported by the EU covered cooperation on democracy and human rights issues, including electoral assistance and media issues. The EU also enjoyed a good cooperation with the CoE Venice Commission on constitutional and legislative issues. The EU fully supported the efforts to increase the efficiency of the European Court of Human Rights.

The entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty has opened the way for preparations with regard to the accession by the EU to the European Convention of Human Rights.³⁹

2. Strengthening regional ownership

The ESS Implementation Report from 2008 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 inaction, 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

In the Western Balkans, the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) - operating under the South East European Cooperation Process (SEECP) umbrella and with its Secretariat in Sarajevo and a Liaison office in Brussels - continued to strengthen cooperation in the region on a number of key issues. In 2009 the RCC's Secretariat, inter alia, launched the process for the elaboration of a regional research strategy, reinvigorated the social dialogue in the region, and began work on the establishment of a fire-fighting centres' network. The RCC Secretariat also participates in the Working Groups established within the framework of the IPA multi-beneficiary programmes, identifying priorities for regional projects.

At its annual meeting in June 2009, the RCC called for greater attention to be given to addressing open issues between the Western Balkans countries.

Stressing the principles of all-inclusiveness and local ownership, the Council recalled a constructive approach towards regional cooperation, including trade remains essential to ensure full participation of the whole region, including Kosovo and Serbia, in all relevant fora.

³⁹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Restrictive measures affecting the rights of individuals following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty on 16 December 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0111).

The continued implementation of the EU Strategy for Central Asia allowed for intensifying cooperation between the EU and countries of Central Asia, including political dialogue and technical cooperation. During 2009, a regional and five bilateral ministerial troikas were held in Dushanbe and an open EU-Central Asian ministerial meeting in Brussels September where security issues were discussed, focusing on common threats and challenges, such as terrorism, human and drug trafficking, non-proliferation and energy security. In addition, other high-level political contacts have intensified. Numerous contacts took place between the EUSR for Central Asia and the countries in the region, as well as with third parties regarding the situation in the region.

In 2009, the stability of the African continent has been a major preoccupation for the EU. The African Union (AU) and African regional organizations continued to be the main partners, notably in the context of the EU/Africa strategic partnership and its Action Plan 2008-10, for which a Mid Term Review was completed in October 2009. The cooperation in the aftermath of the world economic and financial crisis as well as regarding the joint efforts of preparing the UNCCC in Copenhagen have been a priority.

At ministerial dialogue meetings and at the meeting of the EU Political and Security Committee (PSC) with the AU Peace and Security Council (October 2009), both sides further aligned their responses to unconstitutional changes of government in Africa, in particular in the cases of Mauritania, Guinea and Madagascar. The coordination between the AU, UN, the EU and the regional organizations involved (ECOWAS and SADC) was improved.

The EU Delegation to the AU in Addis Ababa with the double-hatted EUSR and Head of Delegation contributed to implementation of the EU agenda with Africa. Further progress was made regarding EU support to the AU's AMISOM operation in Somalia, both politically and financially. A joint AU-UN-EU donor conference in support of the Transitional Federal Government in Somalia was held in Brussels.

The AU stepped up its efforts aimed at stabilizing the internal situation in Sudan, e.g. by endorsing the report of the Mbeki Panel on peace, justice and reconciliation in Darfur and Sudan.

In this perspective, in meetings at political level with the EU the AU brought up the related issue of requesting a UNSC resolution for temporary deferral of the prosecution with regard to the indicted President Al Bashir, in accordance with the Art. 16 of the Rome Statute of the ICC. Similarly, and on several occasions, the practice of universal jurisdiction exercised by individual Member States was raised by the AU. A report by independent African and European legal experts helped clarify the issue.

During 2009, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy remained the major trans-continental policy framework, enabling both sides to further deepen their political and technical cooperation, to address together common threats and global challenges, and to seize new opportunities through better coordination in the international arena. The EU and the AU have worked jointly in the implementation of all 8 thematic partnerships under the Joint Strategy and to make progress in such crucial areas as peace and security, democratic governance and human rights, trade and regional integration, Millennium Development Goals, energy, climate change, migration/ mobility/ employment and science/ ICT and space.

Regarding the Peace and Security Partnership, the support for the operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) progressed satisfactorily despite certain delays caused by the differentiated capacities and integration agendas of the African partners.. The training cycle of the African Stand-by Force, Amani Africa, should be finalized in late 2010. Initial conclusions from a joint AU-EU study of African training centers in the field of peace support operations were drawn and are expected to be finalized in 2010. The cooperation between the AU Crisis Room and the EU SITCEN was also under development. A better articulation between these different modules of the APSA should be sought.

The sustainable funding of Africa-led Peacekeeping Operations was addressed in the framework of the Prodi panel. The question of how to provide the necessary equipment remained an important issue, particularly with regard to eligibility criteria of EU funding instruments such as African Peace Facility. Related discussions with the United Nations progressed.

In 2009 the EU held two rounds of human rights dialogues with the African Union, and organised one civil society seminar (April 2009) feeding into the process. The dialogues focused on EU-AU collaboration on human rights issues, such as setting standards and regional human rights instruments, but also served as a forum to discuss human rights situations of concern.

The EU continued its political dialogue with ASEAN at the Ministerial level (27-28 May 2009, Phnom Penh) which reaffirmed the strategic importance of EU-ASEAN cooperation and relations. Political declarations were issued on the sidelines of the ministerial meeting, whereby ASEAN gave its formal consent to the EU's application to join the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and pledged to speed up the accession process. Moreover, the EU signed a first-ever Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Indonesia. The EU also made substantive progress in PCA negotiations with other countries of ASEAN, in particular Vietnam, the Philippines and Thailand. While confirming the strategic objective of a region-to-region FTA, the EU decided to pursue bilateral FTAs with relevant ASEAN countries and agreed to launch negotiation with Singapore as the first ASEAN country.

The ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Ha Noi (25-26 May 2009) enabled a frank dialogue between European and Asian partners on a wide range of subjects of common concern and interest, including the ASEM enlargement with Russia and Australia. Ministers welcomed the applications of Australia and Russia and mandated Senior Officials to work out modalities to enable both countries to formally join ASEM at the 8th summit in 2010. An important outcome was the joint statement whereby all ministers condemned the underground nuclear test conducted by DPRK on 25 May. The FMM also turned out to be the starting point for the preparations of the 8th ASEM Summit in Brussels (4-5 October 2010).

Difficulties related to the conclusion of a Free Trade Agreement with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) continued. Political messages from the GCC side remain mixed, whilst EU readiness to conclude was made clear on several occasions.

Political relations with Latin America continued to strengthen in 2009. In September, the Commission adopted a Communication on Latin America, a policy framework for relations between the EU and this region.

The EU-Rio Group Ministerial meeting (Prague 13 May 2009) was a step further in the consolidation of this bi-regional strategic partnership. The summit focused mainly on "Renewable sources of Energy: a sustainable approach to energy security and climate change" and "Recovery of financial stability and growth of the world economy"⁴⁰.

Negotiations with Central America and some Andean countries (Colombia/Peru) saw further progress in 2009. Negotiations for the EU-Central America Association Agreement progressed well until their suspension due to the June 2009 coup in Honduras. These negotiations resumed by end 2009. Negotiations for a Multiparty Trade Agreement (with Colombia and Peru) neared completion by the end of 2009 and were concluded on 1st March 2010. Regarding the negotiation of an Association Agreement with Mercosur, key Latin American leaders confirmed in late 2009 their will to resume the negotiations (suspended since 2004).

⁴⁰ (doc. 9881/09)

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- ⁴¹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Annual Report on Human Rights in the World 2008 and the European Union's policy on the matter (2008/2336(INI)) on 7 May 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0385).
- ⁴² The European Parliament adopted a resolution of 14. January 2009 on the development of the UN Human Rights Council, including the role of the EU (2008/2201 (INI)) (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0021).
- ⁴³ Acting under its (rule 122) urgency procedure on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law the European Parliament adopted resolutions on the following situations:
- on Iran: the case on Shirin Ebadi on 15 January 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0029)
 - on the coup in Guinea on 15 January 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0030)
 - Press freedom in Kenya on 15 January 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0031)
 - Sri Lanka on 5 February 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0054)
 - Burmese refugees in Thailand on 5 February 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0055)
 - the refusal to extradite Cesare Battisti from Brazil on 5 February 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0056)
 - Guinea-Bissau on 12 March 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0143)
 - expulsions of NGOs from Darfur on 12 March 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0145)
 - Philippines on 12 March 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0144)
 - support for the Special Court for Sierra Leone on 24 April 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0310)
 - the humanitarian situation of Camp Ashraf residents on 24 April 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0311)
 - women's right in Afghanistan on 24 April 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0309)
 - Iran: the case of Roxana Saberi on 7 May 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0391)
 - Madagascar on 7 May 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0392)
 - the case of Manuel Rosales in Venezuela on 7 May 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0393)
 - Kazakhstan: the case of Evgnriy Zhovtis on 17 September 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0023)
 - Syria: the case of Muhannad Al Hassani on 17 September 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0024)
 - Murder of human rights activists in Russia on 17 September 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0022)
 - Guinea on 22 October 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0059)
 - Iran on 22 October 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0060)
 - Sri Lanka on 22 October 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0061)
 - Nicaragua on 26 November 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0103)
 - Laos and Vietnam on 26 November 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0104)
 - China: Minority rights and application of the death penalty on 26 November 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0105)
 - Violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo on 17 December 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0118)
 - Uganda: anti-homosexual draft legislation on 17 December 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0119)
 - Azerbaijan: freedom of expression on 17 December 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0120)
- ⁴⁴ Human Rights and Democracy in the World – a Report on EU action between July 2008 and December 2009

Consolidation of democracy⁴⁵ and the rule of law and respect for human rights feature prominently among CFSP objectives⁴⁶. In November 2009, EU Foreign and Development Ministers agreed a set of Council Conclusions on Democracy support in the EU's external relations⁴⁷. They aim at providing a framework for using existing instruments in a more coherent and effective way, especially in the field of foreign and development policy. The Conclusions set out an Agenda for Action bringing together key values and principles underlying the EU approach. These include the recognition that democracy cannot be imposed from the outside; a country-specific approach; true partnership and dialogue to ensure ownership by third countries and no new conditionality for EU development aid. Also in November 2009, the Council reaffirmed the strong commitment of the EU to the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief⁴⁸. With these Council Conclusions the relevant Council bodies were invited to evaluate existing EU initiatives and to elaborate proposals to promote the freedom of religion or belief in bilateral relations and in multilateral context.

The freedom of religion or belief is intrinsically linked to other fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression. In discussion in forums such as the Human Rights Council, the EU has emphasized that the right to freedom of expression constitutes one of the essential foundations of a democratic society, as it ensures individual self fulfillment and a pluralistic, tolerant society with access to multitudes of ideas and philosophies. The EU has expressed its conviction that states should ensure that any restriction on the right to freedom of expression are only on grounds outlined in article 19(3) and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

⁴⁵ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on democracy building in the EU's external relations on 22 October 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0056)

⁴⁶ Council Conclusions on Human Rights and Democratisation in third countries, 8 December 2009

⁴⁷ Council Conclusions on Democracy Support in the EU's External Relations – Towards Increased Coherence and Effectiveness (doc. 16081/09)

⁴⁸ Council Conclusions on freedom of religion or belief November 2009

1. Human Rights and Gender Mainstreaming⁴⁹

Protection and promotion of human rights has guided many CFSP activities in 2009, with the launch of several new human rights consultations and dialogues, continuing to give human rights issues a solid place within the various frameworks of EU's relations with third countries, adopting new guidelines⁵⁰, and concretely advancing the human rights and gender agenda in the CSDP context. The Council Conclusions of December 2009 emphasised the need to take further practical measures to strengthen the human rights and gender perspectives in the CSDP. The organisation of a first gender advisors and focal points meeting in Brussels on 9-10 November 2010 constitutes a welcome step in this direction.

2. Human Rights in the CFSP

In 2009 the EU concentrated on the implementation of its policy with regard to women's rights, as spelled out in the 'Comprehensive EU Approach to the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security' and the EU Guidelines on violence against women and girls and combating all forms of discrimination against them (both documents were adopted by the Council on 8 December 2008).

The EU also engaged in important outreach with regard to the promotion of UNSCR 1325 and the other Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. It included UNSCR 1325 on the agendas of its human rights consultations with the USA and Canada and selected Women, Peace and Security as a key theme of its collaboration with the African Union. It organised two events on UNSCR 1325 in New York, including a round-table in February bringing together a range of EU, AU, United Nations and NGO stakeholders to discuss on how regional arrangements can complement action at the UN and national level, and a ministerial event in September to discuss steps leading to the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 and remaining implementation gaps.

⁴⁹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on gender mainstreaming in EU external relations and peace-building/nation-building (2008/2198(INI) on 7 May 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0372)

⁵⁰ The Council adopted an updated version of the EU Guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL (Doc. 16841/09)

A number of individual cases were subject of EU action and some of them were also undertaken under the guidelines on human rights defenders, i.e. Mexico (human rights defender), Afghanistan (letter to government regarding new Sharia law), Russia (women human rights defender cases), Sudan (trial on accusations of indecency for woman wearing trousers), Saudi Arabia (child marriages), Zambia (trial of newspaper editor for documenting denial of women's access to maternal health care) and Iran (human rights defender). The gender dimension has continued to be mainstreamed and considered within the EU crisis management instruments and specific support have been provided to face particular situations affecting women such as relating the victims of trafficking in Syria.

On 18 December, the Presidency issued a statement to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Torture remained high on the agenda of the human rights dialogues and consultations with third countries. Several demarches in individual cases were undertaken. Special attention was paid to the prevention of torture and the EU support to universal prevention mechanisms – UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture as well as its possible engagement in the establishment of regional and national ones – National Preventive Mechanisms established according to the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture.

In 2009, the EU also focused on the implementation of its policy on the rights of the child, as spelled-out in the EU Guidelines on the Rights of the Child, the EU Guidelines on Children in Armed Conflicts.

Under the EU Guidelines on the Rights of the Child, the validity of the first focus area on combating violence against children was extended in 2009 for two more years. Ten pilot countries for the implementation of the guidelines were selected in close cooperation with UNICEF and civil society. Dedicated implementation strategies responding to the pilot countries' particular needs were concluded and launched for implementation in the second half of 2009.

In addition, in 2009 the annual EU NGO Forum was dedicated to the issue of the Rights of the Child and the perspectives and efforts to combat violence against children. The rights of the child were regularly included on the agenda of political dialogues, and in particular of the human rights dialogues and consultations with third countries, e.g. with Jordan, Israel, Central Asian Republics.

The EU has been actively involved in the promotion of children's rights at various UN fora. The EU has sought to cooperate more and more closely with the UN in the area of children in armed conflicts. The EU also welcomed and supported the new UN Security Council resolution 1882 (2009) that further strengthens the protection of children affected by armed conflicts.

In light of growing concerns on the free exercise of certain freedoms in Vietnam and Cambodia, as voiced by the European Parliament, the EU reinforced its channels to raise human rights issues with a number of countries of the region, through an increased number of declarations and demarches and an even closer follow-up of the situation. In 2009 the Council endorsed the establishment of the human rights dialogue with Indonesia.

The EU remains concerned with the situation of human rights in Russia. Two rounds of EU-Russia human rights consultations held in 2009 allowed the EU to raise its concerns about different aspects of the human rights situation in Russia in greater depth, including individual human rights cases.⁵¹ The EU has also raised concerns in connection with the murders of journalists and human rights defenders in the Russian Federation, including by issuing declarations and demarches.

The EU remains concerned by the human rights situation in Central Asia. In line with the EU Strategy for Central Asia, the EU has established human rights dialogues with all countries in the region. So far, two rounds have taken place and human rights issues are equally being raised in all high-level meetings with all five countries concerned.

⁵¹ On 16 December 2009, the European Parliament awarded the 2009 Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought to Russian civil rights defence organization Memorial, and their three representatives Oleg Orlov, Sergei Kovalev and Lyudmila Alexeyeva, as well as all other human rights defenders in Russia. Following the detention of human activists in Moscow on 31 December 2009, including Lyudmila Alexeyeva, the President of the EP, Jerzy Buzek, appealed for her immediate release.

As regards Uzbekistan, following a review of the situation, on 26-27 October 2009 the Council decided not to renew the arms embargo, with a view to encourage the Uzbek authorities to take further substantive steps to improve the rule of law and the human rights situation on the ground. Within a year, the Foreign Affairs Council will discuss and assess progress made by the Uzbek authorities and the effectiveness of EU-Uzbek cooperation.

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, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia. The violent crackdown by the Iranian authorities on the demonstrators and the opposition following the 12 June Presidential elections in Iran caused strong reactions by the Council and the European Council throughout 2009, EU calling on the Iranian Government to resolve internal political difficulties by peaceful means and to respect its international human rights obligations.

The EU continued to raise human rights concerns with China. Two sessions of human rights dialogue were held. An internal evaluation of the dialogue was completed and recommendations will be implemented during 2010. The EU made a number of public statements condemning human rights violations in China, such as the imprisonment of Liu Xiaobo and the exclusion of EU observers from his trial, the execution of the British citizen Akmal Shaikh, and the executions of individuals in Tibet and in Xinjiang.

The EU congratulated ASEAN on the establishment of the new Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) which marked a crucial step in the development of ASEAN as an organisation that defends universal human rights values. The EU encouraged ASEAN to implement the Terms of Reference of AICHR and align the future operations of the AICHR with the Paris principles, in order to protect the human rights of all individuals in ASEAN. The EU looked forward to continuing working in partnership with ASEAN on human rights issues, and stands ready to offer assistance and share experiences in this field, including in the further development of the AICHR.

In 2009, the EU and Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico decided to act in close coordination in the field of human rights notably within the international human rights forums and started in-depth consultation on these issues. Furthermore, the EU initiated human rights dialogues with Argentina, Brazil as well as Colombia and reinforced its dialogue with Chile. The first human rights dialogue with Mexico will take place in 2010.

3. Human Rights in the CSDP

Efforts to improve the mainstreaming of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)⁵² and systematize and operationalise the inclusion of human rights, gender and children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) aspects at all stages of CSDP missions and operations continued, with the nomination of a number of human rights experts in missions and operations and the inclusion of human rights elements in the planning and mandate of some CSDP missions and operations.

The importance of gender mainstreaming continued to be emphasised, including the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 1820, UNSCR 1888 and 1889, as well as the relevant EU policy documents⁵³, particularly with a view to achieving more concrete progress on the ground, in accordance with the resolution the European Parliament on gender mainstreaming in EU external relations and peace-building/nation-building. In November 2009, the Council agreed the document "Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 1820 in the context of training for the CSDP missions and operations - recommendations on the way forward". This document includes planned actions to improve the coherence and quality of pre-deployment training and training for staff deployed in CSDP missions and operations.

⁵² The Council conclusions (December 2009) reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring the implementation of the EU guidelines on IHL and the importance of continuing to improve the mainstreaming of IHL throughout the external action of the European Union (doc.16842/09).

⁵³ Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security, 15671/1/08 REV 1 and Implementation of UNSCR 1325 as reinforced by UNSCR 1820 in the context of ESDP, 15782/3/08 REV 3.

4. 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 firm⁵⁴ and was mainstreamed across the EU's external policies, both in the CFSP and CSDP frameworks. The NGO community remained a valuable ally in these efforts.

Redress for international crimes and serious human rights violations is an important aspect of relations with our partners. International criminal justice, administered in particular by the ICC and International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, plays a vital role in maintaining peace and strengthening international and local security. Encouraged by the European Parliament the EU remains committed to promoting universality as part of its firm engagement to the Court and it does so through diplomatic demarches, seminars, the insertion of clauses in EU agreements with third countries and support to civil society.

Addressing past human rights violations and full cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)⁵⁵ is thus deemed essential for the reconciliation in the Western Balkans. As part of ongoing commitment to bring persons indicted for war crimes to justice, the EU fully supports continuous efforts to identify, disrupt and close down their networks , especially to proceed with the trial of Radovan Karadzic and to arrest Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić in accordance with EP Resolution on the mandate of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (2008/2290(INI)).

The civilian CSDP-mission EULEX Kosovo mission has reached its full operational capability and started to investigate, prosecute and try war crime, organised crime and corruption cases.

⁵⁴ The EU continued its support to the ICC through Council Conclusions (Sudan, Kenya and Great Lakes) and Presidency Declarations.

⁵⁵ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the mandate of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (2008/2290(INI)) on 12 March 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0136).

Specific support has also been provided to support the know-how transfer from ICTY to the national legal systems of countries in the former Yugoslavia in order to enable them to deal with war crimes cases.

In 2009 the civilian CSDP-mission EUPOL RD Congo was strengthened by a multidisciplinary team specialised in combating sexual violence to address the impunity prevailing in DRC. Further involvement of EU should be envisaged especially in context recent adoption of UNSCR 1888 and ongoing UN plans to establish "mixed chambers" as a transitional justice mechanism.

2009 saw other important developments such as the start of the first trial against Tomas Lubanga (January) and the first arrest warrant issued by the ICC against a sitting head of State - Omar Al Bashir of Sudan (March). These caused strong backlash from the AU and the Arab world. In order to protect the Rome Statute the EU responded with discrete and swift actions. The EU also called for a reengagement of the US.

The EU also remains a strong supporter of the UN investigation into the assassination of former Lebanese PM Rafic Hariri and others, as well as the Tribunal that has been set up for this purpose.

The trial of Hissene Habré is also a major issue in the dialogue between Senegal, the African Union and the EU that will be a precedent to uphold accountability and check the culture of impunity in the African countries. Support has been provided at technical level to help the Senegalese authorities with the preparation of the process.

Another national instrument in the fight against impunity is the exercise of universal jurisdiction. At the 11th ministerial Troika meeting with the AU of November 2008, it was recognised that this issue has negative consequences for the relationship between EU and AU. Subsequently an expert group was set up to clarify the respective understandings on the African and EU side on the principle of universal jurisdiction, supported under the Instrument for Stability. The report of the group was presented to the Troika in April 2009.

F. FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS THE WORLD

1. 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 States⁵⁶

The transatlantic relationship remains a cornerstone for the CFSP. Throughout the year, the EU and the US continued to consult closely on regional issues. There was renewed emphasis on Iran, the Middle East Peace Process, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Western Balkans, in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina. There was close collaboration in the field of counter-terrorism, where discussions also covered the still outstanding closure of the military detention facility on Guantanamo⁵⁷, and on the financial crisis, including in the G8 and G20.

The informal EU-US summit meeting in Prague (5 April, 2009) provided an opportunity for a first political contact between EU leaders and the new US President. The formal EU-US Summit (Washington, November 2009) addressed complex global issues faced by the EU and US, including economic/financial issues, climate change, cyber security, development policy and foreign policy challenges. A major outcome was the creation of the EU-US Energy Council tackling issues such as global energy security, new technologies and research. Other outcomes included a Statement on Development Dialogue and Cooperation, which lays the groundwork for further cooperation on certain aspects of development policy.

⁵⁶ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the state of transatlantic relations in the aftermath of the US elections (2008/2199(INI)) on 26 March 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0193).

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Preparation of the TEC meeting and the EU-USA Summit (2 and 3 November 2009) on 22 October 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0058)

⁵⁷ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the return and resettlement of the Guantánamo detention facility inmates on 4 February 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0045).

A Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament set out important common objectives in this area. At the same time, the social and economic benefits of a visa-free travel in a secure environment between the two partners were acknowledged. Both parties reconfirmed their commitment to work together to complete visa-free travel between the US and EU Member States as soon as possible and increase security for travellers.

Russian Federation⁵⁸

After the setback of the Georgia conflict in August 2008 and the subsequent gas crisis in January 2009, the EU resumed engagement with Russia on the basis of advancing EU interests and values. As a strategic partner on the world stage, it is in the EU's 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. The EU and Russia have mutual interest in working closer together to tackle effectively many of the international issues on top of the EU's CFSP agenda, such as Iran, the Middle East, Afghanistan, and the protracted conflicts in the common neighbourhood. In order to move this agenda forward, the EU has opted for an approach of principled engagement: searching for opportunities to develop our relations with Russia where possible, but standing firm on our principles where necessary.

The EU-Russia dialogue on international issues - both in the bilateral context and in international fora - is broad and intensive, and has become increasingly open in recent years. No less than 35 formal political dialogue meetings were held in 2009.

Negotiations on a new EU-Russia Agreement have continued with five rounds being held during 2009. As agreed in a Joint EU-Russia Statement at the June 2008 EU-Russia Summit, the aim is to conclude a strategic agreement that will provide a comprehensive framework for EU-Russia relations for the foreseeable future and help to develop the potential of our relationship.

⁵⁸ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on EU-Russia Summit on 18 November 2009 in Stockholm on 12 November 2009(P7_TA-PROV(2009)0064).

It should provide for a strengthened legal basis and legally binding commitments covering all main areas of the relationship, as included in the four EU/Russia common spaces and their road maps which were agreed at the Moscow Summit in May 2005. For the EU, it is essential to ensure balanced progress across all areas of the negotiations, including the need for substantive trade and investment related provisions.⁵⁹

In the area of external security, Russia continued to contribute to the EU CSDP military operation EUFOR Tchad/RCA with 4 helicopters and 120 personnel until the termination of the mission in March 2009.

This was a good example of effective cooperation in the area of crisis management. Coordination with maritime CSDP-mission EUNAVFOR Atalanta in the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia during 2009 is also a very positive development. Furthermore, the Stockholm EU-Russia Summit in November 2009 decided to re-launch exploratory talks on a Framework **Participation Agreement** for Russian participation in EU crisis management operations. In this regard, first informal contacts took place in December 2009 **and are expected to continue in 2010**.

Human rights, democracy and the rule of law, domestic developments in Russia continued to give rise to concerns in 2009. This was particularly the case concerning the situation in the Northern Caucasus. Nevertheless there were also some positive developments in Russia in the area of human rights, including the ratification of Protocol 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights. In September 2009 President Medvedev signed an executive order on the establishment of the Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights.

China

China's role on the world stage and its overall influence on world affairs continued to grow significantly in 2009. The EU welcomes China's re-emergence, believing that China's engagement in global affairs is key to worldwide stability and consistently encourages China to play a constructive role in international relations.

⁵⁹ The European Parliament adopted a recommendation to the Council on the new EU-Russia Agreement on 2 April 2009 (EP doc. P6_TA(2009)0215).

In particular, 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 of to solve their differences peacefully and through dialogue, and welcomed the further progress achieved during their talks in 2009.

EU-China relations were generally smooth, after the incidents of 2008. Political dialogue remained the main channel for pursuing the EU-China strategic partnership. Negotiations on the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, launched in 2007 made good progress, notably on the political part. Cooperation also continued on a whole host of sectoral dialogues which number over 56, including those covering trade and economic matters.

Two summits were held exceptionally in 2009 (as the first, held in Prague on 20 May, was in fact the reconvening of the postponed 2008 summit) and signalled the re-engagement of the two sides. Both summits focused generally on EU-China relations and specifically on addressing global challenges such as the financial and economic crisis, on climate change and on regional and international situations. In the second summit, which took place in Nanjing on 30 November, the EU gave priority to climate change in the run up to the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference and to the future of the bilateral relationship on the eve of the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty.

Two rounds of the EU-China Human Rights dialogue and a number of demarches and public statements allowed the EU to continue to raise its concerns on the deterioration of the situation of Human Rights in China: wide use of capital punishment (including the first execution of an EU citizen for half a century, mentally-ill British citizen Akmal Shaikh), crackdown on human rights defenders, limits to the exercise of freedom of association, belief and expression, and increasing pressure on the legal profession (including the 11-year sentence of Mr Liu Xiaobo and the disappearance of Mr Gao Zhisheng). In this regard, the evaluation of the EU-China HR dialogue conducted in 2009 in consultation with civil society should improve our capacity to make sure that the dialogue will be more result oriented.

India

The strategic partnership with India is very important for the EU and it was once more underscored during the tenth EU-India Summit which was held on 6 November, 2009. While the relationship with India is positive in some aspects (trade/economic issues), it still needs to develop further with regard to political exchanges and cooperation to address common challenges (regional issues including Afghanistan, terrorism, climate change/energy, cyber-security, financial crises, non-proliferation). In particular, counter-terrorism and peacekeeping and peacebuilding are ripe for increased collaboration.

EU-India relations could have benefited from a clearer prioritisation and a streamlining of the sometimes burdened agenda. On the other hand India's strong political preference for relations with individual Member States over relations with the EU, prevented Delhi to move forward with the EU on sensitive matters. Now that the Lisbon Treaty is in force and with the appointment of a new High Representative/Vice President (HR/VP), there is an opportunity to further improve the presentation of the EU's political agenda and its actions in the region.

India sees the EU's engagement with Pakistan with a critical eye, in particular after the Mumbai attacks. Therefore the EU faces a twofold challenge for the future: to convince the Indians that the EU's engagement in Pakistan is to India's benefit; and to convince the Pakistanis that their main threat is not India (but rather the extremist forces undermining their country from within). At the next summit to be held in Brussels in the second half of 2010, the EU should try to respond to Indian ambitions to be seen as a global player and a strategic partner in their own right.

After the positive decision on nuclear cooperation with India taken in the Nuclear Suppliers Group in 2008 which is linked to certain conditions, the EU has initiated negotiations for a Euratom agreement, while certain EU Member States will continue to monitor closely the implementation by India of all intentions stated before the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Mexico⁶⁰

Mexico is strengthening its role as an emerging economic power and an increasingly important player on the world scene, justifying its status as a "Strategic Partner" for the EU.

EU-Mexico relations have witnessed a progressive strengthening since 2004. In 2008 the EU decided to grant Mexico status of Strategic Partner (SP). A Joint *Executive Plan* with concrete actions to implement the SP was presented to Mexico on the occasion of the Joint Council in Prague (May 2009). Work has been continuing since then, in view to present a finalised Joint Executive Plan ahead of the Summit.

2010 will be a crucial year for Mexico, after a very difficult year 2009 (H1N1 epidemic, strong impact of the economic crisis, increasing violence linked to the war on drugs and a severe drought). Indicators however show that the economy is expected to pick-up this year and the reform agenda of President Calderón is being stepped up.

In terms of EU-Mexico relations, 2010 will be marked by important events, notably the bilateral Summit (16th may 2010), the implementation of our Strategic Partnership and the celebration of 10 years since the entry into force of the Global Agreement. Mexico will also host the next Conference of Parties of the UN Climate Change Convention in Cancun at the end of 2010.

Brazil⁶¹

The Strategic Partnership with Brazil has initiated a wide-ranging political dialogue with the biggest country in South America and one of the key emerging players of the 21st century multipolar world. In 2009, a meeting of Political Directors (March, Prague) and the 3rd EU-Brazil Summit (October, Stockholm) took place, with an agenda focused on the financial crisis, the international climate change negotiations and the most pressing regional and international issues of the day.

⁶⁰ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on an EU-Mexico Strategic Partnership (2008/2289(INI)) on 12 March 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0141).

⁶¹ The European Parliament adopted resolution on the European Union-Brazil Strategic Partnership (2008/2288(INI)) on 12 March 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0140).

Bridging the gap between developed and developing countries is what makes the Strategic Partnership with Brazil so important. A case in point is the international climate change negotiations, where the EU has reached out towards Brazil and will continue to do so. More generally, the EU and Brazil share a common set of political values and will cooperate towards promoting those values in the relevant multilateral fora. In particular, it is worth mentioning the regular consultations on Human Rights in Geneva and New York.

The EU considers it important to continue working together with Brazil on key issues at regional and international level. The EU welcomes Brazil's active role in the South American region and encourages it to continue playing a leading role to ensure promotion of democracy and increased prosperity through more economic and political integration. Both parties have continued to signal their interest in an EU-Mercosur Association Agreement.

Finally, the EU and Brazil have further developed work towards setting up triangular cooperation projects with interested third countries to help them achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Japan

There has been progress in building the EU-Japan strategic partnership called for in the EU Security Strategy. Consultations and political dialogue on international and global issues of common concern have deepened in 2009, including in the form of strategic dialogues on East Asia and Central Asia.

Our close cooperation in 2009 culminated in the bilateral Summit held in Prague on May 4. This event indicated strong convergence of views on CFSP related aspects and files of concern on the international agenda, with both sides expressing interest to continue to share information and cooperate and acknowledging the potential for increased cooperation on peace and security.

While twice yearly human rights dialogues and consultations were established, the EU maintained its encouragement to Japan to adopt a moratorium on executions, especially following the appointment in September 2009 of a new minister for justice, who used to be a member of the Parliamentary League against the death penalty.

Canada

The top-level event was the Prague Summit in May 2009, where leaders focused also on CSFP relevant topics such as Afghanistan, Middle East, and the Eastern Partnership. The yearly Ministerial meeting took place in Ottawa in October, covering the Middle East Peace Process, Iran, Honduras, Haiti & Cuba, Sudan and Darfur, Afghanistan/Pakistan, the Arctic and Visa reciprocity, particularly Canada's re-imposition of the visa requirement for the Czech Republic. A Joint Cooperation Committee and a High Level Coordination Group meeting took place back-to-back in November 2009 in Ottawa.

South Africa

Relations between the EU and South Africa have significantly been strengthened since the establishment of the EU-South Africa Strategic Partnership in 2007. Under the Partnership's Action Plan, political dialogue has been elevated to the level of yearly Summits and sectoral co-operation extended to cover a very wide range of issues (including research, environment and energy, space, transport, migration, health).

The second EU-South Africa Summit, for the first time in South Africa, hosted by President Jacob Zuma took place on 11 September 2009. The Summit provided an opportunity to develop common positions on the main global issues (climate change and the reform of the international financial institutions) and on conflict situations in Africa and beyond.

In the course of 2009, new impetus was given to co-operation with South Africa on strategic issues such as the environment and energy, including carbon capture storage and clean coal technologies. Progress was also obtained in collaboration on space issues, with agreement for the extension of the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay System (EGNOS) system over Southern Africa and installation of elements of the Galileo ground infrastructure in South Africa.

The EU has continued to support the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its appointed mediator South African President Zuma in their efforts to find a solution to the crisis in Zimbabwe, following the establishment of the government of national unity.

G. MORE EFFECTIVE, CAPABLE AND COHERENT

1. Conflict prevention

The EU's strength in conflict prevention continues to lie in its capacity to address the different facets of this challenging and broad task in a comprehensive way by pooling the wide array of EU instruments (soft tools), particularly preventive diplomacy, development policies and assistance, support to strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, promoting reconciliation and dialogue, and the build up of institutional and national capacities on conflict prevention.

Mainstreaming of conflict prevention actions in these activities is important and will be further promoted. Work on an EU Action Plan for situations of fragility and conflict was started in 2009, with a view to developing a more coherent approach by EU institutions and Member States over the entire planning and implementation cycle, linking security and development policies.

The Annual Report adopted by the European Council in June 2009 on EU activities in the framework of conflict prevention provides a comprehensive picture of the ongoing efforts by the European Union in this field. A stocktaking process, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Goteborg Programme in 2011, was launched in November 2009.

In line with the ESS Implementation Report, which identified peace mediation as offering under-explored potential for the EU, the GAERC of 16/17 November 2009 adopted the "Concept on Strengthening EU Mediation and Dialogue Capacities". The Concept recognises the importance of mediation as an effective and cost-efficient instrument for conflict prevention, transformation and resolution and calls for a more professionalized, coordinated and focused EU approach. This will allow the EU to further enhance its ability to play an active international role in this area.

Beyond the regular updates of the EU Watchlist, reports and assessments on current and potential security risks have systematically been prepared in the context of Early Warning. The cooperation and capacity building in the field of open source intelligence has been further structured at both institutional and national levels.

Security threats have also been addressed in long-term preventive manner in the domains of energy, natural resources, climate change, non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons.

Dialogue, capacity building and cooperation with the UN, regional organizations and non-state actors in jointly and timely responding to security challenges and developing common approaches has to an increasing extent been enhanced.

2. Consolidation of the CSDP⁶²

Civil-military synergies in capability development

The importance of the EU's comprehensive approach to crisis management was reiterated by the Council, which agreed in November 2009, to explore areas where synergies in the development and use of civilian and military capabilities add value and should therefore be pursued. These areas include *inter alia* transportation, communications, security and force protection, logistics, space capabilities and medical support.

A concrete example of achieving civil-military synergies is the work carried out by the Commission and the European Defence Agency (EDA), in cooperation with the Council General Secretariat, towards the integration of maritime surveillance. In October 2009, the Commission issued communications in this field and the EDA's Wise Pen team circulated an Intermediary Report on their work, while the final report was submitted in April 2010. Another concrete example of civil-military synergy is the Council decision, in November 2009, to create a pool of European experts in Security Sector Reform.

⁶² The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the European Security Strategy and ESDP (2008/2202(INI)) on 19 February 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0075).

Civilian capabilities

Work on the Civilian Headline Goal 2010 continued. Civilian capabilities were the subject of discussions at various levels. As a consequence, the Council in June 2009 placed emphasis on plans and proposals concerning rapid deployment, human resources, equipment and finance (including a possible decision on the establishment of permanent warehousing capacity for the EU) whilst underlining the importance of a well-coordinated capability development framework.

Important work was carried out on several issues, contributing to the enhancement of the EU's ability to respond rapidly to crises, also in support of EU diplomatic efforts. The implementation of the Civilian Response Teams (CRT) process continued⁶³ with the presentation of a revised concept which foresees inter alia an increase of the target size of the pool up to 200 experts as well as the alignment, to the extent possible, of the CRT modalities with those applying to the EU pool of experts for Security Sector Reform. Also the Commission will now have an access to the pool.

Rapid response capacity was improved by decisions to enhance the Civilian Response Teams, to establish a temporary warehouse within EUPM Bosnia and Herzegovina by January 2010 and to launch preparatory work for a possible permanent warehousing solution for rapid and regular deployment. By the end of 2009, progress was also noted on several other issues such as the adoption of the first annual lessons-learnt report of civilian ESDP (December 2009), the continuous development of the Goalkeeper software environment (Civilian Capability Management Tool)⁶⁴, the adoption of a revised and improved concept on Police Strengthening missions (interface with broader rule of law)⁶⁵, and the agreement to strengthen training on gender and human rights for CSDP missions and operations in order to further implement the UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 1820.

⁶³ Renewed concept for Civilian Response Teams (CRT) was endorsed by PSC on November 2009

⁶⁴ Two applications were released on-line (<https://esdp.consilium.europa.eu>).

⁶⁵ Introduction was also made in CIVCOM of the overarching principles for a Mission Analytical Capability.

Military capabilities

Within the framework of the Headline Goal 2010 process and following the adoption in December 2008 of a Declaration on Strengthening Capabilities, work has continued in various fora, in particular the European Defence Agency, in order to enhance the EU's crisis management capacity. A new Force Catalogue was noted by the Council in May 2009. It includes revised contributions made by Member States which allowed solving two military capability shortfalls and partially remedying twelve others.

The work on updating the Capability Development Plan was launched by the EDA in cooperation with the EU Military Committee (EUMC). In parallel, work conducted by the EDA and the EUMC on the twelve selected CDP priority actions has continued. Progress was made on EU military concepts, including the approval by the EUMC in May of the concept for special operations, the conceptual framework for military Human Intelligence in EU-led military operations, the Computer Network concept and the EUFOR Deployable Operating Base implementing concept.

Member States reaffirmed their determination to maintain the EU's high-level ambition in rapid response capability. The military Rapid Response concept was revised in January. It now defines the military rapid response time as a period from five to thirty days from the approval of the Crisis Management Concept to the moment when operations commence in the Joint Operations Area. At the Battlegroup coordination conferences held in April and October, Member States confirmed their commitments and made new offers allowing the maintenance of two Battlegroups on stand-by until the end of 2011. In November the Council agreed a document providing guidelines for increasing the flexibility and usability of the EU Battlegroups. Maritime and Air Rapid response conferences were held in April and October 2009.

Reflections on ways to foster the delivery of European capabilities beyond 2010 are ongoing, including on the need to increase synergies between the civilian and military EU capability development processes.

Lessons learned and best practices in civilian CSDP

The EU has continuously strived to improve the effectiveness and rapid response capacity of its instruments based on the experience of by now numerous missions. There are two main lessons that require further political consideration and two that demand more practical follow up. First the political issues: CSDP missions are an important instrument of CFSP but they are no substitute for policy and need to be embedded in an overall EU strategy towards a country or region. CSDP is also a two-way street: clear measures of progress have to be sought at strategic level with the host State prior to and during deployment of a mission to ensure support and follow-up. Also, for civilian CSDP to remain an effective and credible tool, a political shift in focus is needed from successful deployment towards successful implementation. With the growing demand for crisis response, the EU faces a shortage of supply of experts. Unlike military operations, civilian missions usually depend on voluntary deployment. Yet the civilian areas of operation are not much more benign. The EU and its Member States thus need to fill the growing deployment gap between authorised and actual levels of seconded staff either by stepping up efforts to recruit, train and equip staff and by making deployment more attractive or by lowering our level of ambition.

The EU has also identified two more practical priorities. Firstly, the revision of the Financial Regulation foreseen in 2010 offers the possibility of improving the financial arrangements to make them more responsive to the needs of civilian CSDP, especially for rapid deployment and for missions of limited duration. Secondly, there is a range of mission-support issues that should be carried out. To this end a feasibility study has been commissioned to further explore the establishment of a warehouse for the storage of missions' related equipment.

Since the EU's first deployments in 2003 internal lessons have focused more on how to improve planning than on how to improve impact - one reason being that very few missions have closed thus far (Themis Georgia, Proxima FYROM, Aceh MM). Member States are already increasing their efforts to raise capabilities. The EU's financial and human resources are finite and there is the need to look critically where the EU can bring most of an added value. Therefore, in the future, the EU will need to assess when conditions are ripe for deployment and work closely with host States to ensure that missions can continue to make a lasting impact on the ground.

Training and exercises

Significant efforts have been done in 2009 to meet the overall objectives identified in the EU Training Concept, which are to develop a common European security culture and to provide Member States and the EU institutions with knowledgeable personnel (diplomatic, civilian including police and rule of law, and military) able to work efficiently on all CSDP matters, including staff to work in the CSDP missions and operations. This included a sound evaluation of past training activities and lessons learnt, the review of training needs and requirements and the further development of the EU Training Programme.

In the field of civilian crisis management training Member States agreed on enhancing the system of pre-deployment training for civilian CSDP missions. Given the increased complexity of CSDP crisis management missions and the challenging environments in which they operate, the Council stressed the importance of adequate pre-deployment training for the ability to implement mission mandates. In this regard, it is important to build on experiences made within the EC Project on Training for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management.

At the end of 2009, the EUMS reassessed the utility of the Sharing Training Facilities (STF) Catalogue, including the possible incorporation of Third States' training facilities. The evaluation showed that the STF Catalogue is considered a consultation tool which seems to meet the MS' needs. However, the establishment of a STF Catalogue in database format needs to be postponed as the current conditions (personnel, budget, priority etc) are unfavourable.

The European Security and Defence College (ESDC), being the key training actor at EU level, provided training in the field of CSDP at strategic level for civilian and military personnel. In the last year, new types of courses have been initiated by Member States under the umbrella of the ESDC. This included courses covering important topics such as CSDP mission planning, civil-military coordination, capability development, peace building, SSR, international humanitarian law and the law of armed conflicts. In addition, considerable progress was made on training in the domain of gender and security. In December 2009, the ESDC conducted for the first time its annual networking conference bringing together relevant civilian and military actors involved in EU training in CSDP.

The ESDC continued to support the implementation of the European initiative on the exchange of young officers during their initial training inspired by Erasmus including the conduct of a first Common Module on ESDP in Lisbon in September 2009. Further work is under way which in particular focuses on taking stock of current exchange activities, the development of a legal framework for the voluntary exchange of officers and the establishment of a Military European Credit Transfer System (MECTS).

As regards the future development of the ESDC, work is still ongoing on the elaboration of a new legal act evolving the ESDC in line with the ESDC Steering Committee recommendations approved by the Council in December 2008.

The EU Crisis Management Exercise in 2009 (CME 09) focused on practicing EU rapid response to a crisis, in the context of a scenario involving both the EU Operations Centre and the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC). The EU Military Exercise MILEX 09 focused on the interaction between an EU OHQ at Larissa and an EU FHQ in Naples, highlighting especially maritime aspects. Both exercises provided an excellent opportunity to exercise relevant EU structures and procedures.⁶⁶

Financing

The CFSP budget was increased from 47 Million Euro in 2000 to 243 Million in 2009 and is projected to reach over 400 Million Euro in 2013. An overwhelming part of the funds of 2009 budget was allocated to operations and actions related to civilian crisis management, in particular EULEX Kosovo (EUR 116 million), EUPOL Afghanistan (EUR 36 million) and EUMM Georgia (EUR 11 million)⁶⁷.

⁶⁶ 17 June to 26 June 2009, see Council Press Release 10994/09 (Presse 177) of 12 June 2009.

⁶⁷ For further details, see the financial statements in the legal acts in the CFSP area (listed in Annex III).

3. Diversification of the CSDP

The ESS implementation report states that the “more complex the challenges we face, the more flexible we must be”. This translates into the need to diversify the range of instruments available to the EU when a crisis calls. Since the launch of ESDP, the civilian missions have traditionally been focused on mentoring, monitoring, advising (MMA) activities in the field of police, and on the improvement of the working relations between police and prosecution services. While these continue to be core tasks for civilian ESDP, a number of other activities have been developed to better respond to the security and stability challenges in the partner countries where the missions have been deployed.

Variety of tasks

Security Sector Reform (SSR)

In 2009, the EU's activities in SSR focused on strengthening the capacities of the EU and on concrete delivery through its ESDP missions. The establishment of a pool of EU SSR experts has continued as a matter of priority. The pool can be called upon to assist the Council and the Commission in the preparation of EU SSR missions and actions.

EUSSR Guinea-Bissau continued its work. A strategic review was launched aimed to set the situation in Guinea Bissau in a regional context. The mission's mandate has been extended until 31 May 2010 with a view to a final decision by the Council. The two ESDP missions in the DRC continued their support for the SSR process in 2009 and both missions have been extended until mid-2010. EUPOL RDC is active in the police and prosecution pillars of SSR. In particular in the police sector good progress was achieved. The mandate of EUPOL RD Congo was strengthened in relation to the combat against sexual violence, also in line with the EP's resolution on violence in the DRC. With regard to EUSEC RD Congo, the Council approved on 27 July 2009 the revised General Concept, which defines six lines of activities for the future EUSEC RD Congo engagement starting on 1 October 2009. The EU has continued to support the Justice sector where a sectoral reform was adopted in 2007.

A €29 million programme has been decided which will focus on a variety of issues including training, capacity building, infrastructure rehabilitation, modernisation of legislation and establishment of new judiciary structures provided for by the DRC 2006 Constitution.

Rule of law

2009 has seen the integrated EU rule of law Mission EULEX Kosovo⁶⁸ reach its full operational capability and the impact in Kosovo is already visible. EULEX has consolidated itself as an agent of stability, a key actor in the fight against organised crime and corruption and in the support to rule of law reforms. EULEX has been able to deploy throughout Kosovo and make significant progress in all areas of its mandate (police, judiciary and customs). EULEX acts in support of the Kosovo authorities, but retains an executive role that will be gradually transferred to local authorities. To reach the desired end-state of a transparent and accountable multiethnic justice and penitentiary systems and police and customs services, with clearly defined roles and free from any political interference, EULEX Kosovo has started to use a *Programmatic Approach* to measure the performance of the mission and the progress made by Kosovo institutions towards applying the rule of law. The Police Protocol, a cooperation mechanism between Serbia and EULEX, was signed.

Following the decision in 2008 to strengthen the activity of EUPOL COPPS in support of the Palestinian criminal justice system, the Mission carried out in 2009 a detailed assessment of the criminal justice sector and subsequently has been in the process of implementing an agreed Action Plan. Thus far both Police and Justice Sections have been able to establish good cooperation with the local counterparts at working level.

The EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq (EUJUST LEX) continued to successfully implement a substantial training schedule for judiciary, police and penitentiary officials. The training activities include courses and seminars in Europe and, since 2009, in Iraq.

⁶⁸ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Kosovo and the role of the EU on 5 February (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0052).

Police

Fight against organized crime

In 2009, EUPM BiH supported the development of BiH capacities in the fight against organised crime (and corruption), in particular the consolidation of a track-record of achievements in the fight against organised crime and corruption. Discussions took place throughout 2009 aimed at refocusing the mandate of EUPM, as of 1st January 2010, to support the fight against organised crime and corruption, fostering in particular police-prosecutors links.

Fight against corruption

In 2009, EUPOL Afghanistan developed its support to the Afghan Ministry of Interior and the Afghan National Police in the fight against corruption, one of the top priorities of the Afghan government. The Mission has in particular supported the Afghan authorities in the development of an Anti-Corruption Implementation Programme, aiming at creating and maintaining an internal Afghan anti-corruption system. EUPOL Afghanistan's support covers three main areas - Capacity building, Training/Prevention, Enforcement. This has led, *inter alia*, to the creation of dedicated Afghan anti-corruption structures.

Fight against sexual violence

Towards the end of 2009, EUPOL RDC was given the additional task to support the fight against sexual violence in DRC. The task of EUPOL RDC is to support the build-up of criminal investigation capabilities by the Congolese police and to contribute to the development of an anti-sexual violence strategy as part of the global reform of the police in DRC.

Security provider

In the framework of its limited executive mandate, EULEX Kosovo plays an important role as second-tier security provider, assisting the Kosovo Police when necessary and in cooperation with KFOR. In 2009, EULEX has been able to respond to complicated security situations, notably in the north of Kosovo. However, the core of EULEX mandate is in support of the local security actors, through monitoring, mentoring and advising.

Peace monitoring

The EU has many instruments at its disposal to play an important role in post-conflict situations. These instruments range from diplomatic mediation efforts to monitoring missions. The most concrete example is the civilian Crisis Management Mission (EU Monitoring Mission Georgia, EUMM) deployed to Georgia following the outbreak of conflict in August 2008. EUMM is currently the only international monitoring mission in Georgia and it plays also an important role in confidence building by co-chairing the meetings of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms in the framework of the Geneva process. The mission has played a decisive role in reducing tension and maintaining stability in the region. Enabling EU monitoring mission's access to the entire territory of Georgia remains an important objective of the Mission..

Counter-piracy

EU NAVFOR Somalia - operation ATALANTA was launched in December 2008 and in December 2009 its mandate was prolonged for another 12 months. During 2009, it has allowed the safe delivery of food aid by World Food Programme ships, escorting more than 50 commercial vessels from Mombassa to Mogadishu. This counter-piracy operation has also proved successful in deterring and repressing acts of piracy off the Somali coast. On the basis of the transfer agreements with Kenya and the Seychelles 75 suspected pirates after their detention have been transferred for prosecution in Kenya and 11 to the Seychelles. The EU has been working with the UNODC to provide support, under the Instrument for Stability, to the Kenyan and the Seychelles judicial system. Beyond addressing the effects of piracy, the EU has also initiated work to contribute to the development of regional maritime capacities.

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

EU has been an active player in the discussions on protection of civilians in armed conflict and in the adoption of UNSCR 1894 (2009). EU is willing, together with UN, to develop concepts and modules for training.

Variety of tools

Network Enabled Capabilities (NEC)

Work has progressed with regard to developing Network Enabled Capabilities in support of CSDP. In this context, with a view to implementing the NEC concept in support of Civil-Military Coordination (CMCO), the importance was emphasised of taking work forward in a gradual and incremental manner with adequate commitment at senior level in the EU institutions and Member States.

EUSC

In line with the call by the EP that the European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC) be fully developed to make use of its potential the EUSC in 2009 provided indispensable support to the military operations of the EU, in particular for EU NAVFOR Atalanta and EUFOR Chad/RCA. The EUSC also played an increasing role in support to the EU civilian missions, in particular to the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia. The association of all non-EU NATO members to EUSC activities was an important step for the further development of the EUSC.

Work was continued on the security dimension of Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES), reflecting its importance in the field of CFSP/CSDP.

4. Increased coherence and efficiency

The work on Civilian Capability planning and development continued and was greatly enhanced through the guide-line process which set out a well-coordinated capability development framework, with particular emphasis on Mission Support, based on concrete actions related to rapid deployment, human resources, finances and equipment, including the decision to establish warehousing capacity for the EU.

In 2009, improvements have been registered in the area of Mission Support through the conclusion of further framework contracts, the decision to establish temporary warehousing capacity in EUPM while carrying out a feasibility study for a permanent solution and, in the field of human resources, targeted improving of the force generation processes through better planning, increased predictability and streamlining of the necessary skillsets.

These processes will be continued and consolidated in 2010.

Cooperation with third countries

As the ambition and scope of CSDP engagement expands, the contribution of partners acquires greater importance. Regular dialogue with partners on CSDP in regard to crisis management was pursued, including with the non-EU European NATO members, other countries which are candidates for accession to the EU, as well as the US, Canada, Russia, Ukraine and other third states. 12 third states (Albania, Angola, Canada, Chile, Croatia, FYROM, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the USA) contributed meaningfully to 7 of the ongoing missions and operations. (i.a. EUFOR ALTHEA, EULEX Kosovo, EUPM BiH, EUPOL COPPS, EUPOL Afghanistan, EUNAVFOR ATALANTA and EUPOL RD Congo). In addition, valuable support has been given by Albania, Croatia and Russia to the operation EUFOR Chad/RCA terminated in March 2009.

Fruitful interaction with several other partners has been established in the context of anti-piracy activities and operation EU NAVFOR ATALANTA (with China, India, Russia, Japan, Malaysia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles and Yemen, among others).

The participation of third countries is beneficial for both political and operational reasons. It provides another channel for strengthening their political relationship with the EU and thus contributes to broadening the support to the EU's commitment to peace and stability.

Following PSC discussions on the participation of third states in CSDP operations, the HR will make a recommendation to the Council on the additional countries, with which negotiations should be opened with a view to concluding framework participation agreements.

PART II - LOOKING AHEAD AT 2010

The global role of the European Union has expanded in recent years. The Union has contributed to stability and democracy in its neighbourhood, strengthened relations with its international partners, contributed to addressing crises and conflicts worldwide, promoted good governance and human rights, and supported development. We have deployed 23 CSDP missions, mostly civilian but also military. These are all achievements of which we can be proud. Compared to a decade ago, we are more confident, capable and effective in extending our reach around the world.

But the threats have also increased. The issues that we face - terrorism and organized crime, proliferation, natural disasters, regional conflict, security energy supply, climate change, illegal migration - have all become more complex, and more interlinked. Our ability to counter them has often been limited. To be successful, our response requires a comprehensive approach, which uses the full range of instruments at our disposal, and which addresses underlying causes, as much as symptoms. It also requires partnerships, with countries and organisations around the world. In short, a European foreign policy which is pro-active, effective and well co-ordinated is more essential now than ever before in our history.

The Lisbon Treaty provides new possibilities⁶⁹. The new institutional framework will allow us to align resources with priorities better⁷⁰. HR/VP Catherine Ashton, in her threefold capacity, will play a central role in delivering this, together with the Member States, the Commission, and the European Parliament.

⁶⁹ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Parliament's new role and responsibilities in implementing the Treaty of Lisbon (2008/2063(INI)) on 7 May 2009 (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0373).

⁷⁰ The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the impact of the Treaty of Lisbon on the development of the institutional balance of the European Union on 7 May 2009 (2008/2073(INI)) P6_TA-PROV(2009)0387).
The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the financial aspects of the Lisbon Treaty on 7 May 2009 (2008/2054(INI)) (P6_TA-PROV(2009)0374).

With the European External Action Service⁷¹, the EU will have a completely new and unique tool at its disposal: a foreign service which works on behalf of the EU as a whole, and which will allow us to act more coherently and effectively on the global stage. Establishing the EEAS is therefore both a key priority for the European Union, and a unique opportunity, which we must not allow to be wasted.

There is an urgency to this task. World events will not wait for us to complete our domestic institutional arrangements. The agenda in 2010 is more testing than any that the EU has faced in the last twenty years. Notwithstanding some signs of recovery, effects from the economic crisis continue to reverberate around the world. In many regions, our planet is more violent and instable than a generation ago. Conflicts in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, and Somalia have implications that extend far beyond their borders. The global non-proliferation system faces unprecedented pressures, particularly from Iran. Natural disasters such as the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile have tested the international community's capacity to react promptly in providing relief and reconstruction. And, as a backdrop to everything else, we continue to see a shift of economic and political weight across the world, towards the emerging economies of Asia and Latin America.

In this changing world, the European Union will continue to pursue a foreign policy which reflects both our values and our interests. We will do so by concentrating our efforts and resources where we can make a difference. Though much has been achieved in building a secure and prosperous neighbourhood, there is plenty which remains to be done. Wider afield, we must strengthen partnerships, with longstanding allies and emerging global players alike, and put them to work in translating aspirations into action. And we must ensure that the global system, based on institutions and rules, is equipped to face the challenges of a new era, by sharing decision-making and power.

The Western Balkans is intrinsic to the stability and prosperity of Europe. The EU will continue to support a European perspective for the region drawing on pre-accession support as well as CFSP and CSDP. In its conclusions of December 2009 the Council stated that it will return to the Commission's recommendation concerning the opening of accession negotiations with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM).

⁷¹ The European Parliament adopted a Resolution on The institutional aspects of setting up the European external action service on 22 October 2009 (P7_TA-PROV(2009)0057).

It also added that maintaining good neighbourly relations, including a negotiated and mutually acceptable solution on the name issue, under the auspices of the UN, remains essential. On 1 May 2010, the EU-Montenegro Stabilisation and Association Agreement entered into force. The Commission is expected to present its opinion on the application made by Montenegro for membership of the EU, and if possible that from Albania. If good progress is maintained in cooperation with ICTY, the Council may decide on the start of the ratification of the EU-Serbia Stabilisation and Association Agreement. The Council could also entrust the Commission to prepare an opinion on the application from Serbia. The EU will continue to engage and support Bosnia and Herzegovina on its path towards the EU, through a reinforced EU presence including EUPM and EUFOR Althea. Further progress on reform is essential, despite complex political framework, and the prospect of elections in October 2010. In Kosovo, the EU remains committed to strengthen stability and development. Further progress in decentralisation and reform as well as good governance and rule of law will be key priorities to be underpinned by both financial and expert assistance as well as the rule of law mission EULEX.

Turkey remains an important regional player. Following the historic signature of the protocols for the normalisation of relations between Turkey and Armenia in October 2009 the EU looks forward to their ratification and implementation. With the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Nabucco gas pipeline signed in July 2009, the timely completion of the Southern corridor remains one of the EU's highest energy security priorities.

The European Neighbourhood Policy has transformed relations between the EU and its neighbours. EU assistance has been tailored to partners' reform needs and its volume in the current Financial Framework has increased by 32 %. However, much remains to be done if the ENP's goals of shared stability, security and prosperity are to be achieved. The Lisbon Treaty recognises this by committing the EU to the development of a special relationship with neighbouring countries aiming at establishing an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness (Art. 8 TEU).

The Eastern Partnership launched in May 2009 offers a platform to accelerate political association and further economic integration between the European Union and interested partner countries from Eastern Neighbourhood as stipulated in the Prague Declaration.

The multilateral framework of the Eastern Partnership will provide for the cooperation activities and free dialogue serving the objectives of the Partnership. The Partnership will be governed by the principles of inclusiveness, differentiation, conditionality and joint ownership. Furthermore the visa dialogue should enter into a fully operational phase on the basis of an action plan for visa liberalisation as a long-term goal. The EU will work with the new leadership of Ukraine towards political and economic stability. Helping the Republic of Moldova in facing the challenges due to the economic crisis will be a priority and efforts for solving the Transnistria conflict within the 5+2 format will be continued. The EU also remains open to closer ties with Belarus, but progress can only be made when matched by steps towards greater democratisation, the protection and promotion of human rights, including by the abolition of the death penalty. In Georgia, the EU remains engaged in efforts to resolve the protracted conflict, and in particular through the ongoing talks held in Geneva, which remains the only forum where all parties are represented. EUMM Georgia will continue to be central to ensuring security and stability on the ground, although their technical capacities should be constantly reviewed. EU should continue demanding access to Abkhazia and South Ossetia for EUMM working in parallel towards restoring OSCE and UN presence on the ground. The EU also looks forward to start in 2010 negotiations on Association Agreements with the three South Caucasus countries. The EU supports the Minsk group in its efforts to find a solution for Nagorno-Karabach. The multilateral dimension of the Eastern Partnership could contribute to the rebuilding of trust between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The Union for the Mediterranean should make progress in 2010, in organisation, structure and funding. The establishment of a Secretariat, based in Barcelona, and the appointment of its Secretary General in March 2010 will be significant steps, but it will be important that these become operational quickly, working on projects around the region. An ambitious programme of ministerial meetings is planned for 2010.

The European Union will pursue discussions on the EU-Libya Framework Agreement, with a view to concluding negotiations as early as possible.

Beyond our neighbourhood, regional conflicts still undermine stability in many parts of the world. Developments in the Middle East will continue to dominate the international agenda in 2010. A solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is now more crucial than ever.

The EU continues to call for the urgent resumption of negotiations that will lead within an agreed time-frame to a two-state solution with the State of Israel and an independent, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. The EU will not recognise any changes to the pre-1967 borders including with regard to Jerusalem, other than those agreed by the parties. If there is to be a genuine peace, a way must be found through negotiations to resolve the status of Jerusalem as the future capital of two states. The EU will continue, together with the Quartet and its Arab partners, to engage closely with the parties and to support them in the negotiations. The EU will continue to call for an immediate, sustained and unconditional opening of crossings for the flow of humanitarian aid, commercial goods and persons to and from Gaza. The EU fully supports the implementation of the Palestinian Authority's Government Plan "Palestine, Ending the Occupation, Establishing the State", as an important contribution to this end and will work for enhanced international support for this plan. The EU stands ready to contribute substantially to post-conflict arrangements, aimed at ensuring the sustainability of peace agreements, and will continue the work undertaken on EU contributions on state-building, regional issues, refugees, security and Jerusalem. Comprehensive peace in the Middle East requires a regional approach. The EU will continue to support negotiations between Israel and Syria and between Israel and Lebanon.

Elsewhere in the Middle East, the recent elections in Iraq have marked a further milestone in the stabilisation of that country. While the final results await certification, the EU stands ready to engage further in the support of this process and looks forward to welcoming a new Iraqi government in due course. EUJUST LEX plan to continue to contribute to strengthening the rule of law, including with activities in-country as the security situation permits. In recent months, international concerns have increased over the threat posed by instability in Yemen, including through links to international terrorism. The EU will pursue a comprehensive strategy, working with Yemen's neighbours in the region, to address this, and bring longer-term political and economic development.

The overall situation concerning the Iranian nuclear issue is currently very negative. The efforts of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the UK and the USA to engage Iran into meaningful negotiations have not been successful so far. The EU remains determined to work for a negotiated solution following the double-track approach.

The European Union stands ready to take the necessary steps to accompany the UNSC process. The EU will continue to express its concern about the negative impact of Iranian policies on stability and security in the Middle East and will continue to underline that Iran needs to play a responsible role in the region. The EU remains very concerned over the human rights situation in Iran and will continue to actively follow it in the future and raise its concerns with the Iranian government and remind Iran of its international human rights obligations, including ending its abuses against its own people, holding accountable those who have committed the abuses and releasing those who are just exercising their rights. The EU also remains gravely concerned over measures taken by the Iranian authorities to prevent its citizens from freely communicating and receiving information through TV, radio satellite broadcasting and the internet. The EU will be determined to pursue these issues and to act with a view to putting an end to this unacceptable situation.

The situation in Afghanistan remains a major challenge for the international community and for the government in Kabul. In Afghanistan, the EU has pursued a comprehensive approach, using a combination of political, civilian, military and development instruments. The EU will concentrate its efforts on strengthening rule of law, in particular through EUPOL Afghanistan, state capacity and institutions to promote good governance, human rights and efficient public administration. It will also support economic growth, especially through rural development and social progress. The EU actions will underpin the transitions strategy agreed at the international conference on Afghanistan in London on 28 January 2010.

Pakistan is a key player in dealing with Afghanistan, while addressing major challenges of its own. Apart from the pivotal role in issues related to stability and security in the region, the EU is also engaging Pakistan to improve cooperation on key issues such as counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, counter-narcotics and human rights. It stands ready to support Pakistani initiatives on security sector reform, rule of law and democratic institutions, including the electoral system. Here, as elsewhere, economic development will also be essential to delivering longer-term stability.

In Africa, instability and regional conflict in some parts of the continent continue to undermine development. The EU is closely engaged in Somalia, working with international partners, including the African Union, the United Nations and the United States.

2010 will see the deployment of an EU Training Mission, based in Uganda, to support the armed forces of the Transitional Federal Government as part of our comprehensive approach. At the same time, the EU is a major donor of humanitarian and financial assistance to the country, while the naval operation Atalanta has provided protection against the threat of piracy off the Somali coast. The dissuasive effect of operation ATALANTA will also depend on successful prosecution of suspected persons apprehended during the operation. The EU should work with the countries of the piracy - affected region with a view to concluding transfer agreements. Sudan, too, will face major challenges in 2010, through nationwide elections, efforts to bring peace to the Darfur region, and preparations for the referendum on the status of South Sudan scheduled for January 2011. The EU will work with the African Union and others to bring a stable and democratic future to the people of Sudan.

These examples illustrate the reality that today's international challenges cannot be met alone, by any country. In the world of the twenty-first century, partnerships have acquired a new importance, as an indispensable means to address shared economic and security challenges. Over the last decade, the EU has sought to strengthen its ties with key global actors. We must use the opportunities created by the Lisbon Treaty, which make it easier for us to engage with others, and for them to engage with us, to take this further.

Our ties with the US remain as important as ever. In most cases, engagement from both sides of the Atlantic is indispensable to tackling today's challenges, but that can only be achieved where there is also a shared sense of direction. The transatlantic agenda ranges from the economic crisis and ensuring our long-term economic competitiveness; to global security including non-proliferation, counter-terrorism and disarmament; addressing global warming; fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals; and regional issues such as Afghanistan and Pakistan and the Middle East Peace Process.

To the east, Russia is both a neighbour and a key partner on the world stage on issues such as Iran, the Middle East, Afghanistan, and the protracted conflicts in our common neighbourhood. Moreover, it is our shared interest for Russia to integrate further into the international system, and to abide by its rules. Negotiations on a new EU-Russia Agreement will have to ensure balanced progress across all areas of our partnership.

India and China are key partners, on both regional and global issues. With India, we can be more ambitious in our political exchanges and cooperation to address common challenges such as Afghanistan, terrorism, climate change, the financial crisis, and non-proliferation. Counter-terrorism, peace keeping and peace building are all areas with potential for greater cooperation. The partnership with China has a strategic importance which will only increase with time. We must invest more in building a web of relations which both enables the EU to promote its interests and values, in the political and economic fields, and to engage in crafting shared solutions to global problems.

Within East Asia, Japan remains a key partner. Here, too, there is scope to do more on peace and security, in a relationship which has traditionally been shaped by economic interests. With the Republic of Korea, relations will be elevated this year to the level of a strategic partnership, notably through the conclusion of the Framework Agreement and the Free Trade Agreement. Other partnerships - with Brazil, Mexico and South Africa, among others - are growing in significance. Co-operation with international and regional organizations is also crucial. The partnership between the United Nations and the EU is a fundamental pillar of our foreign policy. But there is scope to develop more depth, particularly in the field of crisis management. Our ties with NATO, too, should be broadened in pursuit of our shared objective to achieve greater security inside and beyond our continent. The OSCE continues to have a major role in bringing together all countries with a stake in European security. This has been given a new focus by the Corfu Process on Euro-Atlantic security, to which the EU will continue to give impetus in 2010.

These ties are complemented by those with regional organizations outside Europe. Within South East Asia, ASEAN has deepened relations with the EU. The signing of a comprehensive PCA with Indonesia, in November 2009, has been a significant step within ASEAN - EU relations. EU will continue the PCA negotiations process with other ASEAN Members. A renewed engagement in bilateral FTA negotiations with individual ASEAN countries, will provide a stepping stone for a future agreement in the regional context. In October 2010, Europe will host the 8th ASEM Summit in Brussels. Both a closer economic relationship and a vigorous political dialogue with the rising Asian region are of increasing importance for the future of Europe. In particular, the Summit offers a privileged opportunity to define common ground in the run up to major international negotiations.

The first G-20 to take place in a non-G-8 country is planned a month later and the 16th Conference of Parties of the UN Climate Change Convention will open in Cancun shortly thereafter.

The EU is the most important international partner for the African Union and the Joint Africa-EU Strategy underlines the new strategic partnership between Europe and Africa. The Third Africa-EU Summit in late November 2010 will be a major opportunity for EU, AU and member states to review initial progress achieved within the framework of the strategy provide fresh impetus to our ambitious partnership, and to strengthen policy coordination and practical cooperation between EU and Africa. The Summit will discuss the global key challenges such as peace and security, climate change, energy access and security, and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

With regard to Latin America and the Caribbean, the EU-LAC Summit in May will set the agenda of the strategic partnership for the next two years through the Madrid Declaration and an Action Plan attached to it. Furthermore, the expected deliverables are: the conclusion of an Association Agreement with Central America, and of a Multiparty Trade Agreement with certain Andean Countries (Colombia/Peru) and the resumption of negotiations for an Association Agreement with Mercosur, the launch of the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF), the creation of the EU-LAC Foundation, the agreement on the Outline of the EU/CARIFORUM Joint Strategy, the agreement on a Joint Executive Plan with Mexico, the confirmation of an Association for development and innovation with Chile and the strengthening of bilateral relations.

The EU will continue to work in various fora on strengthening the international regime against proliferation in weapons of mass destruction. A successful and balanced outcome to the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in May will be a particular priority. We have also made a positive contribution to the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington in April 2010, and continue to raise awareness on the need to strengthen nuclear security on a global level. The EU will continue to implement its policies, in particular the "New lines for action by the EU in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems".

Protection and promotion of human rights is a fundamental part of our foreign policy, across the board. Pursuit of our interests must always be combined with promotion of our values.

During 2010, the EU will continue to promote the trend towards abolition of the death penalty.

The EU will continue to follow closely the issue of freedom of religion or belief and of countering religious intolerance, as part of the EU's human rights policy. A new human rights dialogue was launched with the Republic of Moldova in February 2010 and a new human rights dialogue will be initiated with Indonesia. The EU will seek to further develop its relations with ASEAN, including through cooperation with the new ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, and will explore the possibility of launching a dialogue on human rights challenges in that region. The EU will play a full part in preparations for the 2011 review of the UN Human Rights Council. The active involvement of the European Parliament in the evaluation of human rights dialogues with Russia and China will be welcome, as well as exchanges of relevant Committees within the European Parliament and the Council.

With the marking of the 10th Anniversary of the European Security and Defence Policy in 2009, and the recent entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, it is clear that the Common Foreign and Security Policy has developed extensively within a relatively short timeframe. But, what is also clear is that we must continue to improve our capacity to act effectively, through more strategic decision-making, better coherence between our policies, and strengthened military and civilian capabilities. We will continue work within the Common Security and Defence Policy to improve our rapid deployment capability, provide more flexible mission support arrangements, strengthen the human rights and gender perspective, and co-ordinate the CSDP activities closely with longer-term efforts at stabilisation and development led by the European Commission as well as international partners. Our ability to have an impact depends on access to relevant capabilities, backed by adequate political and financial means.

In conclusion, 2010 will be a milestone year for European foreign policy. The institutional debate which led to the Lisbon Treaty lasted for almost a decade. Now that process is complete, we can begin a new chapter. This is timely, because the need for the EU to look outwards, and engage with the rest of the world, is greater than ever before. Failure to do so would be more than just a missed opportunity. It would represent a retreat from the role in world affairs to which we aspire, and which both our interests and our values demand. Now is a time to put words into deeds.

Legal acts in the CFSP area

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
I. MESURES RESTRICTIVES			
I.1 BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX			
24.09.2009	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	2009/717/PESC L 253 (25.09.2009)
26.02.2009	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	2009/164/PESC L 55 (27.02.2009)
10.02.2009	Prorogation et modification de la position commune 2004/133/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'égard d'extrémistes dans l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine (ARYM)	art. 15	2009/116/PESC L 40 (11.02.2009)
I.2 AFRIQUE			
REPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO			
27.04.2009	Application de la position commune 2008/369/PESC concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République démocratique du Congo	position commune 2008/369/PESC art. 6; art. 23 (2)	2009/349/PESC L 106 (28.04.2009)
26.01.2009	Modification de la position commune 2008/369/PESC concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République démocratique du Congo	art. 15	2009/66/PESC L 23 (27.01.2009)
RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE			
22.12.2009	Modification de la position commune 2009/788/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République de Guinée	art. 29	2009/1003/PESC L 346 (23.12.2009)
22.12.2009	Institution des certaines mesures restrictives spécifiques à l'encontre de la République de Guinée	art. 215 §1 et 2	2009/1284/UE L 346 (23.12.2009)
27.10.2009	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République de Guinée	art. 15	2009/788/PESC L 281 (28.10.2009) + rectificatif L 282 (29.10.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
SOMALIE			
16.02.2009	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la Somalie et abrogation de la position commune 2002/960/PESC	art. 15	2009/138/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)
ZIMBABWE			
26.01.2009	Renouvellement des mesures restrictives à l'encontre du Zimbabwe	art. 15	2009/68/PESC L 23 (27.01.2009)
I.3 ASIE / OCÉANIE			
BIRMANIE / MYANMAR			
18.12.2009	Modification de la position commune 2006/318/PESC renouvelant les mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la Birmanie/du Myanmar	art. 29	2009/981/PESC L 338 (19.12.2009)
13.08.2009	Modification de la position commune 2006/318/PESC renouvelant les mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la Birmanie/du Myanmar	art. 15	2009/615/PESC L 210 (14.08.2009)
27.04.2009	Renouvellement des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la Birmanie/du Myanmar	art. 15	2009/351/PESC L 108 (29.04.2009)
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DÉMOCRATIQUE DE CORÉE			
22.12.2009	Modification de la position commune 2006/795/PESC concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République populaire démocratique de Corée	art. 29	2009/1002/PESC L 346 (23.12.2009)
22.12.2009	Modification du règlement (CE) n o 329/2007 concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République populaire démocratique de Corée	art. 215 §1 et 2	2009/1283/UE L 346 (23.12.2009)
04.08.2009	Mise en oeuvre de la position commune 2006/795/PESC concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République populaire démocratique de Corée	position commune 2006/795/PESC art. 6(1) art. 23(2)	2009/599/PESC L 203 (05.08.2009)
27.07.2009	Modification de la position commune 2006/795/PESC concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République populaire démocratique de Corée	art. 15	2009/573/PESC L 197 (29.07.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
I.4 MOYEN-ORIENT / GOLFE			
IRAN			
15.12.2009	Modification du règlement (CE) n o 423/2007 concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Iran	art. 215 §1 et 2	2009/1228/UE L 330 (16.12.2009)
17.11.2009	Mise en oeuvre de l'article 7, paragraphe 2, du règlement (CE) n o 423/2007 concernant l'adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Iran et abrogeant la décision 2008/475/CE	règlement (CE) no 423/2007 art. 15 (2)	2009/1100/CE L 303 (18.11.2009)
17.11.2009	Mise en oeuvre 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) art. 23 (2)	2009/840/PESC L 303 (18.11.2009)
IRAQ			
05.03.2009	Modification de la position commune 2003/495/PESC sur l'Iraq	art. 15	2009/175/PESC L 62 (06.03.2009)
I.5 EUROPE ORIENTALE ET ASIE CENTRALE			
BIÉLORUSSIE			
15.12.2009	Prorogation des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de certains fonctionnaires de Biélorussie prévues dans la position commune 2006/276/PESC et abrogeant la position commune 2009/314/PESC	art. 29	2009/969/PESC L 332 (17.12.2009)
06.04.2009	Modification de la position commune 2006/276/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de certains fonctionnaires de Biélorussie et abrogeant la position commune 2008/844/PESC	art. 15	2009/314/PESC L 93 (07.04.2009)
RÉPUBLIQUE DE MOLDAVIE			
16.02.2009	Renouvellement des mesures restrictives à l'encontre des dirigeants de la région de Transnistrie de la République de Moldova	art. 15	2009/139/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)
OUZBÉKISTAN			
15.12.2009	Abrogation du règlement (CE) n o 1859/2005 instituant certaines mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Ouzbékistan	art. 215 §1, art. 301	2009/1227/UE L 330 (16.12.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
II. PESD			
II.1 BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX			
15.12.2009	Prorogation du mandat du chef de la Mission de police de l'Union européenne (MPUE) en Bosnie-Herzégovine	art. 38, troisième alinéa décision 2009/906/PESC art. 10 §1	2009/958/PESC MPUE/1/2009 L 330 (16.12.2009)
08.12.2009	Mission de police de l'Union européenne (MPUE) en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2009/906/PESC L 322 (09.12.2009)
11.11.2009	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	2009/836/PESC BiH/15/2009 L 299 (14.11.2009)
09.06.2009	Modification de l'action commune 2008/124/PESC relative à la mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO	art. 14	2009/445/PESC L 148 (11.06.2009)
II.2 AFRIQUE			
04.12.2009	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. 38 action commune 2008/851/PESC art. 6	2009/946/PESC ATALANTA/8/2009 L 327 (12.12.2009)
08.12.2009	Modification de l'action commune 2008/851/PESC concernant 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	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2009/907/PESC L 322 (09.12.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
17.11.2009	Modification et prolongation de l'action commune 2008/112/PESC relative à 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. 14	2009/841/PESC L 303 (18.11.2009)
23.10.2009	Signature et conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République des Seychelles relatif au statut des forces placées sous la direction de l'Union européenne dans la République des Seychelles, dans le cadre de l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne Atalanta	art. 24	2009/916/PESC L 323 (10.12.2009)
23.10.2009	Signature et application provisoire de l'échange de lettre entre l'Union européenne et la République des Seychelles sur les conditions et les modalités régissant le transfert, de l'EUNAVFOR à la République des Seychelles, des personnes suspectées d'actes de piraterie ou des vols à main armée, ainsi que leur traitement après un tel transfert	art. 24	2009/877/PESC L 315 (02.12.2009)
19.10.2009	Abrogation de l'action commune 2007/677/PESC relative à l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en République du Tchad et en République centrafricaine	art. 14	2009/795/PESC L 283 (30.10.2009)
19.10.2009	Modification 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	2009/769/PESC L 274 (20.10.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
02.10.2009	Modification de la décision Atalanta/2/2009 du Comité politique et de sécurité relative à l'acceptation de contributions d'États tiers à 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), ainsi que la décision Atalanta/3/2009 du Comité politique et de sécurité établissant le Comité des contributeurs 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. 10 décision ATALANTA/2/2009 décision ATALANTA/3/2009 + addendum	2009/758/PESC ATALANTA/7/2009 L 270 (15.10.2009)
25.09.2009	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 2009/709/PESC art. 8	2009/723/PESC EUSEC/1/2009 L 257 (30.09.2009)
15.09.2009	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, art. 25 troisième alinéa, art. 28 §3 premier alinéa	2009/709/PESC L 246 (18.09.2009)
27.07.2009	Signature et application provisoire 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 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 (opération Atalanta)	art. 24	2009/597/PESC L 202 (04.08.2009)
22.07.2009	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 §1	2009/559/PESC ATALANTA/6/2009 L 192 (24.07.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
25.06.2009	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	2009/509/PESC L 172 (02.07.2009)
15.06.2009	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	2009/466/PESC L 151 (16.06.2009)
10.06.2009	Modification de la décision Atalanta/2/2009 du Comité politique et de sécurité relative à l'acceptation de contributions d'États tiers à 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), ainsi que la décision Atalanta/3/2009 du Comité politique et de sécurité établissant le Comité des contributeurs 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. 10 §2 décision ATALANTA/2/2009 décision ATALANTA/3/2009 + addendum	2009/446/PESC ATALANTA/5/2009 L 148 (11.06.2009)
27.05.2009	Nomination d'un commandant de l'opération 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	2009/413/PESC ATALANTA/4/2009 L 132 (29.05.2009)
18.05.2009	Modification de l'action commune 2008/112/PESC relative à 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. 14	2009/405/PESC L 128 (27.05.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
21.04.2009	Établissement d'un Comité des contributeurs 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. 10 §5	2009/369/PESC ATALANTA/3/2009 L 112 (06.05.2009) + addendum L 119 (14.05.2009)
21.04.2009	Acceptation de contributions d'États tiers à 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. 10 §2	2009/356/PESC ATALANTA/2/2009 L 109 (30.04.2009)
26.02.2009	Échange de lettres entre l'Union européenne et le gouvernement du Kenya sur les conditions et les modalités régissant le transfert, de la force navale placée sous la direction de l'Union européenne (EUNAVFOR) au Kenya, des personnes soupçonnées d'avoir commis des actes de piraterie qui sont retenues par l'EUNAVFOR et de leurs biens saisis en possession de cette dernière, ainsi que leur traitement après un tel transfert	art. 24	2009/293/PESC L 79 (25.03.2009)
17.03.2009	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)	action commune 2008/851/PESC art. 6 §1	2009/288/PESC ATALANTA/1/2009 L 76 (24.03.2009)
II.3 ASIE / OCÉANIE			
17.11.2009	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	2009/842/PESC L 303 (18.11.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
II.4 MOYEN-ORIENT / GOLFE			
15.12.2009	Nomination du chef de la mission intégrée «État de droit» de l'Union européenne pour l'Iraq, EUJUST LEX	art. 38 action commune 2009/475/PESC art. 9 §2	2009/982/PESC EUJUST LEX/2/2009 L 338 (19.12.2009)
15.12.2009	Nomination du chef de la mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens	art. 38, troisième alinéa action commune 2005/797/PESC art. 11 §1	2009/957/PESC EUPOL COPPS/2/2009 L 330 (16.12.2009)
15.12.2009	Modification de l'action commune 2005/797/PESC concernant la mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2009/955/PESC L 330 (16.12.2009)
20.11.2009	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	2009/854/PESC L 312 (27.11.2009)
03.07.2009	Nomination du chef de la mission intégrée «État de droit» de l'Union européenne pour l'Iraq, EUJUST LEX	art. 25 troisième alinéa action commune 2009/475/PESC art. 9(2)	2009/596/PESC L 202 (04.08.2009)
11.06.2009	Mission intégrée «État de droit» de l'Union européenne pour l'Iraq, EUJUST LEX	art. 14	2009/475/PESC L 156 (19.06.2009)
27.05.2009	Établissement d'un Comité des contributeurs pour la mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens (EUPOL COPPS)	art. 25 troisième alinéa action commune 2005/797/PESC art. 12(3);	2009/412/PESC EUPOL COPPS/1/2009 L 132 (29.05.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
II.5 EUROPE ORIENTALE ET ASIE CENTRALE			
31.07.2009	Prorogation du mandat 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	2009/619/PESC EUMM GEORGIA/1/2009 L 214 (19.08.2009)
27.07.2009	Modification et prorogation de l'action commune 2008/736/PESC concernant la mission d'observation de l'Union européenne en Géorgie, EUMM Georgia	art. 14	2009/572/PESC L 197 (29.07.2009)
27.07.2009	Modification et prorogation de la décision 2008/901/PESC relative à une mission d'enquête internationale indépendante sur le conflit en Géorgie	art. 13 §3, art. 23 §1	2009/570/PESC L 197 (29.07.2009)
23.03.2009	Modification de l'action commune 2008/736/PESC concernant la mission d'observation de l'Union européenne en Géorgie, EUMM Georgia	art. 14	2009/294/PESC L 79 (25.03.2009)
III. INSTITUTIONNALISATION DE LA PESD: AGENCE EUROPÉENNE DE DÉFENSE, INSTITUT D'ÉTUDES DE SÉCURITÉ, CENTRE SATELLITAIRE ET COLLÈGE EUROPÉEN DE SÉCURITÉ ET DE DÉFENSE			
10.11.2009	Modification de l'action commune 2001/555/PESC relative à la création d'un centre satellitaire de l'Union européenne	art. 14	2009/834/PESC L 297 (13.11.2009)
14.09.2009	Règlement du personnel du Centre satellitaire de l'Union européenne	action commune 2001/555/PESC action commune 2006/998/PESC art. 9, paragraphe 3	2009/747/PESC L 276 (21.10.2009)
IV. REPRÉSENTANTS SPÉCIAUX DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE			
IV.1 AFGHANISTAN/PAKISTAN			
15.06.2009	Nomination du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Afghanistan et le Pakistan et abrogeant l'action commune 2009/135/PESC	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/467/PESC L 151 (16.06.2009)
16.02.2009	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne en Afghanistan	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/135/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
IV.2 ANCIENNE RÉPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACÉDOINE (ARYM)			
15.09.2009	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)	2009/706/PESC L 244 (16.09.2009)
16.02.2009	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)	2009/129/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)
IV.3 ASIE CENTRALE			
16.02.2009	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Asie centrale	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/130/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)
IV.4 BOSNIE-HERZÉGOVINE			
11.03.2009	Nomination du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/181/PESC L 67 (12.03.2009)
IV.5 CAUCASE DU SUD			
16.02.2009	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le Caucase du Sud	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/133/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)
IV.6 GÉORGIE			
15.12.2009	Modification de l'action commune 2009/131/PESC prorogeant le mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la crise en Géorgie	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2009/956/PESC L 330 (16.12.2009)
27.07.2009	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la crise en Géorgie	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/571/PESC L 197 (29.07.2009)
16.02.2009	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la crise en Géorgie	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/131/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
IV.7 KOSOVO			
07.08.2009	Modification de l'action commune 2009/137/PESC prorogeant le mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne au Kosovo	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/605/PESC L 206 (08.08.2009)
16.02.2009	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne au Kosovo	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/137/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009) + Rectificatif L 91 (03.04.2009)
IV.8 PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT			
16.02.2009	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)	2009/136/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)
IV.9 RÉGION DES GRANDS LACS AFRICAINS			
16.02.2009	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)	2009/128/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)
IV.10 RÉPUBLIQUE DE MOLDAVIE			
16.02.2009	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne en République de Moldavie	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/132/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)
IV.12 SOUDAN			
16.02.2009	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le Soudan	art. 14, art. 18(5), art. 23(2)	2009/134/PESC L 46 (17.02.2009)
V. NON-PROLIFERATION			
22.12.2009	Soutien d'activités de l'Union européenne visant à promouvoir auprès des pays tiers le contrôle des exportations d'armements et les principes et critères de la position commune 2008/944/PESC	art. 26(2) et art. 31(1)	2009/1012/PESC L 348 (29.12.2009)
27.07.2009	Soutien des activités de l'OIIAC 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)	2009/569/PESC L 197 (29.07.2009)
19.01.2009	Soutien d'activités de l'UE visant à promouvoir auprès des pays tiers le processus d'élaboration d'un traité sur le commerce des armes, dans le cadre de la stratégie européenne de sécurité	art. 13(3) et art. 23(1)	2009/42/PESC L 17 (22.01.2009)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
VI. LUTTE CONTRE LE TERRORISME			
22.12.2009	Modification du règlement (CE) no 881/2002 instituant certaines mesures restrictives spécifiques à l'encontre de certaines personnes et entités liées à Oussama ben Laden, au réseau Al-Qaida et aux Taliban	art. 215 §2	2009/1286/UE L 346 (23.12.2009)
22.12.2009	Mise à jour de la liste des personnes, groupes et entités auxquels s'appliquent les articles 2, 3 et 4 de la position commune 2001/931/PESC relative à l'application de mesures spécifiques en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme	art. 29	2009/1004/PESC L 346 (23.12.2009)
22.12.2009	Mise en oeuvre de l'article 2, paragraphe 3, du règlement (CE) n o 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 le règlement (CE) n o 501/2009	règlement (CE) no 2580/2001 art. 2 §3	2009/1285/UE L 346 (23.12.2009)
15.06.2009	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 2009/67/PESC	art. 15 et 34	2009/468/PESC L 151 (16.06.2009) + Corrigendum L 353 (31.12.2009)
26.01.2009	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 2008/586/PESC	art. 15 et 34	2009/67/PESC L 23 (27.01.2009)
VII. SECURITÉ			
30.11.2009	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Australie et l'Union européenne sur la sécurité des informations classifiées	art. 24	2010/53/PESC L 26 (30.01.2010)
16.03.2009	Conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et Israël sur les procédures de sécurité pour l'échange d'informations classifiées	art. 24	2009/558/PESC L 192 (24.07.2009)
PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT			
27.10.2009	Accueil temporaire de certains Palestiniens par des États membres de l'UE	art. 15	2009/787/PESC L 281 (28.10.2009)

Appearances by representatives of the Council in the European Parliament in the field of CFSP/ESDP in 2009

I. Appearances by the Presidency:

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
1	19.02	Formal sitting with President Klaus	Mini Plenary, Brussels
2	14.01	PM Topolánek on the priorities of the CZ Pcy	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
3	25.03	PM Topolánek on the results of the Spring European Council	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
4	06.04	PM Topolánek and DFM Kohout	ACP-EU JPA, Prague
5	15.07	PM Fischer on results of CZ Pcy and the European Council	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
6	14.01	FM Schwarzenberg on the situation in the Middle East/Gaza	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
7	20.01	FM Schwarzenberg on the CFSP priorities of the CZ Pcy	AFET, Brussels
8	17.03	FM Schwarzenberg	EMPA 5th Plenary Session, Brussels
9	18.04	FM Schwarzenberg	66th EP/US Congress Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue, Prague
10	22.04	FM Schwarzenberg - during the vote on Turkmenistan	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
11	16.12.08	VPM Vondra met Conference of Committee Chairs	EP, Strasbourg
12	14.01	VPM Vondra on the Gas supply to the EU by Ukraine and Russia	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
13	14.01	VPM Vondra on the situation in the Horn of Africa	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
14	14.01	VPM Vondra on relations between the EU and Belarus	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
15	14.01	VPM Vondra on commemoration of Srebrenica	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
16	03.02	VPM Vondra on resettlement of Guantánamo prisoners	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
17	03.02	VPM Vondra on alleged use of European countries by the CIA for the transport and illegal detention of prisoners	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
18	04.02	VPM Vondra on Kosovo	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
19	04.02	VPM Vondra on consular protection of EU citizens in third countries	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
20	18.02	VPM Vondra on the Barcelona Process -Union for the Mediterranean	Mini Plenary, Brussels
21	11.03	VPM Vondra on preparation of the European Council	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
22	11.03	VPM Vondra on Croatia, Turkey and FYROM progress reports 2008	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
23	11.03	VPM Vondra on the mandate of the ICT for the former Yugoslavia	EP Plenary, Strasbourg

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
24	25.03	VPM Vondra on transatlantic relations	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
25	25.03	VPM Vondra on Turkmenistan	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
26	25.03	VPM Vondra on EU-Belarus dialogue	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
27	25.03	VPM Vondra met Conference of Committee Chairs	EP, Strasbourg
28	01.04	VPM Vondra on a recommendation to the Council on the new EU-Russia agreement	Mini Plenary, Brussels
29	05.05	VPM Vondra on preparation of the European Council	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
30	23.04	Minister of Employment and Social Affairs Necas on the situation in Moldova	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
31	23.04	Minister of Employment and Social Affairs Necas on Western Balkans	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
32	23.04	Minister of Employment and Social Affairs Necas on Non-proliferation	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
33	27.01	DFM Kohout on the results of GAERC (26-27/1)	Extraordinary AFET
34	24.02	DFM Kohout on the results of GAERC (23-24/2)	AFET, Brussels
35	25.02	DFM Kohout	1st Northern Dimension Forum, Brussels
36	17.03	DFM Kohout on the results of GAERC (16-17/3)	Extraordinary AFET, Brussels
37	28.04	DFM Kohout on results of GAERC (27-28/4)	Extraordinary AFET, Brussels
38	06.05	DFM Kohout on UN Conference on Racism	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
39	06.05	DFM Kohout on Human Rights in the world 2008	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
40	07.05	DFM Kohout	High-Level Contact Group for the relations with the Turkish Cypriot Community, Strasbourg
41	21.01	Director General for EU Countries, Burianek , CZ MFA	11th EP-BiH IPM, Brussels
42	21.01	COHOM chair Dlouha on the priorities of the CZ Pcy in the area of Human Rights	DROI, Brussels
43	29.01	PSC chair Amb. Sramek on the priorities of the CZ Pcy in the field of ESDP	SEDE, Brussels
44	10.02	COHOM chair Dlouha on three human rights reports (clauses, dialogues and sanctions)	DROI, Brussels

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
45	11.02	CZ Dep. Military Representative to the EU Pavel , CZ Perm. Rep.	EP-Afghanistan IPM, Brussels
46	16.02	Dep. Director Holikova , CZ MFA	EU-Georgia PCC, Brussels
47	16.02	Dep. Director Holikova , CZ MFA	EU-Russia PCC, Brussels
48	23.02	Ambassador Kuhnl	EU-Croatia JPC, Zagreb
49	24.02	COREPER 2 Amb. Vicenova , CZ Perm. Rep.	EU-Ukraine PCC, Brussels
50	16.03	COARM chair Ms Sequensova	SEDE
51	19.03	Director of South and South-East Europe Department, Szunyog , CZ MFA	16th EP-Albania IPM, Tirana
52	25.03	DG Karfik , Section for Non-European Countries and Development Cooperation, CZ MFA	EU-Chile JPC in Strasbourg
53	26.03	Chair of EEA/EFTA WG Soukupova	EEA JPC
54	31.03	DG Secka , EU Section, CZ MFA	EU-FYROM JPC, Brussels
55	31.03	COREPER 2 Amb. Vicenova , CZ Perm. Rep.	EU-Turkey JPC, Brussels
56	31.03	Head of External Relations Unit Fajkusova , CZ Perm. Rep.	EU-Mexico JPC, Brussels
57	06.04	Director of South and South-East Europe Department, Szunyog , CZ MFA	2nd EP/Kosovo IPM, Pristina
58	07.04	Ambassador of Poland in Armenia, Knothe	EU-Armenia PCC, Yerevan
59	08.04	Ambassador Hrda , DG, Cabinet of the Minister, MFA	EuroLat JPA, Madrid
60	16.04	COHOM chair Dlouha on the Human Rights policies towards Russia and China	DROI, Brussels
61	15.07	PM Reinfeldt on presentation of the SE Pcy programme	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
62	07.10	PM Reinfeldt on results of the referendum in Ireland	Mini Plenary, Brussels
63	11.11	PM Reinfeldt on the outcome of the European Council incl. the mandate and attributions of the President of the European Council and of the High Representative/vice-president of the Commission, as well as the structure of the new Commission	Mini Plenary, Brussels
64	16.12	PM Reinfeldt on the results of the European Council and the SE Pcy	EP Plenary, Strasbourg

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
65	24.02	FM Bildt in preparation of the SE Pcy	AFET, Brussels
66	15.07	FM Bildt on Iran	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
67	15.07	FM Bildt on China	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
68	15.07	FM Bildt on Honduras	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
69	21.07	FM Bildt on presentation of the SE Pcy programme	AFET, Brussels
70	25.11	FM Bildt on the enlargement strategy 2009 concerning the countries of the Western Balkans, Iceland and Turkey	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
71	25.11	FM Bildt on a political solution with regard to the piracy off the coast of Somalia	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
72	10.12	FM Bildt on the results of the SE Pcy programme	AFET, Brussels
73	17.11	MoD Tolgfors on SE Pcy programme in the field of ESDP	AFET, Brussels
74	16.09	Minister for Europe Malmström on EU strategy for the Baltic Sea area	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
75	16.09	ME Malmström on the EC/Tajikistan PCA	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
76	20.10	ME Malmström on Democracy building in external relations	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
77	21.10	ME Malmström on the preparation of the European Council	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
78	21.10	ME Malmström on EEAS	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
79	21.10	ME Malmström on Transatlantic relations	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
80	04.11	ME Malmström on the results of GAERC	AFET, Brussels
81	11.11	ME Malmström on EU-Russia Summit	Mini Plenary, Brussels
82	25.11	ME Malmström on the preparation of the European Council	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
83	15.12	ME Malmström on the conclusions of the Foreign Affairs Council on the Middle East Peace Process, including the situation in eastern Jerusalem	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
84	15.12	ME Malmström on restrictive measures affecting the rights of individuals following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
85	15.12	ME Malmström on the situation in Georgia	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
86	16.12	ME Malmström on new EU action plan for Afghanistan and Pakistan	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
87	16.12	ME Malmström on Belarus	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
88	16.12	ME Malmström on Violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
89	08.07	Deputy DG Rydborg , head of Middle East and North Africa, SE MFA on Iran ("in camera")	Enlarged AFET bureau
90	31.08	COHOM Chair Hammarskjöld on presentation of the SE Pcy priorities in the field of human rights	DROI, Brussels
91	07.09	PSC chair Amb. Skoog on presentation of the SE Pcy programme in the field of ESDP	SEDE, Brussels

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
92	15.09	State Secretary Belfrage on the results of GAERC (14-15/9)	AFET, Strasbourg
93	30.09	Amb. for Human Rights, Nordlander on EU human rights dialogues ("in camera")	DROI, Brussels
94	06.10	ACP Chair Sohlström on state of play in the negotiations for the 2nd revision of the Cotonou Agreement	DEVE, Brussels
95	06.10	COAFR Chair Ndisi on the situation in Mauritania	DEVE, Brussels
96	14.10	Chair of Mashreq/Maghreb WG Jardfeldt	Israel + Palestinian delegations
97	15.10	Ambassador Winberg , SE MFA	SEDE Workshop: "Anti-Personnel Landmines: achievements and practices a decade after the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty", Brussels
98	15.10	COEST co-chair Hagström	Belarus delegation
99	15.10	COEST co-chair Fredriksson	Russia delegation
100	03.11	Deputy DG Rydberg , head of Middle East and North Africa, SE MFA	EMPA, Brussels
101	03.11	Euromed Coordinator Ambassador Carlsson	EMPA, Brussels
102	04.11	Chair of Mashreq/Maghreb WG Jardfeldt	Maghreb delegation
103	09.11	COTRA Chair Brodén	32nd EP-Canada IPM
104	11.11	COEST Chair Hagström	7th EU-Kyrgyzstan PCC
105	12.11	COASI Chair Ozaki-Macias	7th EP/Malaysia IPM
106	16.11	Deputy PSC amb. Hartzell on the situation in Somalia	SEDE, Brussels
107	18.11	State Secretary Belfrage on the results of GAERC (16-17/11)	AFET, Brussels
108	30.11	COHOM Chair Hammar skjöld on the results of the SE Pcy Programme in the field of human rights	SEDE, Brussels
109	30.11	Amb. for Human Rights, Nordlander on the results of the Pcy Programme on Human Rights	DROI, Brussels
110	02.12	SE Ambassador to Armenia and Azerbaijan, Aden	10th EU-Azerbaijan PCC
111	09.12	Counsellor Lärke , SE Perm. Rep	Delegation to the EU-Turkey JPC
112	10.12	PSC chair, Amb. Skoog on results of the SE Pcy in the field of ESDP	SEDE, Brussels

No	DATE	PERSON/SUBJECT	PLACE
113	16.12	PSC chair, Amb. Skoog on the Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions (8/12) on the Middle East Peace Process	AFET WG on Middle East, Strasbourg
114	16.12	Swedish Ambassador to the Council of Europe, Sjögren	3rd EP-Serbia IPM

II. Presidency appearances as part of the 2006 I.I.A. (joint consultation meetings on the financing of CFSP)⁷²:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	19.02	PSC chair Amb. Sramek	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
2	02.04	PSC chair Amb. Sramek	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
3	22.07	PSC chair Amb. Skoog	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
4	07.10	PSC chair Amb. Skoog	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
5	02.12	PSC chair Amb. Skoog	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP

III. SG/HR Solana/ HR Ashton (from 1/12):

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
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EP- appearances:

1	18.02	SG/HR Solana on role of the EU in the Middle East + joint Debate on CFSP, ESS/ESDP and NATO	Mini Plenary, Brussels
2	17.03	SG/HR Solana	EMPA 5th Plenary Session, Brussels
3	02.12	HR Ashton - exchange of views	AFET, Brussels
4	15.12	HR Ashton on the conclusions of the Foreign Affairs Council on the Middle East Peace Process, including the situation in eastern Jerusalem	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
5	15.12	HR Ashton on restrictive measures affecting the rights of individuals following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
6	16.12	HR Ashton on new EU action plan for Afghanistan and Pakistan	EP Plenary, Strasbourg

⁷² Minimum five meetings per year required according to the 2006 I.I.A. OJ C 139, 14.06.2006, p. 1

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
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Special Committee meetings⁷³:

7	29.04	SG/HR Solana meeting with the EP Special Committee on access to classified documents	JL
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Meetings with EP President:

8	05.03	SG/HR Solana meeting with EP President Pöttering	EP
9	18.06	SG/HR Solana meeting with EP President Pöttering	JL
10	07.09	SG/HR Solana meeting with EP President Buzek	EP

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

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	10.02	Informal PSC lunch with AFET, SEDE and DROI chairs	JL
2	06.10	Informal PSC lunch with new AFET, SEDE and DROI chairs	JL

V. European Union Special Representatives (EUSRs):

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	19.01	EUSRs Semneby and Morel on the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia	AFET, Brussels
2	19.01	EUSR Fouéré on FYROM	AFET, Brussels
3	21.01	EUSR (and HR) Lajčák on Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards European integration	11th EP-BiH IPM, Brussels
4	11.02	EUSR Feith on Kosovo	AFET, Brussels
5	01.09	EUSR Feith on Kosovo	AFET, Brussels
6	06.10	EUSR Sequi on Afghanistan/Pakistan	AFET, Brussels

⁷³ OJ C298, 30.11.2002, p. 1

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
7	11.11	EUSR Semneby	Enlarged bureau of AFET + Delegation for relations with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
8	24.11	EUSR Otte	AFET WG on Middle East, Strasbourg

VII. European Union Military Committee (EUMC):

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	03.09	Chairman of the EUMC General Bentgeat	SEDE, Brussels

VIII. Senior Council Secretariat officials:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	20.01	PR on non-proliferation of WMD Giannella on the use of EC air safety regulations to reduce the number of air cargo companies involved in arms trafficking	DEVE, Brussels
2	29.01	Counter-Terrorism Coordinator de Kerchove on fight against terrorism	SEDE, Brussels
3	09.02	Policy Unit Director Schmid on cyber security	SEDE, Brussels
4	10.02	PR for Human Rights Kionka on three human rights reports (clauses, dialogues and sanctions)	DROI, Brussels
5	10.02	PR on non-proliferation of WMD Giannella on non proliferation issues and arms exports control	SEDE, Brussels
6	16.03	Director DG E VIII Arnould on EUFOR/CHAD and Athena financing	SEDE, Brussels
7	08.07	DG Cooper on Iran ("in camera")	Enlarged AFET bureau, Brussels
8	31.08	PR for Human Rights Kionka on the SE Pcy human rights priorities	DROI, Brussels
9	07.09	PR on non-proliferation of WMD Giannella	SEDE, Brussels
10	30.09	Civil OpsCdr Klompshouwer on civilian ESDP missions	SEDE, Brussels
11	13.10	DG Cooper on Bosnia-Herzegovina ("in camera")	AFET WG on the Western Balkans + AFET coordinators
12	04.11	DG Cooper ("in camera")	Iran delegation

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
13	16.11	Ops Cdr Admiral Hudson on EUNAVFOR ATALANTA	SEDE jointly with TRAN and PECH
14	16.11	PR for Somalia Joana on Somalia	SEDE, Brussels
15	01.12	CMPD Deputy DG Arnould on CSDP - current issues	SEDE, Brussels

IX. Other senior officials:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	01.12	EDA Chief Executive Weis on activities of the EDA	SEDE, Brussels

X. Official EP visits to ESDP missions/operations in theatre or OHQ:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	09.01	SEDE and TRAN visited OHQ EU NAVFOR ATALANTA	Northwood, UK
2	24-27.02	SEDE visited EUMM Georgia	Georgia

XI. Official EP visits to Council Agency Headquarters:

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	19.03	SEDE visited EDA	Brussels
2	03.12	SEDE visited SATCEN	Torrejon, Spain

CFSP budget 2009 - commitment appropriations

Actions financed in 2009:

19.0301 Monitoring and implementation of peace and security processes	€
2009/294/CFSP EUMM Georgia	2.100.000,00
2009/572/CFSP EUMM Georgia (prolongation until 14 September 2010, € 12.500.000)	9.000.000,00
2009/854/CFSP EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EUBAM Rafah)	1.120.000,00
19.0302 Non-proliferation and disarmament	
2008/974/CFSP Support for the Hague Code of Conduct	1.015.000,00
2008/858/CFSP Support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)	1.400.000,00
2009/42/CFSP Support on EU activities - Arms Trade Treaty (UNIDiR)	836.260,00
2008/230/CFSP EU code of conduct on arms export - Sweden	116.500,00
2009/569/CFSP Support for OPCW activities - EU Strategy against Proliferation of WMDs	2.110.000,00
19.0303 Conflict resolution and other stabilisation measures	
2009/444/CFSP EULEX Kosovo (prolongation until 14 June 2010)(100 + 15.8 Mio)	115.835.118,00
2009/475/CFSP EUJUST LEX Iraq	10.800.000,00
2009/509/CFSP EUSEC DR Congo (1 October 2009 - 30 September 2010)	10.900.000,00
19.0305 Preparatory and follow-up measures	
Audit of AMM accounts	21.950,00
Purchase of equipment for preparatory measures	19.000,00
19.0306 European Union Special Representatives	
2009/128/CFSP EUSR African Great Lakes	1.425.000,00
2009/134/CFSP EUSR Sudan	1.800.000,00
2009/129/CFSP EUSR fYROM	305.000,00
2009/706/CFSP EUSR fYROM (prolongation until 31 March 2010)	263.000,00
2009/137/CFSP EUSR Kosovo	645.000,00
2009/605/CFSP EUSR Kosovo (budget increase)	102.000,00

2009/130/CFSP EUSR Central Asia	998.000,00
2009/132/CFSP EUSR Moldova	1.280.000,00
2009/136/CFSP EUSR Middle East Process	1.190.000,00
2009/133/CFSP EUSR South Caucasus	2.510.000,00
2009/131/CFSP EUSR for the Crisis in Georgia	445.000,00
2009/956/CFSP EUSR for the Crisis in Georgia	72.000,00
2009/135/CFSP EUSR Afghanistan - 2009/467/EUSR Afghanistan and Pakistan	2.830.000,00
2009/181/CFSP EUSR in Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.200.000,00

19.0307 Police Missions

2008/643/CFSP EUPOL Afghanistan (€ 64.000.000)	19.000.000,00
2009/445/CFSP EUPOL Afghanistan (extension until 30 May 2010)	17.400.000,00
2008/890/CFSP EUPM BiH (€12.400.000)	6.581.172,00
2009/906/CFSP EUPM BiH (€14.100.000 - prolongation until 31 Dec 2010)	14.100.000,00
2009/841/CFSP EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU (prolongation until 31 May 2010)	1.530.000,00
2009/769/CFSP EUPOL RD Congo (extension until 30 June 2010)	5.150.000,00
2009/955/CFSP EUPOL COPPS (extension until 31 Dec 2010)	6.650.000,00