

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

**on the functioning of the
Commission's External Delegations**

Report on the functioning of the Commission's External Delegations

At the end of 1994 the Commission was represented overseas in 116 locations (104 Delegations, 2 Representations, 2 Offices and 8 Resident Advisers).

1. THE ROLE OF COMMISSION DELEGATIONS

a) Common Foreign and Security Policy

The role of these Delegations has evolved considerably over the years, most recently as the result of the provisions of the Treaty of Maastricht, under which it was reconfirmed that "the Commission shall be fully associated with the work carried out in the Common Foreign and Security Policy field" (Article J.9). This has meant that the Commission's Delegations have had to develop their political expertise, especially in political reporting, to enable the Commission to play its full role in the various decision-making bodies of the Common External and Security Policy.

This activity is most important in those areas of the world - Africa (Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia), the Mediterranean and the Middle-East, Russia, Central and Eastern Europe, former Yugoslavia - where the European Union is particularly active or indeed has decided on joint actions in the framework of the Treaty of Maastricht. The Treaty specifically provides (Article J.5, § 3) that the Commission be associated with the tasks of representation and of the execution of common measures - tasks for which the Presidency takes the lead.

In this context Article J6 of the TEU provides for consultation between the Members States' Embassies and the Commission's Delegations to ensure the respect for and implementation of joint positions and measures (TEU article J.6). All of this implies a more intense degree of cooperation and, thus, additional tasks and responsibilities for the Commission's Delegations. Furthermore, article J.7 requires the Commission and the Presidency to inform Parliament regularly on CFSP developments.

b) Trade

The importance of the Community in the world trading system and the existence of the common trade policy give to the Delegations an important role in the day-to-day handling of the Community's trade relations with third countries. If policy is made in Brussels and negotiations take place there or elsewhere, like Geneva, Washington and Tokyo, all Delegations are involved in regular contacts with the national authorities to discuss specific trade problems - both for imports and exports - that arise. Such discussions cover also all aspects of the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies.

c) Development Aid

Many of the Commission's Delegations owe their origins to the existence of major development aid programmes which started with the signatory countries of the Yaoundé and Lomé Conventions. At present, the areas of cooperation with the ACP States have increased and, apart from the classical development programmes, the structural adjustment support should be highlighted. To many countries the Community is one of the major - if not the major - aid donors. Due to the decentralised procedures set out in the Lomé Convention, the implementation of cooperation with the ACP States requires the availability of technical (engineers, agronomists, economists) as well as administrative officials in the Delegations. Development programmes, notably to help the poorest sections of society, are also implemented in Mediterranean, Latin American and Asian countries.

d) Economic Cooperation and Technical Assistance

Besides the classic development aid programmes to the poorest countries, the Commission has been developing programmes of economic cooperation, notably with the private sector, and technical assistance in favour of the more advanced developing countries, notably in the Mediterranean, Latin America and in South and South-East Asia. These programmes aim at, for example, promoting investment and technology transfer, particularly through joint-ventures, scientific cooperation, inter-university cooperation, etc. These programmes, although relatively modest in terms of the overall budget, require a significant contribution in manpower from the Delegations for their effective preparation, organisation and supervision.

Most recently, the collapse of the Communist régimes in the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe has seen the rapid extension of the Commission's representation in these countries. The various Community programmes of technical assistance and of support for economic reforms have reached substantial proportions.

To give a clearer idea of the volume of the various aid and cooperation activities referred to above, Annex I-A sets out the amounts envisaged in the budget for 1995 and Annex I-B shows the number of Delegations responsible for the management of each programme.

e) Information

The emergence on the international scene of a Union of now fifteen members makes it all the more necessary to explain to opinion formers and to the general public in third countries the evolving role of the EU in the world.

This involves not only explaining the role of the Community, and therefore of the Commission, in the third country concerned and the details of cooperation with it, but also involves drawing the attention of opinion formers to the role played by the Community in world affairs (for example in the GATT trade negotiations) or by the Union regarding the various joint actions decided in the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy. To achieve the maximum degree of information, Delegations have to cultivate contacts, not only with the government and administration but also in financial and industrial circles, the media, universities and research institutes and non-governmental organisations.

f) Regional Integration

Apart from this information effort, it must be borne in mind that the Community is regarded in many parts of the world as a model for regional integration. Delegations thus devote considerable efforts in making known, in this particular context, the nature of the European construction. Beyond the mere information effort, the Commission - and therefore its Delegations - are involved in carrying out programmes or actions designed to transfer the Commission's experience in creating common policies or institutions to regional groupings, such as Mercosur or ASEAN and, among the Lomé Convention countries, SADCC and CARICOM, desirous of deepening their degree of integration.

g) Representation

Finally, the Delegations have to exercise a representational function. This involves either the presence of the Delegation staff at a variety of events organised by the host country or the organisation by the Delegation of visits by Members of the Commission and Commission officials, as well as visits by members of other institutions, notably the European Parliament. It also involves facilitating the participation of the Commission in major international conferences, such as the UN conferences on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, on Human Rights in Vienna and on Population in Cairo.

2. FUTURE NEEDS

a) Additional Tasks

There is every reason to suppose that further widening and the deepening of the EU will increase the role of the Commission's Delegations in an ever broader range of activities.

Firstly, there is the development of classic Community programmes, such as development aid and trade, new themes such as cooperation in the protection of the environment and in health matters and the apparent growing need for humanitarian assistance. Secondly, the development of further spheres of activity envisaged in the Maastricht Treaty, such as the CFSP and, in due course, the progress toward Economic and Monetary Union, will all impose further tasks upon the Delegations.

b) New Delegations

Furthermore, there must inevitably be an extension of the geographical scope of the Commission's external representation. Already the events of 1989 have led to the opening of 12 new Delegations in Central and Eastern Europe and in the CIS. At the same time, the range of the Community's interests and responsibilities has meant that the network of Delegations in the rest of the world (notably Latin America, South-East Asia and the Indian sub-continent) has expanded considerably. However, it cannot be said that the expansion of this network has reached its conclusion.

c) Human and Financial Resources

To achieve over time this extension of the Commission's external representation, extra resources - both human and financial - will be needed.

Between 1988 and 1994 the number of Delegations and Offices increased from 89 to 116 - an increase of 30%. The Commission's resources have been thinly spread during a vital period of great change in the political and economic circumstances of the world. The Commission has been able to face up to these changes and substantially extend its representation, partly by the extra credits and posts granted by the budgetary authorities, notably in the additional budget of 1992, but also by redeploying increasingly scarce resources. This is particularly the case for 1993 and 1994, when no new posts were available. The number of staff and Delegations and the evolution of expenditure are set out in Annex II, III and IV.

The Commission asked for 18 new posts in the 1995 Budget to enable it to open the Delegations already notified in 1994 to the Council and Parliament. The budgetary authority approved 12 new posts, which currently figure in the reserve together with 2,829,000 Ecus of credits. The Commission will shortly ask for the transfer of these posts and credits from the reserve.

1. **Cooperation with ACP countries and South Africa**

Development cooperation with the ACP countries is governed by the fourth Lomé Convention signed on 15 December 1990 and lasting ten years. The renewal of the 5 year financial protocol is currently under negotiation. The present financial protocol provides for an amount of 12 billion Ecus of which 10.8 billion in the EDF and 1.2 billion for the EIB. In addition, the 1995 budget envisages 200 million Ecus for various programmes in South Africa and for rehabilitation projects in ACP states.

2. **Cooperation with developing countries in Latin America and Asia**

The 1995 budget provides for an amount of 670.5 million Ecus of which 377 million Ecus for Asia, 233.5 million Ecus for Latin America and 60 million Ecus for assistance to refugees and displaced persons.

3. **Cooperation with Mediterranean countries**

In 1995, 479.9 million Ecus are foreseen for the cooperation programmes with the Mediterranean countries together with 52 million Ecus are earmarked for financing EU support for the peace process between Israel and the PLO.

4. **Cooperation with Eastern and Central Europe countries and the Independent States of the former Soviet Union**

The PHARE programme was introduced in December 1989 to support the economic reforms and to reinforce democracy in the Eastern and Central Europe countries. PHARE began in 1990 with a budget of 500 million Ecus. In 1995 the budget reached 1089 million Ecus (including cross-frontier cooperation with the EU).

The TACIS programme, aimed at the newly independent countries of the former Soviet Union, was created in 1991 and renewed for a further three years in 1993. It has similar objectives to the PHARE programme. The budget for 1995 is 470 million Ecus.

5. **Other programmes**

To the geographically specific programmes mentioned above must be added the food aid programme (591.9 million Ecus) and other cooperation measures covering, notably, humanitarian aid, the European initiative for democracy and the protection of human rights, co-financing with non-governmental organisations, the AIDS programme, the fight against drugs, all for a total of some 903 million Ecus.

	Annual amount (Ecus)	Number of Delegations
ACP States and South Africa	2,600,000,000	58 + 8 Resident Advisers
Asia and Latin America	670,500,000	15
Mediterranean	531,900,000	11 + 1 Office
Eastern and Central Europe / former Soviet Union	1,089,000,000	11

These figures do not include such programmes as food aid, humanitarian aid, cooperation with NGOs etc., referred to in Annex I-A.

PERSONNEL IN DELEGATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNION 1994
Total 2409
MADE UP AS FOLLOWS

a) **FONCTIONNAIRES**

Authorised posts **636**

Posts currently available **599**

Category	Posts
A	433
B	105
C	61

b) **LOCAL AGENTS**

Category	Posts
Conceptual work	111
Administration	136
Secretariat	702
Others (drivers, security guards,..)	764
Total	1713

c) **OTHER STAFF**

ATRL (agents techniques recrutement local) ALA (experts recrutés en Amérique Lat. +Asie) Experts END (Experts Nationaux Détachés)	97
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EVOLUTION DES DEPENSES

16.02.1995

POSTE	LIBELLE	DEPENSES 1993	DEPENSES 1994**	BUDGET 1995
A 6000	Traitement, alloc., indemnités, frais	63 512	67 668	78 003
A 6001	Rémun. des autres agents et autres	23 619	28 894	29 600
A 6002	Frais des autres agents	3 569	2 806	3 006
A 6003	Perf. profes. des fonct., cours de langues	203	502	711
A 6004	Frais/indemnités de recrut./mut./cessat.	5 180	6 200	6 000
A 6005	Frais de réception et de représentation	2 723	3 184	2 600
A 6006	Frais de missions	2 506	3 137	3 692
A 6007	Dépenses à caractère social et médical	235	308	300
A 6008	Jeunes experts en formation	0	0	2 200
A 6009	Crédits provisionnels			1 026
A 600	PERSONNEL	101 547	112 699	127 138
A 6010	Location et charges d'immeubles	36 789	40 581	41 400
A 6011	Construction et acquis. d'immeubles	888	6 545	1 500
A 6012	Mobilier et matériel de bureau	4 112	3 688	5 100
A 6013	Matériel de transport	2 809	2 830	2 530
A 6014	Dépenses de document. et de bibliot.	770	860	810
A 6015	Papeterie et fourniture de bureau	1 051	1 166	1 116
A 6016	Autres dépenses de fonct. administ.	1 663	1 923	2 150
A 6017	Mobilier et équipements de logement	3 044	3 300	3 000
A 6018	Affranchissement et télécomun.	6 373	6 880	7 500
A 601	DEPENSES DE FONCTIONNEMENT	57 499	67 773	65 106
A 6030	Crédit provisionnel de sécurité			1 200
A603	CREDIT PROVISIONNEL DE SECURITE			1 200
	TOTAL	159 046	180 472	193 444

NBRE FONCTIONNAIRES FIN ANNEE	518	543	590*
* estimation ** provisoire			

Le budget 1995 de 193,444 MioECUS ne tient compte ni du montant inscrit au chapitre A-100 de 2,829 MioECUS (à virer au Titre A-6: nouvelles ouvertures), ni du montant de 2,295 MioECUS (conséquence élargissement) à restituer aux Titres A-1 et A-2.

REPRESENTATION EXTERIEURE DE LA COMMISSION - 1994

Délégations, Antennes, Bureaux et Représentations	Autres Accréditations	Ville	Type de Représentation	Observations
Afrique du Sud, Rep.		Pretoria	Délégation	
Albanie		Tirana	Délégation	
Algerie		Alger	Délégation	
Angola		Luanda	Délégation	
Antigua & Barbuda			Ant(Barbades)	
Antilles Neerl.		Willemstad-Curaçao	Délégation	
	Aruba			
Argentine		Buenos Aires	Délégation	
Australie		Canberra	Délégation	
	Nouv. Zelande			
Bangladesh		Dhaka	Délégation	
Barbades		Bridgetwon	Délégation	Caribbean Devel. Bank
	Antigua & Barbuda	St. John's	Antenne	
	Dominica			
	St. Lucia			
	St. Vincent & Gren.			
	St. Christ. & Nevis			
	Anguilla			
	Montserrat			
	Brit. Virgin Isl.			
Belgrade		Belgrade	Délégation	
Belize			Ant(Jamaïque)	
Benin		Cotonou	Délégation	
Botswana		Gaborone	Délégation	
Bresil		Brasilia	Délégation	
Bulgarie		Sofia	Délégation	
Burkina Faso		Ouagadougou	Délégation	
Burundi		Bujumbura	Délégation	
Cameroun		Yaounde	Délégation	
Canada		Ottawa	Délégation	
Cap Vert		Praia	Délégation	
Centrafricaine, Rep		Bangui	Délégation	
Chili		Santiago	Délégation	
Chine		Pekin	Délégation	
	Mongolie			
Chypre		Nicosia	Délégation	
Colombie		Bogota	Délégation	
Comores		Moroni	Délégation	
Congo		Brazzaville	Délégation	
Coree du Sud		Seoul	Délégation	
Costa Rica		San Jose	Délégation	
	Guatemala			
	Honduras			Bureau de passage
	Nicaragua			
	Panama			
	El Salvador			

REPRESENTATION EXTERIEURE DE LA COMMISSION - 1994

Délégations, Antennes, Bureaux et Représentations	Autres Accréditations	Ville	Type de Représentation	Observations
Cote d'Ivoire		Abidjan	Délégation	
Djibouti		Djibouti	Délégation	
Dominicaine, Rep		Santo Domingo	Délégation	
Egypte		Cairo	Délégation	
Etats Unis		Washington	Délégation	
Ethiopie		Addis Abeba	Délégation	
	* Erythrée			
Fidji		Suva	Délégation	
	Samoa Occidentale	Apia	Antenne	
	Tonga	Nuku'Alofa	Antenne	
	Vanuatu	Port Vila	Antenne	
	Nouvelle Calédonie	Noumea	Antenne	
	Tuvalu			
	Pitcairn			
	Kiribati			
	Polynésie Française			
	Wallis & Futuna			
Gabon		Libreville	Délégation	
	Sao Tome & Principe	S. Tome	Antenne	
Gambie		Banjul	Délégation	
Géorgie		Tbilissi	Délégation	
Ghana		Accra	Délégation	
Grenade			Ant(Trin. & Tob.)	
Guinée Bissau		Bissau	Délégation	
Guinée Conakry		Conakry	Délégation	
Guinée Equatoriale		Malabo	Délégation	
Guyane		Georgetown	Délégation	CARICOM Secretariat
Haiti		Port au Prince	Délégation	
Hong Kong		Hong Kong	Bureau	
Hongrie		Budapest	Délégation	
Inde		New Delhi	Délégation	
	Bhutan			
	Maldives			
	Nepal			
	Sri Lanka			
Indonesie		Jakarta	Représentation	
	Brunei			
	Singapore			
Israël		Tel Aviv	Délégation	
Jamaïque		Kingston	Délégation	
	Belize	Belize City	Antenne	
	Bahamas			
	Cayman Isl.			
	Turks & Caïcos Isl.			
Japon		Tokyo	Délégation	
Jérusalem Est		Jérusalem Est	Bureau	

REPRÉSENTATION EXTERIEURE DE LA COMMISSION - 1994

Délégations, Antennes, Bureaux et Représentations	Autres Accréditations	Ville	Type de Représentation	Observations
Jordanie		Amman	Délégation	
	Yemen			
Kazakhstan		Alma Ata	Délégation	
Kenya		Nairobi	Délégation	
Lesotho		Maseru	Délégation	
Liban		Beyrouth	Délégation	
Liberia		Monrovia	Délégation	
Madagascar		Antananarivo	Délégation	
Malawi		Lilongwe	Délégation	
Mali		Bamako	Délégation	
Malte		La Valette	Délégation	
Maroc		Rabat	Délégation	
Maurice		Vacoas	Délégation	
	Seychelles			Bureau de passage
	Réunion			
	Mayotte			
Mauritanie		Nouakchott	Délégation	
Mexique		Mexico	Délégation	
	Cuba			
Mozambique		Maputo	Délégation	
Namibie		Windhoek	Délégation	
Niger		Niamey	Délégation	
Nigeria		Lagos + Abuja	Délégation	
Norvege		Oslo	Délégation	
	Islande			
Nouvelle Calédonie			Antenne (Fidji)	
Ouganda		Kampala	Délégation	
Pakistan		Islamabad	Délégation	
Papouasie N. G.		Port Moresby	Délégation	
Perou		Lima	Délégation	
	* Bolivie			Bureau de passage
Philippines		Manila	Délégation	
Pologne		Varsovie	Délégation	
Roumanie		Bucarest	Délégation	
Russie		Moscou	Délégation	
Rwanda		Kigali	Délégation	
Samoa Occidentale			Antenne (Fidji)	
Sao Tome			Antenne (Gabon)	
Senegal		Dakar	Délégation	
Sierra Leone		Freetown	Délégation	
Slovenie		Ljubjana	Délégation	
Solomon Island		Honiara	Délégation	
Somalie		Mogadiscio	Délégation	
Soudan		Khartoum	Délégation	
Suriname		Paramaribo	Délégation	
Swaziland		Mbabane	Délégation	

REPRESENTATION EXTERIEURE DE LA COMMISSION - 1994

Délégations, Antennes, Bureaux et Représentations	Autres Accréditations	Ville	Type de Représentation	Observations
Syrie		Damas	Délégation	
Tanzanie		Dar es Salaam	Délégation	
Tchad		N'Djamena	Délégation	
Tcheque, Rep.		Prague	Délégation	
	* Slovaquie			
Thaïlande		Bangkok	Délégation	
	Laos			
	Malaisie			
	Myanmar			
	* Vietnam			
	Cambodja			
Togo		Lome	Délégation	
Tonga			Antenne (Fidji)	
Trinidad & Tobago		Port of Spain	Délégation	
	Grenade	St. George's	Antenne	
	Martinique			
	Guadeloupe			
	Guyane Française			
Tunisie		Tunis	Délégation	
Turquie		Ankara	Représentation	
Ukraine		Kiev	Délégation	
Uruguay		Montevideo	Délégation	
	Paraguay			
Vanuatu			Antenne (Fidji)	
Venezuela		Caracas	Délégation	
	Equateur			
Zaire		Kinshasa	Délégation	
Zambie		Lusaka	Délégation	
Zimbabwe		Harare	Délégation	
Organis. intern.		Geneve	Délégation	
Organis. intern.		New York	Délégation	
Organis. intern.		Paris	Délégation	
Organis. intern.		Rome	Délégation	
Organis. intern.		Vienne	Délégation	UN, UNIDO et IAEA
116	56	116		

Représentation / Type
104 - Délégations
2 - Représentations
8 - Antennes
2 - Bureaux
116

* Délégations en voie d'ouverture
Bolivie
Erythrée
Slovaquie
Vietnam

L'ex-Chef de Délégation en Suède reste accrédité auprès de Estonia, Latvia et Lithuania.

Centres ITER (International Termonuclear Experimental Reactor)

Etats Unis		San Diego		
Japon		Naka		

*** Délégations en voie d'ouverture**

Bolivie
Erythrée
Slovaquie
Vietnam

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