



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 6 April 2001 (18.04)  
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**7853/01**

**LIMITE**

**PESC 130  
FIN 117  
PE 27**

**"I/A" ITEM NOTE**

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from: : Secretariat

to: : COREPER/COUNCIL

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No. prev. doc. : 5990/00 PESC 50 FIN 37 PE 8

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Subject : Annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities (point H, paragraph 40, of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999)  
- 2000

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- I. The Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) of 6 May 1999 on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure, provides under point H, paragraph 40, that "once a year the Council Presidency will consult the European Parliament on a Council document setting out the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities".
- II. The "Foreign Relations Counsellors" Working Group at its meetings on 26, 28, 29 March and 2 April 2001 examined a draft report presented by the Presidency, and agreed to submit to COREPER the text set out in the annex.

- III. The document follows the same criteria as those used for the previous reports <sup>1</sup>, namely:
- its scope is limited to the description of CFSP activities, e.g. common positions, joint actions and implementing decisions, declarations and demarches, political dialogue (where appropriate, and necessary in order to provide a comprehensive view of the activities, reference is made to actions falling outside Title V of the TEU);
  - it is complementary to the chapter on external relations of the annual report on the progress of the European Union presented to the Parliament in application of Article 4 of the TEU;
  - the broad priorities of the Union's external relations, as expressed for example in European Council conclusions, are included in the "Article 4" report.

IV. The Committee is invited:

- to confirm agreement on the text of the draft document set out in the ANNEX;
- to recommend to the Council that it approve as an "A" item the document on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the Communities, for presentation to the European Parliament in application of point H, paragraph 40, of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999.

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



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 29 April 2003**

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

**PESC 111  
FIN 92  
PE 57**

**CORRIGENDUM TO "I/A" ITEM NOTE**

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from : Secretariat

to : COREPER/COUNCIL

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

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Subject : Annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities (point H, paragraph 40, of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999)  
- 2002

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**Page 6, (d), § 2, first sentence**

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

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

**Page 8, first sentence**

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

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

**Page 25, (d), seventh sentence**

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

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

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

**Preliminary Remarks**

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

The Council adopted the first such report on 30 March 1998<sup>1</sup>. It covered CFSP actions agreed from July 1997 until March 1998. The following reports<sup>2</sup> covered the whole of the 1998 calendar year (thus overlapping with the previous report for the first quarter of 1998) and the 1999 calendar year<sup>3</sup>. The present report covers the year 2000 and also looks at perspectives for future action.

This report is complementary to the annual report on the progress of the European Union presented to the Parliament in application of Article 4 of the TEU, and in particular its chapter on the Union's external relations, which outlines the priorities of the Union's external policies. The main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, outlined below, obviously reflect these broader priorities. In addition, this report provides a more detailed account of the specific CFSP actions undertaken in 2000. It also contains remarks on perspectives for future action.

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

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

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

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

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

### **1. WESTERN BALKANS**

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

The year 2000 in the Western Balkans was characterised by the acceleration of the democratic transformation of the region, starting with Croatia at the end of 1999, and closing with the victory of democratic forces in the FRY in the presidential elections of 24 September and Serbian parliamentary elections of 28 December.

On 14 February, the Council endorsed the principal findings of the Commission's Communication on the EU Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP) for Countries of South Eastern Europe in compliance with the Council Conclusions of 29 April 1997 and 21/22 June 1999 and examined the performance of the countries concerned (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FRY, FYROM, Albania). During 2000, the proved to be a dynamic and forceful policy instrument. This process, which is the centrepiece of the Union's policy in the Balkans, implies inter alia strengthened political dialogue.

Recognising the central role the EU plays in the region, the Lisbon European Council (23-24 March 2000) invited the Secretary-General/High Representative, under the authority of the Presidency and the Council, and in full association with the Commission, to ensure the coherence of EU policies towards the Western Balkans, to strengthen the impact of its contribution and to enhance co-ordination with the Stability Pact and other efforts of the International Community.

The Western Balkans have continued to be a top priority for the Secretary General/High Representative throughout the year 2000. The High Representative visited the region on several occasions, represented the European Union at numerous regional meetings and had extensive contacts with politicians from the region to discuss current developments and to present the European Union's position. The High Representative also contributed regularly to the Council's discussions by presenting reports and proposals for action/decision.

On 24 November 2000, a Summit meeting at heads of State and Government level in Zagreb (Croatia) was held between the European Union and the countries of the Western Balkans. This summit confirmed those countries were potential candidates for EU accession. It clarified that the prospect of accession to the European Union was offered on the basis of the provisions of the Treaty, respect of the Copenhagen European Council criteria and the progress in implementing the Stabilisation and Association Process, in particular on regional co-operation. Rapprochement with the European Union would go hand in hand with the process of developing regional co-operation. The participating Western Balkan countries made far-reaching commitments regarding good neighbourly relations, respect for the rights of minorities, respect for international obligations, including with regard to the ICTY, solution of the problem of refugees and displaced persons, respect for States' international borders as well as strengthening of regional security by concluding the negotiations on weapons control and reduction at regional level, as provided for in the Dayton agreements.

On 22 December, the Council adopted the Joint Action on the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM). Its primary objective is to contribute, in a flexible manner, and in line with directives from the Secretary-General/High Representative and the Council, to the effective formulation of EU's policy towards the Western Balkans.

### **(b) Stability Pact**

The First Regional Funding Conference was held in Brussels on 29/30 March and, amongst other things, put together an important quick start projects package. Aimed at giving a strong impetus to the Pact's goal of reinvigorating the political and economic reform processes and stimulating regional co-operation. The UE confirmed its leading role at this meeting as well as subsequent meetings of the various working tables.

Following the integration of the activities carried out under the Royaumont Process into the working table 1 on democratisation and human rights of the Stability Pact, in June the Council repealed the Common Position on the Process on stability and good-neighbourliness in South-East Europe.

The special meeting of the Regional Table in Bucharest on 26 October 2000 admitted the FRY as full and equal participant in the Stability Pact after it had accepted all relevant commitments under the Pact.

### **(c) Albania**

At its meeting on 24 January, the Council examined the feasibility of negotiating a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Albania. While welcoming the efforts made by Albania, it agreed that a number of economic, political and institutional, issues would have to be addressed for a successful participation by Albania in the Stabilisation and Association process. In March the Albanian government submitted a report on actions taken or envisaged in the priority areas identified by the feasibility study, including a timetable for their implementation. Based on this report, it was decided at the Zagreb Summit on 24 November to set up a High Level EU/Albania Steering Group to step up cooperation between the EU and Albania and to support the reforms to be carried out.

The Council adopted a Joint Action on 14 December 2000 extending EU's contribution to the establishment of a viable police force in Albania (MAPEXT) until 31 May 2001. It also agreed to a possible direct management by the EU of the Multilateral Advisory Police Element, which was so far entrusted to the WEU.

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

At its meeting on 20 March, the Council took note of the request by the BiH authorities for a feasibility study on the opening of negotiations for a Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

At the ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Conference, held on 24/25 May in Brussels, the EU recalled its full commitment to the peace process but noted that, even if substantial progress had been made in the five years following the Dayton/Paris Accords, more could have been achieved had it not been for political obstruction and the pursuit of narrow ethnic agendas by some. The EU supported the High Representative in the full use of his powers to ensure implementation of the Peace Accords.

**(e) Croatia**

Following the positive developments in Croatia and the constructive feed-back from the EU-Croatia Joint Consultative Task Force set up in January, the Council decided on 13 June that the necessary conditions had been met for the opening of negotiations on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

On 20 November the Council adopted the negotiating directives for a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Croatia. Negotiations were formally opened in the margins of the Zagreb Summit. A first round of negotiations took place in Brussels on 18 December.

On 20 December the Council adopted a Common Position lifting the embargo on arms exports to Croatia.

**(f) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**

**(i) FRY/Serbia**

The Council continued to maintain its overall policy of applying maximum pressure on Milosevic by strengthening sanctions targeted at the regime, without penalising the Serbian people, while reaffirming its encouragement to the democratic forces in the FRY to work together for democratic change and the reintegration of their country into the mainstream of Europe. In direct recognition of the efforts made by the opposition, the Council decided on 14 February to suspend the flight ban.

With a view to the elections in the FRY/Serbia on 24 September, the Council sent on 18 September a message to the Serbian people, reaffirming that a choice leading to democratic change in the FRY would entail a radical change in its policy with regard to Serbia.

On 9 October, following Mr Kostunica's victory in the presidential elections, the Council decided to lift all sanctions imposed on the FRY since 1998, with the exception of the provisions targeting Milosevic and those associated with him.

Furthermore, the Council decided to propose to the FRY that it participate in the stabilisation and association process. Accordingly, the Council decided to rapidly set up a "Joint EU /FRY Task Force" in order to examine ways of progressing towards a stabilisation and association agreement.

**(ii) FRY/Montenegro**

The Council supported politically and economically the democratically-elected Montenegrin government to help face massive economic and political pressure exerted by Milosevic's regime. In the light of the democratic change in Belgrade, the Council urged the authorities in Belgrade and in Podgorica to agree on an open and democratic process, within an overall federal framework, to decide on a new constitutional arrangement for the relations between the components of the federation acceptable to all parties. It also underlined the importance of avoiding any unilateral action which could jeopardise this negotiating process.

**(iii) FRY/Kosovo**

The Council repeatedly expressed its support to efforts by UNMIK and KFOR to ensure the security of the Serb minority in Kosovo and to reinforce the capacity of the police and the judiciary. It expressed several times its condemnation of continued ethnically motivated violence and underlined the need for early progress in improving the living conditions of non-Albanian populations in Kosovo and to create a favourable environment for the early return of refugees and displaced persons.

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

The Council adopted on 24 January the negotiating directives for a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with FYROM. The negotiations were successfully finished by late autumn, which allowed both sides to initial the agreement in the margins of the Zagreb Summit in November. This is the first Agreement of its kind in the region and represents a significant step forward in the development of the EU Stabilisation and Association process with countries in South Eastern Europe.

**2. EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

**(a) Russia**

The Partnership and Cooperation Agreement remained the foundation of EU-Russia relations. The objectives of the 1999 Common Strategy were pursued. Leading on from the Helsinki European Council conclusions on Chechnya, the Council set out a twin-track policy towards Russia. While stressing the long-term strategic partnership between the EU and Russia, the Council used its contacts with Russia to communicate its deep concern about the continuing use of violence in Chechnya, and to press for a resolution of the crisis through political dialogue.

The Council returned to the subject of Russia and its Chechen Republic several times through the year, and in February, March, April and July issued conclusions on the conflict. At the Paris summit in October President Putin committed himself to seek a political solution to the Chechnya problem. The European Council too reaffirmed its stance on Chechnya at its meeting in Lisbon. This was also the occasion for an informal trilateral ministerial meeting between the EU Troika, the USA and Russia.

Following the election of President Putin in March, the Ministerial Troika visited Moscow in April. The third meeting of the Cooperation Council in Luxembourg in April provided a further opportunity to discuss the policy directions of the new Russian government. This was pursued at the Moscow Summit in May, when discussions covered such areas as EU enlargement, ESDP, the Balkans and other matters of mutual interest.



The Feira European Council saw moves to build on common ground, while maintaining pressure on Russia in areas of concern like Chechnya. The same meeting adopted the action plan for the Northern Dimension in external and cross-border policies of the EU. At the Paris Summit in October, the EU and Russia agreed to intensify their cooperation and adopted a Joint Declaration on strengthening dialogue and cooperation on political and security matters in Europe, and decided to establish a dialogue on energy.

## **(b) Ukraine**

The Portuguese and French Presidencies worked to implement the new EU Common Strategy on Ukraine and to strengthen the EU's strategic partnership with Ukraine. On the Ukrainian side, the EU noted a fresh drive from the government of Prime Minister Yushchenko to improve cooperation within the framework of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) and to push ahead on economic reform. In supporting Ukraine's pro-European orientation, the EU continued to offer constructive criticism of the development of its democracy.

The third Cooperation Council in Brussels in May marked a qualitative shift in relations between the EU and Ukraine. The EU welcomed the determination of the Ukrainian government to press ahead with an ambitious structural reform, and the two sides looked forward to overcoming together the challenges of enlargement. This was also the occasion for Prime Minister Yushchenko to meet with SG/HR Solana.

The Paris Summit in September saw continued discussions on implementation of the PCA, as well as international questions of mutual interest. The end of the year was marked by the fulfillment by Ukraine of its commitment to close definitively the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

## **(c) Belarus**

Throughout the year, the EU sought to apply its step-by-step policy for the lifting of the EU restrictions imposed by the Council in 1997, but these efforts were frustrated by the lack of progress towards democratisation on the Belarus side. During the months leading up to the holding of parliamentary elections in October, the EU used all means at its disposal to persuade the Belarus authorities to ensure that voting would be free and fair. In July, SG/HR Solana sent a letter to President Lukashenko setting out the EU's hopes for the elections.

On 18 October the EU issued a declaration deploring the conduct of the elections, reiterating support for the process of democratisation in Belarus and expressing hopes for significant progress to be made at the next elections held there. Following the elections, the EU continued to seek political dialogue with all political groupings, and maintained its active support for the efforts of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group.

## **(d) Moldova**

A political dialogue meeting at ministerial level took place in the framework of the second EU-Moldova Cooperation Council in Brussels in January. The discussion focused on the priorities of the newly formed Moldovan government, as well as on the Transdniestria issue. The EU welcomed Moldova's pro-European choice and offered support for the reform process.

Following the 1999 declaration of the Istanbul summit of the OSCE, the EU sought to facilitate a settlement of the Transdniestrian problem. In particular, the EU supported the efforts of the OSCE and its mission to Moldova to contribute actively to a solution to the Transdniestrian issue, and the dialogue between the Moldovan government, the Transdniestrian side, and the guarantor states of Russia and Ukraine. These efforts were complicated by the political situation within Moldova, where attention focused on changes to the Constitution, which were finally passed in July. Given the prevailing stalemate, very limited progress was made on the withdrawal of Russian forces from Moldovan territory.

In an attempt to give a new elan to EU-Moldova relations, a Troika of senior officials visited Moldova in December, in conjunction with visits to Moscow and Kiev. This visit was guided by the elements for a common approach adopted in December by the Council.

#### **(e) Caucasus**

The EU welcomed the re-election of Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze in April, and expressed the hope that this would contribute to the stability of Georgia. In a concrete measure of support, the EU in July adopted a Joint Action to reinforce the capacity of the Georgian authorities to provide support and protection for the OSCE Observer Mission on the border of Georgia with Chechnya.

The meetings of the Second Cooperation Councils with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia took place in Luxembourg in October. At these meetings, as throughout the year, the EU continued to press for progress on resolution of conflicts in the region, notably the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. To this end, the EU supported all relevant efforts in the framework of the OSCE and the UN, and held out successfully for the simultaneous accession of Armenia and Azerbaijan to the Council of Europe. Following the November parliamentary elections in Azerbaijan, the EU began an evaluation of its policy towards the Southern Caucasus, in order to enhance its effectiveness.

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

In the face of the challenges in Central Asia, the EU maintained its efforts to encourage the settlement of bilateral disputes and the development of regional cooperation. In this context, the EU followed closely developments such as the creation of a Eurasian Economic Community and discussions within the Shanghai Five group of states. The EU used its political dialogue with states of the region to seek progress on issues of mutual concern, including terrorism and drug trafficking. The spillover of the conflict in Afghanistan remained a major concern for the EU.

The Second Cooperation Council meetings with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in Brussels in July provided the opportunity to take stock after the first year in force of the EU's Partnership and Cooperation Agreements with these countries. The EU used these meetings to offer its continued support for the process of political and economic reform. It had cause to return to this message later in the year, following the Presidential elections in Kyrgyzstan in October.

On repeated occasions, the EU publicly voiced its concern over shortfalls in respect of human rights and democratic values and the rule of law. It raised these issues with different countries of the region, in the framework of political dialogue, through démarches and declarations.

### 3. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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

- meetings between Heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs in the margins of the European Councils at Feira and Nice;
- a meeting at Ministerial level in November under the umbrella of the European Conference, as well as meetings in the framework of the Association Councils with Estonia (14 February), Latvia and Lithuania (15 February), Romania (21 March), Slovakia and Slovenia (14 June), the Czech Republic and Hungary (19 September) and Bulgaria and Poland (10 October);
- meetings at Political Directors level on 7 March in Brussels and in Chantilly on 31 October;
- Troika meetings at expert level, regularly held in the following areas: Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Western Balkans Region, United Nations, OSCE, Non-proliferation, Conventional Arms Exports, Security, Terrorism, Policy Planning, Human Rights, Drugs and Disarmament.

The results of this dialogue were reflected in:

- the increasingly regular alignment of the associated countries to the declarations in the CFSP field (131 out of a total of 199);
- the alignment of the associated countries to the EU's Common Positions (9), under the format of declarations;
- cooperation in international organisations and fora, i. a. the UN and OSCE.

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

- the participation of three Member States (Denmark, Finland, Sweden) and the Commission (with the Presidency - Portugal- as observer alongside France, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) in the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the Barents Euro-Arctic Council in Oulu, Finland 14-15 March 2000;
- the participation of the Commission, other Member States (Denmark, Finland, Sweden) and as observers the Presidency (Portugal) the United Kingdom and France at the Third Council of Baltic Sea States Summit in Kolding, Denmark on 12-13 April 2000;
- the participation by the Commission as well as other Member States (Denmark, Finland, Sweden), and as observers, the United Kingdom and France at the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the "Council of Baltic Sea States" in Bergen, Norway on 20-21 June 2000;

- the participation by the Commission and Austria, Germany, France (EU Presidency) at the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the "Black Sea Economic Cooperation" in Bucharest, Romania on 20 October 2000;
- the participation of certain Member States (Austria and Italy as members of CEI) and the Commission at the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Szeged, Hungary on 24 June 2000;
- the participation of the Commission and Greece at the summit of Heads of State within the Balkan Conference on Stability, Security and Cooperation in South Eastern Europe, held in Bucharest on 11-12 February 2000;

#### **4. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE**

The European Conference <sup>1</sup>held an informal meeting at the level of Ministers for European or Foreign Affairs in Sochaux on 23 November 2000. All thirteen candidates to accession to the European Union, including Turkey, took part, as well as Switzerland as "member elect". Participants had an exchange of views on the Intergovernmental Conference on institutional reform, on a possible declaration on the future of the Union and on the Enlargement Strategy Paper submitted by the Commission.

The second meeting of the European Conference at the level of Heads of State or Government on 7 December 2000 provided an opportunity for discussion in depth of institutional reform and the operation of the European Union in the longer term. The European Council regards the European Conference as a useful framework for dialogue between the Union's Member States and the countries in line for membership. It proposed that the countries covered by the stabilisation and association process and the EFTA countries be invited to attend as prospective members.

#### **5. SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE**

##### **(a) Turkey**

The 39th EC-Turkey Association Council was held on 11 April 2000 in Luxembourg. Ministers had an exchange of views on EU-Turkey relations and other issues. The Association Council decided to set up eight subcommittees, which are designed to prepare the analytical examination of the Turkish legislation in various fields and to monitor the implementation of the Accession Partnership with Turkey. Most subcommittees had their first meetings in the course of the year.

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

On 4 December, the Council reached political agreement on the Accession Partnership for Turkey which indicates the priority areas and intermediate objectives for Turkey's preparations for membership. This constituted a further important step in the implementation of the pre-accession strategy for Turkey setting out, in a single framework, the priority areas which need to be addressed by Turkey on its way towards membership of the EU. It includes in particular an enhanced political dialogue aimed at responding to the political criteria set forth in view of the accession, in particular with those dealing with human rights questions, Cyprus, border issues as well as other connected issues.

In the framework of the enhanced political dialogue as part of the pre-accession strategy for Turkey, meetings were held at the level of Political Directors on 30 March and 28 November in Brussels as well as on 3 November in Ankara. Discussions focused on EU-Turkey relations, but regional issues of mutual interest were raised as well. Turkey also took part in dialogue meetings together with the other accession candidates. The Council continued to encourage Turkey to take all additional measures to satisfy all the Copenhagen criteria.

### **(b) Cyprus**

The Council remains fully committed to comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions in the UN framework. The Nice European Council welcomed and strongly supported the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to achieve an overall agreement on the Cyprus problem consistent with the UN Security Council resolutions and to arrive at a positive conclusion of the process initiated in December 1999. It appealed to all the parties concerned to contribute to the efforts made to this effect.

In January, the Council welcomed Cyprus's ratification of Protocol No 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the abolition of the death penalty.

The Accession Partnership for Cyprus was adopted in March, and the EC-Cyprus Association Committee met in Nicosia on 15 December 2000. Cyprus took part in dialogue meetings together with the other accession candidates.

### **(c) Malta**

The Accession Partnership for Malta was adopted in March. Malta took part in dialogue meetings together with the other accession candidates.

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

The EU maintained its high degree of involvement in the MEPP in 2000. Following resumption of Israeli-Syrian negotiations late 1999, the EU acted with the Peace Process co-sponsors to revive the Multilateral Track of the process, starting with a meeting at ministerial level of the Steering Group in Moscow on 1 February 2000. Following the suspension of Israeli-Syrian talks, and the resulting halt to the multilateral work programme agreed in Moscow, the EU endeavoured to safeguard the capability of the Multilateral Track to resume as soon as developments permitted.

The EU engaged contacts with the new leadership in Syria. Furthermore, it welcomed the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon in May and restated its commitment to assist and contribute to Lebanon's efforts towards reconciliation and rehabilitation.

The EU fully supported the mediation efforts of President Clinton leading to the Camp David Summit in July. The Presidency, Secretary General/High Representative Solana and EU Special Representative Moratinos engaged with all parties to prepare the ground for the Summit and to facilitate the continuation of negotiations beyond the Summit.

Following the outbreak of violence on 28 September the EU worked with other supporters of the Peace Process to try to bring an end to the cycle of violence. Secretary General/High Representative Solana participated in the 17 October Sharm el-Sheikh Summit and is a member of the international Committee, the establishment of which was agreed at the Summit, to examine the reasons for the violence and contribute to avoiding its recurrence.

Through Special Representative Moratinos the EU pursued implementation of a work programme of the EU/Palestinian Security Committee, a framework for assisting the Palestinian Authority further in the security area. This activity is complementary to the assistance on counter-terrorism provided by the EU to the Palestinian Authority which was extended by Joint Action on 13 April for another three years.

Also through its Special Representative, the Union continued its support for the EU-Israel Forum, aimed at contributing to a better understanding of the EU's role among opinion leaders in the region.

On 14 December, the Council renewed the mandate of the Special Representative.

## **7. MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

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

Following the guidelines of the Stuttgart Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference (15-16 April 1999), a think-tank Ministerial Conference took place in Lisbon on 25-26 May. It reviewed all areas of cooperation and took note of the report which had been prepared by Senior Officials on the state of progress of discussions on the Charter for Peace and Stability; it also prepared the ground for the holding of the fourth Ministerial Conference which was held in Marseilles on 15-16 November 2000.

The Marseilles Conference concentrated on ways and means to reinvigorate the Euro-Med Partnership. At this Conference, the EU confirmed its willingness to strengthen the Mediterranean dimension of its external relations drawing attention to the objectives of the Common Strategy for the Mediterranean adopted by the Feira European Council. While deciding to postpone the adoption of a Charter for Peace and Stability due to the difficulties in the Middle East Peace Process until the political context so permits, the Conference invited Senior Officials to concentrate work on strengthening and broadening the political dialogue among the 27, including issues such as human rights, democratic principles and rule of law.

In this context, a third ad hoc meeting on terrorism was held on 19 October 2000 aimed at ensuring cooperation in this sector, inter alia through the establishment and activation of focal points aimed at increasing exchange of information. Equally, at a first ad hoc meeting on migrations and human exchanges held on 6 October, Senior Officials decided to undertake an overall assessment of the relevant national legislations and concentrate on elaborating comparable statistics to allow for an accurate understanding of this issue.

In 2000 the Association Agreements with Morocco and Israel came into force. In the Presidency's formal conclusions of the Fourth Mediterranean Conference of Foreign Ministers in Marseilles, the Ministers emphasised the need to accelerate the negotiations under way with Algeria, Syria and Lebanon for the conclusion of Association Agreements. The Union stated its wish to complete the negotiations in 2001.

### **(b) Common Strategy on the Mediterranean region**

At its meeting on 19 and 20 June in Santa Maria da Feira the European Council adopted a Common Strategy of the EU on the Mediterranean region, with three main objectives:

- it is intended to develop the partnership established by the 1995 Barcelona Declaration and its subsequent *acquis*;
- it expresses the EU's determination to pursue a coherent policy towards this region;
- it will cover the Union's contribution to the consolidation of peace in the Middle East once a comprehensive peace settlement has been achieved.

In the CFSP sphere, the Common Strategy covers political dialogue, security, democracy and human rights. Its aim is to strengthen political dialogue at three levels, around an increasing number of objectives:

- bilaterally, with individual Mediterranean partners,
- in the framework of the Barcelona Process, including the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Peace and Stability "after its entry into force",
- multilaterally.

## **8. MASHREK/MAGHREB**

### **(a) Algeria**

Following a three-year break, negotiations for the conclusion of an Association Agreement resumed on 14 April 2000 and were followed by another two sessions in July and December. As it was possible to make major progress at those negotiating sessions, both sides confirmed their determination to conclude the negotiations by the end of 2001.

On 12 May the Troika at ministerial level met the Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Youcef Yousfi, in Lisbon. The two sides exchanged views on political issues concerning developments in the region, including in Algeria itself, the Middle East Peace Process and the Africa-Europe Summit. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the process of reform in Algeria.

### **(b) Morocco**

The Association Agreement entered into force on 1 March, which marks the beginning of a new era in bilateral relations. The Agreement provides for regular political dialogue.

The Association Council held its first meeting on 9 October in Luxembourg. Morocco forwarded to the Council a declaration accompanied by proposals to deepen bilateral relations in various areas.

### **(c) Tunisia**

The Association Council held its second meeting at ministerial level on 24 January in Brussels. On that occasion the Union emphasised the importance it attaches to respect for human rights, democratic principles and the participation of civil society.

The second meeting of the Association Committee, at senior official level, was held on 25 June in Brussels, looking at ways of implementing the Association Agreement. The Union made a declaration on political matters, including civil liberties in Tunisia.

### **(d) Libya**

Libya gave an unclear reply in a Note Verbale of 4 January regarding its acceptance of the Barcelona Process *acquis*, but finally decided to withdraw the Note Verbale when it was asked to clarify its position. It continues to be an observer at certain meetings under the Barcelona Process. As a guest of the Presidency, it took part in the Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Marseilles on 15 and 16 November.



**(e) Western Sahara**

The European Union continued to support the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General and his personal envoy, Mr James Baker, to find a lasting solution acceptable to all sides. On 13 December the Council made representations to the parties in New York concerning the implementation of certain humanitarian measures designed to restore confidence, such as the release of prisoners of war or visits by their families.

**(f) Israel**

The EU-Israel Association Agreement entered into force on 1 June 2000. The first Association Council, which included political dialogue, was held on 13 June in Luxembourg.

**(g) Lebanon**

Following a break of almost two years, the negotiations for an EU-Lebanon Association Agreement were resumed on 29-30 September in Beirut. The objective of both Parties is to conclude the negotiations as soon as possible, possibly already by the end of 2001.

**(h) Syria**

The negotiations for the EU-Syria Association Agreement were resumed after a break of two years on 18-19 December in Brussels.

**9. MIDDLE EAST / GULF**

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

The 10th EU-GCC Joint Council and Ministerial meeting took place in Brussels on 22 May 2000. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including political issues of mutual interest such as the Middle East Peace Process and human rights. The Foreign Ministers of the EU (Troika) and the GCC also met in the margins of the UN General Assembly.

**(b) Iran**

In February, following the first round of Parliamentary elections in Iran, the EU recalled in a declaration its long-standing interest in consolidating and expanding the dialogue with Iran and in promoting the establishment of closer ties.

A political dialogue meeting was held at the level of deputy Foreign Ministers on 21 June 2000 in Tehran. Issues of mutual interest, such as the bilateral cooperation and regional issues, as well as areas of concern for the European Union, including the human rights situation, terrorism, acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the Iranian attitude towards the Middle East Peace Process, were discussed.

The EU issued declarations, in July and September, on the trials of members of the Jewish community in Iran. It regretted the convictions in the appeal proceedings, but hoped that the convicted persons would be pardoned. The EU also made representations, in October and December, in the case of accusations and trials of persons who had participated in a conference in Berlin on the political situation in Iran following the parliamentary elections.

On 20 November, the Council signified its interest in strengthening relations with Iran and noted that all aspects of EU-Iran relations would be evaluated before deciding to launch negotiations on a trade and cooperation agreement.

### **(c) Iraq**

The EU continued to monitor the situation in Iraq, based on the prime considerations of lasting security and stability in the region as well as the living conditions of the Iraqi people.

### **(d) Yemen**

The 9th meeting of the EC-Yemen Joint Cooperation Committee took place in Sana'a on 2 May 2000. Discussions focused on bilateral relations, but also included regional political issues.

In June, the EU welcomed in a declaration the ratification of the Treaty on the demarcation of the sea and land borders between Saudi Arabia and Yemen, which would contribute to maintaining stability in the region and to the development of economic and regional cooperation.

## **10. ASIA-OCEANIA**

### **(a) ASEAN**

The Council proposed in April 2000 that a ministerial meeting be held with ASEAN (the first for three years) in Asia later that year. A senior official meeting, relaunching the relationship, was held in Cascais, Portugal in June 2000 and the Ministerial itself in Vientiane, Laos in December. The Ministerial was a success with a more substantive joint declaration than that agreed in Singapore in 1997, including for example, agreement on a number of key subjects, including Burma/Myanmar, East Timor, Indonesia and the Korean Peninsula.

The EU also continued to play an active role in the ASEAN Regional Forum. In October 2000, Finland hosted an ASEAN regional forum seminar on approaches to confidence-building measures, which was organised by Finland on behalf of the EU and co-chaired by Indonesia.

## **(b) East Timor**

The Council continued to follow closely East Timor's transition to independence, offering its full support to the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). EU Foreign Ministers met the head of UNTAET, Mr Sergio Viera de Mello in June 2000, taking the opportunity to express this support in person. The Union also continued to press for those alleged to have committed violation of international humanitarian law during the violence of September 1999 to be brought to justice by the Indonesian authorities. These should also provide for the speedy resettlement or return of East Timorese refugees in West Timor, on the basis of a choice freely made by those refugees, and for the dismantling of the militias.

## **(c) Indonesia**

The Council, which had welcomed the formation of Indonesia's new democratic government in 1999, moved swiftly to enhance the Union's relations with Indonesia following the expiry of the EU arms embargo and suspension of military co-operation in January 2000. It repeatedly expressed its support for a united, democratic and prosperous Indonesia. Council conclusions in March 2000 set the framework for an enhanced relationship, which was formally established by a joint declaration in June 2000 when EU and Indonesian Foreign Minister met in Luxembourg. Both at that meeting, and on other occasions during the year, the EU, while expressing its firm support for Indonesian territorial integrity, drew attention to its concerns regarding unrest in Aceh, the Moluccas and Irian Jaya. In October 2000 the Union sent a mission, composed of members of its Embassies in Jakarta, as well as the Commission Delegation, to the Moluccas.

## **(d) Burma/Myanmar**

Faced with a further deterioration in the situation in Burma/Myanmar, the Union strengthened its Common Position on Burma/Myanmar in April 2000, widening the visa ban and publishing a list of those to whom it applied, freezing the funds of those same persons, and banning the export of goods that might be used for repression or torture. At the same time, the Council invited the Commission to study the possibility of increased humanitarian aid to Burma/Myanmar and expressed its wish to send a second Troika mission to Rangoon/Yangon. The modalities and timing of the mission were only agreed in December, at the EU-ASEAN Ministerial. In the months leading up to the Ministerial, as well as at the meeting itself, the Union clearly and repeatedly expressed its concern at the arrests of NLD activists and restrictions placed upon the NLD leadership following the incident at Dalla (August 2000) and then that at Rangoon railway station (September 2000).

## **(e) Cambodia**

The Council closely followed developments in Cambodia during 2000, including efforts aimed at establishing a tribunal to try Khmer Rouge leaders.

**(f) China**

The third EU-China Summit held in October in Beijing built up progress in EU-China relations, including notably the May 2000 EC-China Trade Agreement and cooperation to combat illegal migration. On that occasion, and for the first time at a political level, the list of individual cases was submitted. Two further rounds of human rights dialogue were also held in 2000, the first in Lisbon, the second in Beijing. On 30 November, the EU held a Troika meeting with China at the level of political directors for the first time.

**(g) The Philippines**

The Council paid particular attention to developments in the Philippines, in part because of the presence of a number of Western hostages on Jolo island. At the request of EU Foreign Ministers, the Secretary General/High Representative visited Manila in May 2000—to underline the EU's concerns for the safe release of the hostages.

**(h) The South Pacific**

The Union expressed its concern at the wave of instability that spread through Fiji and the Solomon Islands in 2000 and which threatened to spread further. In Fiji, it emphasised the need to restore the rule of law and respect the democratic constitution. The Union's concerns over the situation in Fiji were pursued in consultations with Fiji held in October 2000 pursuant to the Cotonou Agreement.

**(i) EU-Japan**

The EU-Japan Summit held in Tokyo on 19 July 2000 endorsed the need for enhancing EU-Japan relations and for reinforcement of political dialogue, and called for the elaboration of an Action Plan and a new Political Declaration updating the 1991 EU-Japan Declaration. During the autumn of 2000 the two sides discussed the preparation of the new Action Plan and made considerable progress in particular at a Senior Officials' Meeting in Brussels on 22 December 2000.

The EU and Japan held a Ministerial Troika meeting in September in the margins of UNGA. Meetings of the Political Directors' Troika took place in Tokyo on March 10 and in Paris on November 7.

**(j) Korean Peninsula**

A Ministerial Troika Meeting was held with the Republic of Korea on July 29 on the margins of the ASEAN PMC. A Troika Meeting at expert level was held in June in Brussels.

The Union issued a statement in October welcoming crucial changes in the Korean Peninsula since June 2000, in particular the holding of the inter-Korean Summit in Pyongyang; it was closely following the implementation by the two Koreas of the ambitious work programme agreed at the Summit.

The lines of action approved by the Council on 20 November reiterated the EU's support for efforts towards a lasting peaceful solution for the Korean Peninsula. The Council also called on the DPRK to adopt responsible behaviour with regard to nuclear and ballistic non-proliferation, the signing and ratification of the comprehensive nuclear test-ban Treaty (CTBT), adherence to other non-proliferation arrangements and cessation of its activities especially exports of missiles and missile technology. The Council further stressed the importance of respecting the UN Covenants on civil and political and on economic, social and cultural rights. The human rights situation in the DPRK was, in the Council's view, particularly worrying and should deserve all our attention. The EU would intensify its political consultations with the Republic of Korea in order to identify common areas for action.

The EU Troika, at regional director level, visited Pyongyang for the first time on 25-27 November and presented the measures agreed by the Council, while also reiterating the Union's essential concerns.

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

The 3rd ASEM Summit took place in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 20/21 October 2000. It further developed common ground on regional developments both in Europe and Asia and on matters of mutual concern, reaffirming the principles agreed at the previous Summits in Bangkok (1996) and London (1998).

The Leaders again engaged in comprehensive and frank political dialogue. They approved a Chairman's Statement including a series of initiatives to strengthen cooperation between Europe and Asia in various fields. The Leaders also agreed on the new Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework and invited the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Economic Ministers and Finance Ministers to meet once a year.

The Leaders also issued a declaration affirming their support for the reconciliation process in the Korean Peninsula.

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

The EU held Ministerial Troika Meetings in Lisbon with Australia on 2 February, and with New Zealand on 9 May. The EU and Australia held a Ministerial meeting on 28 July in Bangkok in the margins of the PMC-ASEAN. The EU and New Zealand held a Ministerial meeting on 14 September in New York in the margins of the UN General Assembly.

### **(m) India**

The first ever Summit between the EU and India, held in Lisbon on 28 June 2000, was a major step forward in the bilateral relations. Both sides resolved to build a strategic partnership in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, based on shared values and aspirations and characterised by an enhanced and multi-faceted co-operation. The Summit adopted a joint declaration which identified areas for closer co-operation and agreed to intensify the political dialogue on all levels, including the holding of regular Summits. The Lisbon Summit also adopted an "Agenda for Action", which set out concrete targets to be achieved in a short- and mid-term perspective. This agenda aims, inter alia, to :

- co-ordinate efforts to promote human rights,
- initiate a dialogue on combating terrorism,
- strengthen co-operation in the fight against drugs,
- work together to eradicate nuclear, chemical and biological weapons,

A Troika meeting between the EU and India took place on Senior Officials level in November 2000.

### **(n) Pakistan**

The EU continued to press for a full restoration of democratic civilian rule. In response to the military coup of October 1999, the signature of the Co-operation Agreement and the regular political dialogue meetings still remain suspended. However, a second high level ad-hoc Troika visited Islamabad on 20/21 November to assess the situation and convey the Union's message to the regime.

### **(o) Kashmir**

On several occasions, the Union expressed its deep concern over the continuing tension in Kashmir and urged both Pakistan and India to exercise restraint along the Line of Control and to resume their bilateral dialogue with a view to find a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Kashmir issue.

### **(p) Afghanistan**

The Union reiterated its criticism of the Taliban and the United Front which ignored repeated calls for a peaceful political solution to the conflict and continued their heavy fighting throughout the year 2000. It also reiterated its call to neighbouring states to prevent the flow of arms and fighters from and through their countries and to use their influence with the Afghan factions to support the UN led peace effort.

In January, the Council adopted a Common Position concerning the continued conflict, regional stability, terrorism, respect for international law and human rights (especially concerning the Taliban) and drugs in Afghanistan. The EU also reiterated its call to neighbouring states to prevent the flow of arms and fighters from and through their countries and to use their influence with the Afghan sanctions to support the UN-led peace effort. Furthermore, in February, the Council adopted a Common Position concerning a flight ban and the freezing of funds and other financial assets against the Taliban.

#### **(q) Bangladesh**

The third-generation Co-operation agreement with Bangladesh was signed in Brussels on 22 May 2000. This agreement establishes the respect for human rights and democracy as an essential principle for bilateral relations

#### **(r) Sri Lanka**

The EU continued to support all mediation efforts in the prolonged civil conflict in the North of the country, the Union encouraged both the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE to reach a negotiated settlement of the ethnic conflict. The EU firmly condemned terrorist acts and human rights violations perpetrated by the LTTE and urged the government to bring to justice those responsible for human rights violations and to undertake greater efforts to strengthen good governance and structural reforms.

In its declaration on the general elections held in October 2000, the EU condemned campaign anomalies and violence during the voting, while also expressing overall satisfaction that the election results were a relatively reasonable reflection of the wishes of Sri Lankan citizens.

### **11. AFRICA**

#### **(a) Africa-Europe Summit**

The EU organised, together with the OAU, the first ever Summit of Heads of State and Government of African States and of the European Union as well as the President of the European Commission in Cairo, 3 - 4 April 2000 with the objective of giving a new strategic dimension to the global partnership between Africa and Europe for the Twenty First Century, in a spirit of equality, respect, alliance and co-operation between the two regions. The Cairo Plan of Action, which was approved by the Heads of State and Government participating in the Summit and by the President of the European Commission, is being followed up by a biregional group of Senior Officials from the European Union and African countries. The Group held its first meeting on 17 November 2000 and started preparations for the follow-up Conference at Ministerial level, planned for the end of 2001. A second Summit will take place in 2003 in Portugal under Greek Presidency.

## **(b) SADC**

In the context of a continued comprehensive dialogue between the EU and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) a fourth EU-SADC Ministerial Conference took place in Gaborone, Botswana on 29-30 November 2000. The Conference adopted a declaration on small arms and light weapons, where the two sides agreed to cooperate closely with the objective of effectively preventing and combatting the problem of small arms and light weapons. The EU also continued to support the region's efforts towards closer political and economic integration, in particular in the priority areas defined by the third EU-SADC Ministerial Conference in Vienna in November 1998.

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

The first ministerial meeting between the European Union and ECOWAS was held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 16 October, 2000. The Union acknowledges ECOWAS as an important partner on account of the crucial role that it is playing in West Africa on both political and economic issues.

## **(d) Great Lakes Region**

The EU continued to give its full support to the efforts of the UN and the OAU, as well as of regional leaders and other parties, aimed at creating the conditions for solving the crisis and restoring peace in the region, in particular in Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). On 14 December 2000, the Council renewed the mandate of the EU Special Representative to the Great Lakes Region, Mr Aldo Ajello. Throughout 2000 Mr Ajello conducted extensive consultations with regional leaders and governments and other interested parties. He maintained close contact with the UN, the OAU and other international organisations and participated actively in the Arusha Peace Process on Burundi.

## **(e) Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**

The EU maintained its support for the peace process in the DRC and on several occasions expressed its concern over the situation in the DRC. The EU did not attend the opening ceremony of the Constituent and Legislative Assembly in the DRC as it was not certain that this new institution was compatible with the national dialogue provided for by the Lusaka Agreement. Instead, the EU issued a declaration on the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement expressing its alarm at proposals to suspend the application of that agreement and urged all parties to the Lusaka Agreement to agree on ways of giving fresh impetus to the peace process.



**(f) Burundi**

The EU congratulated President Mandela in his role as facilitator on the signing of the Arusha Agreement on 28 August 2000, while continuing to express its deep concern at the continued fighting in the country. The EU reiterated its willingness to support the peace process, in particular through its aid for the rehabilitation and development of Burundi. The EU restated its willingness to give aid to the country during the International Donors' Conference in Paris on 11-12 December 2000 with funds from the EDF budget.

**(g) Rwanda**

The Council closely followed developments in Rwanda, the efforts to restore peace and security internally and Rwanda's role in the DRC conflict. While recognising its legitimate security concerns, the Council has consistently urged the Rwandan Government to seek a political solution to both of these conflicts which are inextricably linked. On 18 September the Council adopted a Common Position outlining EU policy on Rwanda, replacing that of 1999.

**(h) Angola**

On 19 June 2000, the EU adopted a Common Position, repealing the one adopted in 1995 and stressing the need for a political solution to bring a lasting peace to the country and supporting all international efforts to tighten the UN Security Council sanctions against UNITA.

The EU encouraged the Angolan authorities to create the appropriate political, social and economic environment for democracy and the rule of law to flourish in Angola. On several occasions, the EU called on the Angolan Government, as a signatory of the Ottawa Convention, and in particular on "UNITA", to immediately cease mine-laying activities.

**(i) Zimbabwe**

The EU welcomed the outcome of the parliamentary elections in Zimbabwe on 24-25 June 2000. The EU election observers noted that the voting was calm and well organised in spite of the high level of violence, intimidation and coercion that marred the election campaign. The EU strongly urged the Zimbabwean authorities to work with the opposition and civil society to engage in a constructive, open dialogue capable of moving the country forward. Since then the EU has observed two by-elections in the country, where the same pattern of events manifested itself as during the parliamentary elections.

During the EU-SADC Ministerial Conference in Gaborone on 29-30 November, the Government of Zimbabwe reaffirmed its commitment to comprehensive, transparent, just and fair reform, in accordance with the principles agreed at the 1998 Land Conference and the laws of Zimbabwe. The Conference encouraged all parties involved to ensure that the land redistribution process is carried out within a political context that respects the rule of law and without violence. The EU agreed in principle to support such efforts.

## **(j) Tanzania**

The international delegations of observers characterised the elections on 29 October as on the whole peaceful, free and representative of public opinion. With regard to Zanzibar, the EU expressed deep concern following the organisation of the elections which international and local observers found grossly inadequate. In the opinion of the EU, the holding of fresh elections in only 16 constituencies ignored the scale of the problem. It strongly advised the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to find a solution acceptable to all parties in Zanzibar.

## **(k) Mozambique**

Following the Presidential and Parliamentary elections in Mozambique in December 1999, the "RENAMO" decided not to accept the results and filed a complaint with the Supreme Court, which was rejected. This led to political violence in the centre and north of Mozambique in November, which the EU condemned, calling on all parties to respect the law and show restraint. Furthermore, the EU supported the dialogue between the government and the opposition.

## **(l) Nigeria**

The European Union continued to support the efforts of the authorities of Nigeria in the field of political, economic and social reforms. In its contacts with the authorities of the country, the EU has expressed concern at the introduction of Sharia law in certain northern States of Nigeria.

## **(m) Sierra Leone**

The EU followed developments in Sierra Leone very closely. At its meeting on 18 September, the Council approved the elements of the EU strategy for that country. The EU called on all the parties to the conflict to become fully involved in restoring peace and stability in Sierra Leone. In the light of the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1315 on 14 August 2000, the EU was prepared to examine the arrangements for support for the Sierra Leonean Government and the United Nations for setting up a special tribunal for Sierra Leone, and to assist the Sierra Leonean authorities in building a judicial system which is fair and respects human rights. The EU supported the Government's efforts to strengthen the ability of the State to provide basic services, to increase the transparency of public action and good governance, to prevent corruption and to guarantee fair access to justice.

## **(n) Liberia**

The European Union monitored with concern the internal situation in Liberia which remains fragile, particularly on account of the inadequate control exercised over the security forces and the repeated repressive measures taken against the media.

The EU noted the assessment by the UN Expert Panel on Sierra Leone that systematic and deliberate violations of Security Council resolutions, especially by the leadership of Liberia, are taking place. The EU demanded that Liberia, and all other parties involved in the violations of sanctions, cease such activities immediately. It shared the Expert Panel's strong concern that sanctions on diamonds and weapons were being broken with impunity and it supported the Panel's recommendations for early action to curb the flow of conflict diamonds from the region.

**(o) Guinea**

The European Union was increasingly concerned at the deterioration in the security situation in Guinea and deplored the fact that armed cross-border incursions from neighbouring countries had caused much loss of life and forced local people and refugees to flee the area. The continuing insecurity in the south and east of Guinea makes it difficult for humanitarian organisations to deliver and distribute the assistance urgently needed by displaced persons and refugees. The EU called on all the parties concerned, in particular Liberia, to make these organisations' task easier by guaranteeing them unlimited access to the disaster zones and refraining from any act of aggression against their staff.

The EU urged the States in the region rapidly to make use of all the conflict prevention mechanisms and fora for discussion provided by regional and international organisations, primarily ECOWAS, the Mano River Union and the United Nations, in order to stabilise the security situation. The EU expressed support for ECOWAS's mediation efforts and its readiness to consider the detailed arrangements for assisting ECOWAS's efforts to restore peace and security in the region.

The EU also closely followed the trial of Mr Alpha Conde and developments on the Guinean political arena.

**(p) Côte d'Ivoire**

The EU closely followed the process of transition in Côte d'Ivoire. On several occasions the EU expressed the wish that the process of a return to constitutional and democratic order be conducted in a manner that unquestionably is and can be seen to be open and fair and that it afford all of the country's political forces an opportunity to help carry out the measures to restore, in a climate of civil peace, the national cohesion and spirit of solidarity which have characterised Côte d'Ivoire.

**(q) Togo**

The EU continued to follow closely the dialogue between government and opposition in Togo based on the Lomé Framework Agreement signed on 29 July 1999, and continued to contribute to this dialogue by providing three European facilitators. The EU welcomed the setting up on 30 June of the Independent National Electoral Commission in Togo. The EU urged the Togolese parties to reach an understanding enabling them swiftly to make the arrangements still needed for these elections to be held.

**(r) Gambia**

The EU expressed its concern following the confrontations in the Gambia between members of an opposition party and representatives of the ruling party and the abuses of rights recorded on that occasion. The EU called on the Gambian authorities to respect fully the independence of the courts in the proceedings instituted against the leader of the opposition, Ousainou Darboe, and 24 members of his party, and to observe the principles of good governance.

**(s) Republic of Congo**

The EU took note of encouraging developments in the Republic of Congo where peace agreements have been signed between the government and rebel forces, respectively in Pointe Noire on 16 November and in Brazzaville on 29 December 1999. It called on the Congolese Government to work for a national dialogue with no-one excluded, as provided for by the Brazzaville agreement, and to set rapidly a time frame for the restoration of democracy and the rule of law in the Congo. This would ease the way for the normalisation of cooperation between the EU and the Republic of the Congo.

**(t) Ethiopia / Eritrea**

The EU supported the international efforts to end the border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, in particular through the Presidency Special Representative, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Senator Rino Serri. Following the signing of an agreement on cessation of hostilities on 18 June 2000 and the signing of a peace agreement on 12 December 2000, the European Union supported in particular the deployment of international observers, the delimitation and demarcation of borders, mine-clearance and efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons, in accordance with its Common Position of 29 June 2000.

The Council welcomed the arms embargo on the two countries, as adopted unanimously by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 1298 and extended until March 2001 its own arms embargo, which has been in force since 15 March 1999.

**(u) Sudan**

The EU pursued a political dialogue with Sudan, referred to as "renewed dialogue", the purpose of which is to discuss current developments in Sudan in the fields of democratisation, human rights and the rule of law, policies against terrorism and the peace process, as well as relations with neighbouring countries. Fifteen meetings were held in this framework, bringing representatives of the EU Member States and of the Commission resident or accredited in Khartoum together with the Sudanese authorities. The dialogue helped develop better mutual understanding and trust. The European Union and Sudan also agreed that the dialogue would henceforth mainly concern questions relating to the peace process in southern Sudan, human rights and democratisation and civil liberties.

The EU was willing to look into the financing of programmes relating directly to the themes of the dialogue, such as human rights, democratisation and the rule of law.

The EU also continued to support the efforts of IGAD and the IPF to restore peace in Sudan. It repeatedly urged the Sudanese government to cease aerial bombing of targets in South Sudan. Furthermore, the EU called on the SPLM/A to abstain from using civilian premises for military purposes. At the same time, the EU appealed to both parties to respect international humanitarian law, to decide a comprehensive cessation of hostilities and to realise substantial progress in the ongoing IGAD process.

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

In its declaration of 8 September 2000, the EU expressed its willingness to enter into a dialogue with the new Somali authorities and indicated its willingness to give its support to the efforts of rehabilitation, reconstruction and the re-establishment of the state, carried out by the Transitional National Government. In order to allow the EU to fully support these efforts, the Transitional National Government should, through political means, pursue the objective of lasting stability and security throughout the country and the emergence of efficient and representative institutions.

The EU called on the authorities of Somaliland and Puntland to establish constructive relations with the institutions, which have emerged from the Arta process. It also urged the Transitional National Government to establish a regular and constructive dialogue with the aforementioned authorities for the purpose of re-establishing national unity in peace and with respect for the elements of stability achieved.

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

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

The biregional group at senior official level had a second meeting in Vilamoura (Portugal) on 25 February 2000. Both the LAC countries and the EU presented their respective activities to be developed in the framework of the 11 priority areas identified in Tuusula (Finland). Representatives of both parties were mandated to continue work with a view to further clarifying proposals in order to identify concrete activities, appropriate actors and results to be expected. They were also invited to pursue their discussion on methodology, including the ways and means how individual governments might participate in the implementation process.

## **(b) Rio Group**

The IXth institutionalised ministerial meeting between the EU and the Rio Group was held in Vilamoura, Portugal, on 24 February 2000. At this occasion, ministers underlined the importance of the first summit of the Heads of State and of Government of the EU and LAC countries, held in Rio de Janeiro on 28 and 29 June 1999. They pointed out that that summit had initiated a new stage in the relations between the two regions which were called upon to sign up to a strategic partnership in the political, economic, social, environmental, educational, cultural, human relations, technical and scientific spheres. In this context they reaffirmed their attachment to the principles of the Rio declaration and their commitment to continuing to work jointly to follow up effectively the priorities for actions laid down by the Heads of State and of Government.

Ministers also underlined the importance they attached to political dialogue and cooperation between the EU and the Rio Group and reaffirmed their political will to continue strengthening relations between the two regions. They also agreed to hold the Xth ministerial meeting between the EU and the Rio Group in Chile in 2001.

On the occasion of the Summit of Heads of State of the countries of South America (Brasilia, 31 August - 1 September 2000), the EU welcomed the initiative of the Brazilian President in organising such a Summit which would contribute to furthering the process of integration and would bolster regional stability.

## **(c) Regional Groups**

### ▪ Mercosur, Chile and Bolivia

On 23 February 2000, the EU held a political dialogue meeting at ministerial level in Vilamoura with Mercosur, Chile and Bolivia. The parties recalled that the respect for the principle of constitutional democracy, political pluralism and human rights is the cornerstone of their political and economic relations. They also underlined the importance of this shared vision as an element that encourages the strengthening of the political dialogue between the two regions. Ministers also examined other issues such as the exchange of information on their respective economic indicators, the participation of the civil society, the cultural dialogue and WTO.

In 2000 formal negotiations on association agreements between the EU and Mercosur and between EU and Chile were launched. The negotiations committee held three rounds of negotiations both in Europe and in Buenos Aires, Brasilia and Santiago of Chile, between April and November 2000.

### ▪ Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela)

The meeting with the Andean Community on 24 February in Vilamoura welcomed progress made in the political dialogue between the two regions based on the common purpose of strengthening peace, democracy and respect for human rights. Emphasis was given to the successful co-operation in the campaign against drugs based on the principle of shared responsibility, the positive effects of Andean trade preference by the EU and the development of co-operation.

- EU-San Jose

At the XVI EU-San Jose Ministerial Conference held in Vilamoura on 23 February 2000, the ministers touched on a wide range of issues and emphasised the importance of continuing the San Jose Dialogue as it produces advantages for both regions and contributes to the consolidation of peace and democratisation in Central America.

**(d) Mexico**

On 1 October, the Economic Partnership, Political Co-ordination and Co-operation Agreement with Mexico entered into force. This agreement gives new impetus to political cooperation between the EU and Mexico and provides for a regular political dialogue.

**(e) Colombia**

The EU continued to monitor closely the peace process in Colombia and participated in international meetings on the peace process, which took place in Madrid in June and in Bogota in October. The EU reaffirmed its readiness to support the peace process in Colombia.

**(f) Peru**

The EU followed closely political developments in Peru, from the holding in June of general elections which were tainted with accusations of fraud, to President Fujimori's calling in September for new general elections to be held in April 2001, his resignation in October and the setting up of a new government under the leadership of former UN General Secretary Mr. Perez de Cuellar. The European Union worked in close cooperation with the OAS and in that framework offered its support for the strengthening and consolidation of democracy in Peru.

**(g) Cuba**

The EU carried out the eighth evaluation of its Common Position on Cuba, noting that there had not been fundamental changes in conditions that would justify a modification of its strategy towards that country. The EU reiterated that its objective towards Cuba remains the encouragement of a process of transition to pluralistic democracy and the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as sustainable improvement of the living standards of the Cuban people through result-oriented dialogue and humanitarian aid.

## **(h) Haiti**

The EU continued to follow closely the situation in Haiti concerning the political crisis and the holding of elections, originally scheduled for November 1999. The EU supported the OAS demarche pointing out that a flagrant error had taken place in the counting of the votes in the senatorial elections. Given Haiti's authorities refusal to take into consideration OAS observations on the elections and on political violence the EU opened consultations with Haitian authorities under Art. 96 of the Cotonou Agreement.

## **13. TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS**

Under the 1990 Declaration on EC-USA relations and within the framework of the New Transatlantic Agenda of December 1995, two Summits took place with the United States in 2000, in Queluz, Portugal, on 31 May and in Washington, on 18 December. In Queluz, declarations were published on South Eastern Europe. At the Washington Summit, joint statements were adopted on South East Europe, on the Responsibilities of States and on Transparency regarding Arms Exports.

Under the 1990 Declaration on EC-Canada relations and within the framework of the Joint Political Declaration of December 1996, two summits took place in 2000 with Canada: in Lisbon on 26 June and in Ottawa on 19 December. Lisbon, a statement was issued on Human Security: Peace Building and Conflict Prevention. At the Ottawa Summit, a declaration was issued on ESDP.

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

### **(a) ESDP - new structures**

The Nice European Council decided to establish within the Council new permanent political and military structures to enable the EU fully to assume its responsibilities for crisis management as a whole, viz, . a Political and Security Committee, a Military Committee and a Military Staff. Interim bodies had already been established in March. In May, the Council established a Committee for civilian aspects of crisis management.

Permanent arrangements were agreed for EU-NATO consultation and cooperation. The meetings between the interim Political and Security Committee and the Atlantic Council on 19 September and 9 November marked a decisive stage in the development of relations between the EU and NATO. Under the Arrangements set out in Nice, consultation and cooperation will be developed between the two organisations on questions of common interest relating to security, defence and crisis management, so that crises can be met with the most appropriate military response and effective crisis management ensured.

The Union also defined arrangements for non-EU European NATO members and other countries which are candidates for accession to the Union which will make it possible to consult such countries on a regular basis when there is no crisis and to intensify dialogue and consultation in times of crisis. Also, it was decided to step up dialogue, cooperation and consultation on security and defence issues with other potential partners, in particular with Russia, Ukraine and Canada.



Furthermore, the Union confirmed its intention of incorporating the appropriate crisis-management function of the WEU. In this context, the Council decided in principle to set up a Satellite Centre and an Institute for Security Studies in the form of agencies which would incorporate the relevant features of the existing WEU structures.

## **(b) Conflict prevention**

The Nice European Council welcomed the concrete recommendations made by the Secretary General/High Representative and the Commission in their report on how to improve the cohesion and effectiveness of EU action in the field of conflict prevention.

## **(c) Crisis management**

The European Council in Nice marked an important step forward in the development of the EU's crisis management capacity, including by military means. The Nice European Council noted with interest the document submitted by the SG/HR which constitutes a reference framework for the procedures for comprehensive, coherent crisis management.

On military aspects of crisis management, on 20 November 2000 the EU Member states participated in a Capabilities Commitment Conference in Brussels with a view to meeting the needs identified to carry out the different types of crisis-management missions within the headline goal agreed in Helsinki, whereby Member States should be able, by 2003, to deploy within 60 days and sustain for at least one year forces up to corps level (60,000 persons). As for their collective goals, the Member states agreed to pursue their efforts in the area of command and control, intelligence and strategic air and naval transport capabilities.

In developing this autonomous capacity, the EU will be able to carry out the full range of the "Petersberg tasks" as defined in the Treaty of the European Union: humanitarian and rescue tasks, peacekeeping tasks and tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking. This does not involve the establishment of a European army. The commitment of national resources by EU Member states to such operations will be based on their sovereign decisions. As regards the Member states concerned, NATO remains the basis of the collective defence of its members and will continue to play an important role in crisis management.

Regarding civilian aspects of crisis management, the Feira European Council noted the importance of strengthening civilian capabilities in four priority areas: police, strengthening of the rule of law, strengthening civilian administration and civil protection. Subsequent discussions focused on the implementation of the specific goal regarding police capabilities, whereby Member states should be able to provide 5 000 officers by 2003 for international missions, 1 000 of whom could be deployed within less than 30 days, and on the definition of specific goals in connection with strengthening the rule of law.

#### **(d) Security, disarmament and non-proliferation**

Support for the reinforcement of global non-proliferation and disarmament is at the core of the external action of the EU, which continued to actively contribute to the work within the various international conferences and other fora aimed at these objectives. Member States continued their efforts to present their positions in a coherent and unified manner in international conferences (First Committee to the UNGA, UN Commission for Disarmament, forum for Security Cooperation of the OSCE, the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT), Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Ad Hoc Group of the States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention, IAEA General Conference, Plenary Meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime, Convention on Conventional Weapons, etc).

The EU, pursuant to the Common Position adopted on 13 April 2000, reiterated its support for the NPT as the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime and the foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. Through the EU Common Position, the EU statements made at the Conference and the working papers submitted to the Conference, the EU contributed to a successful outcome of the NPT Review Conference. Important substantive issues contained in the Common Position are reflected in the final outcome of the Conference. These achievements provide a useful basis for the EU's continued pursuit of its objective to strengthen the international non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament regime.

The EU continued to promote the rapid entry into force and the universality of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). It undertook demarches to that end.

During 2000 the EU, represented by the Presidency and the Commission pursuant to the Common Position adopted in July 1997, participated in the activities of the executive board of KEDO.

At the Fifth Conference of States Parties of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the EU reiterated its commitment to support the efforts towards the universality of the Convention. The EU reiterated its support to assist States Parties to achieve full implementation of the Convention by providing substantial financial and technical assistance, notably to the Russian Federation. The EU, pursuant to the Joint Action of 17 December 1999, established a "EU Co-operation programme" to support Russia through concrete projects in its efforts towards arms control and disarmament.

The EU continued to give high priority to the reinforcement of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). It continued to work for the successful conclusion of the negotiations on a Protocol to strengthen the implementation of the Convention, in time for the BTWC Review Conference. The EU continued its dialogue with various key players with a view to expanding political support for the EU Common Position of 1999 relating to progress towards a legally binding protocol and intensification of work in the Ad Hoc Group.

The EU adopted the Second Annual Report under the Code of Conduct on Arms Exports as well as the common list of military equipment provided for in the Code. The adoption of the list, in accordance with the principle of wide-ranging transparency underlying the Code, represents a major positive development contributing significantly towards making the Code of Conduct more effective. It marks a further step towards convergence between the Member States in the area of controls on conventional arms exports. The EU continued to invite other countries to align themselves with its principles.

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

The European Union attaches great importance to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (New York, 9-20 July 2001). In an effort to contribute to the process that should lead to the adoption by the Conference of a Plan of Action, the EU put forward a proposal for a Plan of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade of Small arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

The Council, pursuant to the Joint Action of 1998, adopted decisions on an EU contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in South Ossetia and extended and amended the EU contribution in Cambodia. The Council adopted a decision repealing its earlier decision regarding an EU contribution to the collection and destruction of arms in Albania.

The Member States continued their active engagement in the implementation of the guidelines of the EU Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms and the dissemination of its principles by seminars, national and regional projects, especially in Africa.

The EU continued to support increased transparency in international arms transfers, in particular through the submission of returns to the UN Register of conventional arms. The EU undertook demarches to urge all UN Member States to submit their national data to the Register in full and on time.

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

The EU remains committed to the goal of total elimination of anti-personnel landmines world-wide. The Union reiterated its invitation to all states to join this effort, to which the EU contributes notably through demarches along the lines of the objectives set out in the Ottawa Convention. The EU recognises the continuing importance of the intersessional work programme as an important element in the implementation of the Ottawa Convention.

The EU, in application of the EU Joint Action of November 1997, undertook demarches to promote the universal accession to the Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

## **(f) Chemical and Biological & toxin weapons**

### **– Chemical Weapons Convention**

The Fifth Conference of States Parties (15 - 19 May 2000) approved, on the request by the Russian Federation, an extension of the intermediate deadline for the destruction of 1% of its category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles. Also a decision on international financial assistance to the Russian federation for the destruction of its chemical weapons was approved. The EU continued supporting Russia's chemical weapons destruction (pilot plant construction in Gorny) on the basis of the 1999 EU Joint Action on non-proliferation in Russia, with approximately 6 MEURO of the total of 8.9 MEURO of the Joint Action for 1999 and 2000)

The EU is concerned that a considerable number of signatories have yet to ratify the Convention and that a significant number of countries have neither signed nor ratified. It actively sought to persuade States that are not Parties to the Convention to ratify or accede without further delay. The Member States have expressed their readiness to assist any State Party that may so request by providing their available expertise to the fullest possible extent to meet the requirements of the Convention.

### **– BTWC**

The EU continued to give high priority to the reinforcement of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). It continued to work for the successful conclusion of the complex negotiations so that the Additional Protocol would be ready before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference due to be held in November 2001.

The EU's active role in the Ad Hoc Group negotiations was based on the Common Position of May 17, 1999, relating to progress towards a legally binding protocol and intensification of work in the Ad Hoc Group. The Common Position set out measures or guiding principles as essential elements of the Protocol to the Convention, such as mandatory declarations and their effective follow-up in the form of visits, provisions for rapid and effective investigations as well as a cost-effective and independent organisation for the implementation of the Protocol.

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

### ***Multilateral Fora***

#### **(a) United Nations**

As in the past, the EU was an active player in the work of the 55th session of the United Nations General Assembly (designated the "Millennium Assembly of the United Nations"), as well as in the work of other relevant UN bodies, agencies and conferences (see, in particular, the sections on Security, Human Rights and Terrorism in the present report).

The EU set out its priorities for the Millennium Assembly in a Priorities Paper, which was adopted by the Council on 10 July 2000. The Priorities Paper, the first of its kind, was circulated to the UN members at large in advance of the session.

The Council reaffirmed on 20 March 2000 the Union's deep commitment to securing a comprehensive reform of UN finances, to put them on a sound, sustainable and equitable basis. This commitment, which the EU had consistently expressed at every session of the General Assembly since 1996, contributed substantially to the review of the UN regular and peacekeeping scales agreed by the General Assembly on 23 December 2000.

On 22 December 2000 the Council adopted a new set of criteria, modalities and best practice for the selections of heads of UN agencies. The new text reiterates the 1998 guidelines and introduces additional general provisions, in particular to reinforce the provision of two-term limitations, as well as further procedural guidelines.

The EU renewed its efforts towards the introduction of the Euro in the budget and accounts systems of the UN organisations based in Europe, on the example of its introduction in UNIDO.

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

On 18 April 2000, the EU agreed on modalities for Israel's participation in the Western European and Other States Group (WEOG) in New York in light of this country's current inability to join the Asian Group. On the basis of the EU position, on 26 May 2000 WEOG admitted Israel as a temporary member.

## **(b) OSCE**

The EU repeatedly underlined that it is essential that the role and efforts of the OSCE should continue to be based on the implementation of the Istanbul Summit commitments and other OSCE acquis.

The EU played an active part in the Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues in Warsaw (17-27 October) where a useful exchange of views took place on the state of implementation of the OSCE human dimension commitments in the Participating States. The EU stressed that this meeting was an appropriate occasion not only to share and discuss views on sensitive thematic human dimension issues but also to assess implementation mechanisms and to review procedures.

In the Vienna Ministerial Council (27-28 November) the EU warmly welcomed the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a new participating State of the OSCE. In this respect, the EU expressed the wish to work closely together with this country in promoting the values of the OSCE. The EU regretted that the Vienna Ministerial was unable to agree a consensus Declaration on the major issues regarding security in Europe as a follow up to the commitments undertaken in the context of the Istanbul Summit.

During 2000, the EU declared its readiness to take a major part in all efforts aiming at improving the operational capabilities, coherence and effectiveness of the OSCE. These should also encompass giving legally-binding force to the legal capacity of the OSCE and to a homogeneous regime of privileges and immunities for all its staff.

The EU stressed the need for a closer and more operational co-operation with the OSCE in civilian crisis management and conflict prevention. This follows from the Istanbul Charter and its Platform for Co-operative Security as well as from the decisions by the European Councils in Helsinki, Feira and Nice. It is the responsibility of both the EU and the OSCE to develop structures and co-operation in a way that enhances the complementarity and compatibility of our efforts. The EU welcomed and supported the work done in the OSCE in developing REACT.

The Union continued to support the development of cooperation with the OSCE at all levels, focusing in particular on concrete measures such as elaborating compatible structures, developing common recruitment and training standards and enhancing co-operation between headquarters and in the field.

With regard to Chechnya, the EU reiterated that a political solution is essential, and that the OSCE Assistance Group has a crucial role to play in accordance with its mandate. The EU urged Moscow to allow for the immediate return of the Group to Chechnya/Russian Federation.

The EU highlighted the need for the OSCE to continue to contribute to the resolution of the conflicts in Moldova, Georgia and Nagorno-Karabakh without delay. The EU also looked forward to the Georgian -Russian agreement on the reduction of Russian military equipment being implemented fully and without delay, as well as the withdrawal of the Russian forces from Moldova

The EU stressed its full support to the important tasks carried out by the OSCE Mission in Kosovo in the framework of UNMIK, including the Police Academy for training the local police force.

### **(c) Council of Europe (COE)**

The EU continued to attach particular importance to enhancing its cooperation with the CoE in the field of conflict prevention and civilian crisis management in a pragmatic and constructive way. The European Councils in Feira and Nice reiterated the importance of such a cooperation, which should aim at improving interoperability and avoid duplication of efforts.

### **(d) International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)**

The EU continued to support the work of the ICTY and urged the countries of the former Yugoslavia to give it their full cooperation.

### **(e) International Criminal Court (ICC)**

The EU declared that the rapid establishment of an International Criminal Court is necessary in order to increase the practical application of, and enhanced respect for, international humanitarian law and human rights. The EU supported initiatives promoting the ratification of the Rome Statute and renewed its offer to share its experience in this area so that the sixty ratifications required for the Statute's entry into force are obtained without delay.

### **(f) Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC)**

The second political dialogue meeting at the level of senior officials between the EU and the OIC was held on 12 December 2000 in Doha, Qatar. Regional issues, such as the situation in Afghanistan and the Middle East Peace Process, were discussed.

## ***Global Questions***

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

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

The EU addressed human rights violations in countries in all regions of the world and called on governments to redress the situation through a variety of instruments such as statements, demarches and declarations. It continued to conduct the dialogue with China on human rights which had resumed in 1997.

The EU was one of the main actors in the 56th session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva (20 March-28 April 2000). It presented resolutions on the human rights situation in Iran, Iraq, Israeli settlements, Burma/Myanmar, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, and negotiated statements by the Chair on Colombia and East Timor. The EU was also behind the resolution adopted on Chechnya. The EU successfully introduced a resolution on the death penalty and joined the group of Latin American countries in the resolution on the rights of the child.

The EU played a key role in UN Conferences ( Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the 21st century (Beijing + 5); World Summit for social Development and Beyond - achieving social development for all in a globalised world (Copenhagen + 5)).

The EU also played a key role in the Third Committee of the 55th session of the UN General Assembly, where it presented a general statement on country situations and resolutions on Iran, Iraq, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, as well as a resolution on the rights of the child (joint initiative with the group of Latin American countries).

In October 2000, the EU published its second "EU Annual Report on Human rights" which was welcomed as a major contribution towards increasing transparency and creating a better understanding of the EU's instruments, policies and actions in the area of human rights. A Conference on "The EU and the Central Role of Human Rights and Democratic Principles in the Relations with Third Countries" took place from 25 to 28 May 2000 in Venice. The second human rights Discussion Forum was organised on 13 December 2000 in Paris. These two events brought together representatives from NGOs, academics, representatives of the Member States governments and European institutions. Both the Conference and the Forum aimed at launching a dialogue with the civil society on the EU's human rights policy.

The EU fully supported the Conference "All different all equal: from principle to practice. The European contribution to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance" (Strasbourg, 11 to 13 October 2000) and gave a substantive contribution to all regional conferences.

The EU continued in bilateral contacts to implement its policy of seeking global abolition of the death penalty, under its 1998 guidelines, concentrating its efforts in particular in those countries in which recourse to the death penalty is particularly prevalent. In addition it pursued its initiative to table a resolution on the death penalty in the third committee of the UNGA and the CHR where they were successfully adopted.

#### **(b) International Cooperation in the fight against Terrorism**

In 2000, the EU firmly reiterated that the fight against terrorism remained a matter of the highest priority. It repeatedly unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. Terrorist acts wherever and by whomever committed are criminal, unjustifiable acts whatever the considerations that may be invoked to justify them.

The EU continued to share the belief that the fight against terrorism demands concerted international action and effective national preparedness, in particular by co-operating more actively and closely with all major actors. The EU did its utmost in conducting a constructive and fruitful dialogue with all interested parties mainly within the 6th Committee of the UN General Assembly but also within other appropriate international fora.

Although the EU has always regarded a step-by-step approach in developing a comprehensive legal framework of sectoral conventions dealing with terrorism as the most efficient approach to the question of terrorism, it welcomed all efforts aiming at focusing on measures which would add to or implement further the existing international co-operation against terrorism. In this context, the EU considered that the Indian revised draft of April 19th on a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism was a positive step forward. In this regard, the EU expressed its political support to this initiative which is in conformity with the Resolution 54/110 of the United Nations General Assembly.

The EU pursued its assistance programme to the Palestinian Authority in its efforts to counter terrorist activities emanating from the territories under Palestinian control. On 13 April, the Council adopted a Programme for Assistance that would allow the EU to continue providing, for another 3 years, counter terrorism assistance to the Palestinian Authority.



An ad hoc meeting of senior officials on terrorism was organised on 19 October in the framework of the Barcelona Process (EUROMED) with the aim of further enhancing co-operation on issues related to the suppression of terrorism.

EU/US cooperation on the suppression of terrorism also arose in the context of the Transatlantic Dialogue. Within the political dialogue at expert level, the EU had meetings with the Russian Federation and the Associated Countries at which trends of terrorism and other issues of mutual interest were discussed. Following the EU-India Summit Declaration (28 June 2000), the EU decided to include India in the group of those countries with whom it holds a political dialogue at expert level on terrorism.

The EU considered that the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism on 9 December 1999 was another significant step forward, as it complemented existing international conventions and protocols in the area of terrorism and therefore contributed to closing the legal net around terrorism. The EU reiterated its belief that financing of terrorism is a key area in which international co-operation needs to be reinforced. Pending the entry into force of this Convention, the EU Member States actively examined their national legislations and are seeking practical ways and measures to implement it.

### **(c) Drugs**

The European Council, at its meeting of June 2000 in Feira, transposed through the EU Action Plan on Drugs 2000-2004 the EU drugs strategy previously endorsed in Helsinki in December 1999 into concrete actions. The comprehensive plan provides a guide to the activities of the EU over the 2000-2004 period. Special emphasis is given to evaluation, information and coordination. As regards international cooperation the Action plan sets as priorities notably the integration of candidate countries and of drug control in EU development cooperation.

In addition, the Council, Commission and the Member States actively pursued the implementation of the principles agreed at the Special Session of UNGA on the global drug problem (8-10 June 1998).

As regards cooperation schemes with partners: implementation has been pursued of the Comprehensive EU – Latin America/Caribbean Action plan at the Third high-level meeting in May 2000 in Lisbon; the action plan on organised crime EU – Russia that was endorsed in May 2000 is being transposed into concrete actions - drugs is an important component of the Plan; work was pursued on elaboration of a EU – Central Asia action plan.

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

In 2000, the Council adopted legal acts (see Annex I to the ANNEX) which entailed expenditure from the CFSP lines of the 2000 budget in the following areas:

### **A. Western Balkans**

On 16 November 2000, the Council adopted a Joint Action<sup>1</sup> providing financial and logistical support for the holding of the meeting of Heads of State or of Government of the EU and of the countries of the Western Balkan region (Zagreb Summit). A sum of 770,000 € was charged to the EC budget to provide the financial support for preparing, staging and hosting the meeting (see financial statement at annex VI(a) to the Annex).

#### **1. FRY**

- on 22 December 2000, the Council adopted a Joint Action<sup>2</sup> concerning the financing of the activities and structures of the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM). For the implementation of the Joint Action a financial reference amount of 4.820.404 € will be charged to the EC Budget (see financial. statement at annex VI(b) to the Annex).

#### **2. Albania**

- The Council adopted a Joint Action on 16 June 2000<sup>3</sup> whereby an additional amount of 1,2 million € was charged to the EC Budget to cover the operational costs involved in the implementation of the Joint Action 99/189/CFSP concerning the reestablishment of a viable police force in Albania (see financial statement at annex VI(c) to the Annex). Joint Action adopted on 14 December<sup>4</sup> provided for an additional financing of 720.000 € to continue the implementation of Joint Action 99/189/CFSP until 31 May 2001 (see financial statement at annex VI(d) to the Annex).

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<sup>1</sup> 2000/717/CFSP, OJ L 290 of 17.11.2000.

<sup>2</sup> 2000/811/CFSP, OJ L 328 of 23.12.2000.

<sup>3</sup> 2000/388/CFSP, OJ L 145 of 20.06.2000.

<sup>4</sup> 2000/798/CFSP, OJ L 324 of 21.12.2000.

## **B. Middle East Peace Process**

- On 13 April 2000, the Council adopted a Joint Action <sup>1</sup> to support the Palestinian Authority in its efforts to counter terrorist activities emanating from the territories under its control. For the implementation of this Joint Action an amount of 10 million € will be charged to the budget, covering the years 2000 - 2003 (see financial statement in Annex VI(e) to the Annex).
- In order to bring the appointing procedure and administrative arrangements for European Union Special Representatives (EUSRs) in line with the guidelines adopted by the Council on 30 March 2000, the Council adopted on 14 December the Joint Action <sup>2</sup> concerning the appointment of the EU Special Representative for the Middle East peace process (Mr Miguel-Angel Moratinos). The Joint Action extends the mandate until 31 December 2001. The financial reference amount intended to cover the operational expenditure related to the mission of the Special Representative was set at 1.285.280 € to be charged to the 2001 EC budget (see financial statements in Annex VI(f) to the Annex).

## **C. South-East Europe**

- In order to bring the appointing procedure and administrative arrangements for European Union Special Representatives (EUSRs) in line with the guidelines adopted by the Council on 30 March 2000, the Council adopted on 14 December the Joint Action <sup>3</sup> concerning the appointment of Mr. Bodo Hombach as special representative to act as Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe. The Joint Action provides for the term of office to be extended until 31 December 2001. It also provides for the allocation of an amount of 2.020.000 € charged to the 2001 budget to cover operational expenses connected with the EUSR's duties (see financial statements in Annex VI(h) to the Annex).

## **D. Southern Caucasus**

- On 20 July 2000, the Council adopted a Joint Action <sup>4</sup> to provide assistance to reinforce the capacity of the Georgian authorities to provide, through their Border Guards, support and protection for the OSCE Observer Mission operating along the border between Georgia and the Chechen Republic. An amount of 1 million € was charged to the 2000 EC budget to finance the equipment to be transported to the Shatili border post. (see financial statement in Annex VI(g) to the Annex. (Prior to the adoption of this Joint Action, the Commission had authorised a commitment of EUR 14,500 charged to B8-0151 to finance a mission to assess needs and options for potential EU support for the Georgian authorities).

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<sup>1</sup> 2000/298/CFSP, OJ L 097 of 19.04.2000.

<sup>2</sup> 2000/794/CFSP, JO L 318 of 16.12.2000.

<sup>3</sup> 2000/793/CFSP, JO L 318 of 16.12.2000.

<sup>4</sup> 2000/456/CFSP, JO L 183 of 22.07.2000.

## **E. Africa**

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

The mandate of Mr Aldo Ajello as EU Special Representative to the Great Lakes Region, under Joint Action 96/250/CFSP, was extended until 31 December 2000 by a Joint Action adopted on 22 May 2000<sup>1</sup>. A financial reference amount of 595.000 € intended to cover the costs of the Special Representative's mission was agreed, as set out in the financial statement in Annex VI(i) to the Annex.

In order to bring the appointing procedure and administrative arrangements for European Union Special Representatives (EUSRs) in line with the guidelines adopted by the Council on 30 March 2000, the Council adopted on 14 December the Joint Action<sup>2</sup> concerning the appointment of Mr Aldo Ajello. The expenditure foreseen on the 2001 budget is set out in the financial statement in Annex VI(j) to the Annex.

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

### **1. Anti-personnel mines**

- On 20 March 2000 the Council adopted a Joint Action<sup>3</sup> to provide additional funding to that foreseen in Decision 98/627/CFSP implementing a specific EU mine clearing action in Croatia. The additional amount was set at 308.133 € for the year 2000 (see financial statement in annex VI(k) to the Annex).

### **2. Small arms and light weapons**

- In the context of the implementation of Joint action 99/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998 on the EU's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons, the Council adopted
  - by Decision adopted on 20 November 2000<sup>4</sup> extended until 15 November 2001 Decision 99/730/CFSP concerning Cambodia. The original amount of 500.000 € set for the financial reserve was replaced by 1.300.000 € (see financial statement in Annex VI(l) to the Annex
  - and) on 14 December 2000 an implementing Decision in respect of South Ossetia<sup>5</sup> with a financial reference amount set at 90.000 € (see financial statement in annex VI (m) to the Annex)
- In respect of Albania, the Council adopted a Decision on 20 November 2000<sup>6</sup> repealing Council Decision 99/320/CFSP on the collection and destruction of weapons in Albania.

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<sup>1</sup> 2000/347/CFSP, JO L 122 of 24.05.2000.

<sup>2</sup> 2000/792/CFSP, JO L 318 of 16.12.2000.

<sup>3</sup> 2000/231/CFSP, JO L 073 of 22.03.2000.

<sup>4</sup> 2000/724/CFSP, JO L 292 of 21.11.2000.

<sup>5</sup> 2000/803/CFSP, JO L 326 of 22.12.2000.

<sup>6</sup> 2000/723/CFSP, JO L 292 of 21.11.2000.

### III. LEGAL ACTS WITHOUT FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

#### A. Western Balkans

##### 1. FRY

In 2000 the Council imposed the following additional restrictive measures against the FRY:

- a Common Position<sup>1</sup> adopted on 24 January 2000 to amend and supplement Common Position 1999/318/CFSP concerning a visa ban, financial restrictions and a flight ban, on 28 February 2000, the Council adopted a Common Position<sup>2</sup> suspending for a period of six months the flight ban ; on 20 July 2000 the Council adopted a Common Position<sup>3</sup> suspending until 31 March 2001 Common Position 1999/318/CFSP as regards the flight ban.
- Decisions adopted on 28 February 2000<sup>4</sup>, 22 May 2000<sup>5</sup>, 5 June 2000<sup>6</sup>, 3 August 2000<sup>7</sup> updating the list of persons reported for non-admission in the Member States.

On 1 February 2000 the Council adopted a Decision<sup>8</sup> implementing Common Position 99/691/CFSP on support to democratic forces in the FRY. Within this framework, the Council also adopted a Decision on 20 July 2000<sup>9</sup> to authorise the supply, sale or export of petroleum and petroleum products for certain Serbian municipalities.

On 28 February 2000, the Council adopted a Joint Action<sup>10</sup> extending until 30 April 2000 the Joint Action 1999/522/CFSP concerning the setting up of those elements of the UN operation in Kosovo (UNMIK) for which the Union assumed responsibility, viz., economic reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Kosovo.

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<sup>1</sup> 2000/056/CFSP, JO L 021 of 26.01.2000.

<sup>2</sup> 2000/176/CFSP, JO L 056 of 01.03.2000.

<sup>3</sup> 2000/454/CFSP, JO L 183 of 22.07.2000.

<sup>4</sup> 2000/177/CFSP, JO L 056 of 01.03.2000.

<sup>5</sup> 2000/348/CFSP, JO L 122 of 24.05.2000.

<sup>6</sup> 2000/370/CFSP, JO L 134 of 07.06.2000.

<sup>7</sup> 2000/495/CFSP, JO L 200 of 08.08.2000.

<sup>8</sup> 2000/082/CFSP, JO L 026 of 02.02.2000.

<sup>9</sup> 2000/457/CFSP, JO L 183 of 22.07.2000.

<sup>10</sup> 2000/175/CFSP, OJ L 055 of 29.02.2000.

Following the positive result of the elections on 24 September 2000, the Council, by Common Position adopted on 9 October 2000<sup>1</sup>, decided to lift immediately the restrictive measures against the FRY. As foreseen in this Common Position, on 10 November 2000 the Council adopted a Common Position<sup>2</sup> in order to maintain a visa ban and a freezing of funds against Mr Milosevic and persons associated with him. By Council Decision of 10 November 2000<sup>3</sup>, this Common Position was implemented, specifically setting out the names of those to whom Common Position 2000/696/CFSP applied.

## **2. Croatia**

On 20 November 2000, the Council adopted a Common Position<sup>4</sup> lifting the restrictive measures concerning arms exports taken against Croatia, pursuant to Common Position 96/184/CFSP.

## **B. South-east Europe**

As the objectives of the Royaumont Process" established under Common Position 98/633/CFSP were integrated in the Working Table on Democratisation and Human Rights of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, established on 10 June 1999, the Council adopted a Common Position on 16 June 2000<sup>5</sup> repealing Common Position 98/633/CFSP

## **C. Mediterranean region**

At its meeting in Santa Maria da Feira, the European Council adopted a Common Strategy<sup>6</sup> building on the Euro-Mediterranean partnership established by the Declarations of Barcelona and Berlin.

## **D. Africa**

**1. Angola:** On 19 June 2000, the Council adopted a new Common Position<sup>7</sup> outlining EU policy regarding Angola.

**2. Ethiopia/Eritrea:** the embargo on arms sales to Ethiopia and to Eritrea, established by Common Position 99/206/CFSP was twice extended (on 20 March<sup>8</sup> and 29 September<sup>9</sup> respectively) and is valid until 31 March 2001.

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<sup>1</sup> 2000/599/CFSP, JO L 255 of 09.10.2000.

<sup>2</sup> 2000/696/CFSP, JO L 287 of 14.11.2000.

<sup>3</sup> 2000/697/CFSP, JO L 287 of 14.11.2000.

<sup>4</sup> 2000/722/CFSP, JO L 292 of 21.11.2000.

<sup>5</sup> 2000/387/CFSP, JO L 144 of 17.06.2000.

<sup>6</sup> 2000/458/CFSP, JO L 183 of 22.07.2000.

<sup>7</sup> 2000/391/CFSP, JO L 146 of 21.06.2000.

<sup>8</sup> 2000/230/CFSP, JO L 073 of 22.03.2000.

<sup>9</sup> 2000/584/CFSP, JO L 246 of 30.09.2000.

On 29 June 2000, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>1</sup> concerning EU support for the OAU peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

3. **Rwanda:** On 18 September 2000, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>2</sup> outlining EU policy regarding Rwanda.
4. **Sierra Leone:** on 20 July 2000, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>3</sup> prohibiting direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to the Community.

## E. Asia

1. **Afghanistan:** on 24 January 2000, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>4</sup> outlining EU policy regarding Afghanistan.
2. **Burma/Myanmar:** The sanctions imposed under Common Position 96/635/CFSP were twice extended, and are valid until 29 April 2001 <sup>5</sup>

## F. Disarmament and Non-proliferation

1. **Nuclear Weapons:** In order to strengthen the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, the Council adopted on 13 April 2000 a Common Position <sup>6</sup> to promote the successful outcome of the 2000 Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference.
2. **Control of exports of dual-use goods:**

On 22 June 2000, the Council adopted Regulation N° 1334/2000, setting up a revised Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use goods and technology. In order to lay down provisions for the control of technical assistance, which were not foreseen in the Regulation, the Council also adopted a Joint Action on 22 June 2000 <sup>7</sup> for the technical assistance of exports of dual-use goods and technology.

The Council adopted a Decision on 20 March 2000 <sup>8</sup> amending Decision 94/942/CFSP on the control of exports of dual-use goods.

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<sup>1</sup> 2000/420/CFSP, JO L 161 of 01.07.2000.

<sup>2</sup> 2000/558/CFSP, JO L 236 of 20.09.2000.

<sup>3</sup> 2000/455/CFSP, JO L 183 of 22.07.2000.

<sup>4</sup> 2000/055/CFSP, JO L 021 of 26.01.2000.

<sup>5</sup> 2000/346/CFSP, JO L 122 of 24.05.2000; 2000/601/CFSP, JO L 257 of 11.10.2000.

<sup>6</sup> 2000/297/CFSP, JO L 097 of 19.04.2000.

<sup>7</sup> 2000/401/CFSP, JO L 159 of 30.06.2000.

<sup>8</sup> 2000/243/CFSP, JO L 082 of 01.04.2000.

Following the adoption by the Council of Regulation 1334/2000, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use goods, Decision 94/942/CFSP was repealed by Council Decision adopted on 22 June 2000<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 2000/402/CFSP, JO L 159 of 30.06.2000.



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

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

In 2000, 199 declarations were published expressing the Union's position, requests or expectations vis-à-vis third countries and international issues. The main focus of CFSP declarations, which are issued as EU declarations at Council sessions or as Presidency declarations on behalf of the EU outside Council sessions, continues to be the defence of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the support for peace and democratisation processes.

The practice of associating the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, Cyprus and Malta as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein (the EFTA countries members of the EEA) to the Union's declarations has been developed further, with 131 cases of association to EU declarations during the period under review.

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

174 demarches were undertaken in 2000 with third countries in particular supporting the respect of human, civil and political rights, democracy, and humanitarian action and well as with regard to election monitoring, non-proliferation and destruction of biological and chemical arms, the International Criminal Court, the UN register for conventional arms and the protection of EU citizens in third countries.

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

During 2000, the following political dialogue meetings were held:

- At Heads of State and Government level: within the framework of the Summits held with Canada (26 June and 19 December), China (23 October), the United States (31 May and 18 December), India (28 June), Japan (19 July), Russia (29 May and 30 October) and Ukraine (15 September).
- At Ministerial level: EFTA/EEA, Albania, the Andean Pact, Armenia, ASEAN, the Associated countries, Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, CEDEAO/ECOWAS, China, Chile, the Gulf Cooperation Council, South Korea, the United States, Georgia, the Rio Group, San José, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Morocco, Mercosur, Mexico, Moldova and the Non Aligned Movement and a trilateral meeting EU/US/Russia.
- Senior Officials level: the Associated countries, Africa-Europe biregional group, ASEAN, Canada, CEDEAO/ECOWAS, China, the Gulf Cooperation Council, North Korea, the United States, India, Iran, Japan, Moldova, Pakistan, Russia, CDAA/SADC, Sudan, Ukraine and trilateral meetings EU/US/Canada.

- At expert level: 139 meetings were held in the fields of Human Rights, United Nations, Security, Drugs, Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, OSCE, Non-proliferation, Disarmament, Terrorism, Africa, Western Balkans, Middle East Peace Process, Latin America, Asia, South Eastern Europe, Planning and Analysis, Mashrek-Maghreb, Middle East / Gulf.

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

##### **(a) EU cooperation in third countries: Reports of Heads of Mission (HoMs) (Annex V to the ANNEX)**

The HoMs of the Member States and the Commission representatives in third countries meet regularly to prepare joint analyses and reports at the request of the Political Committee or on their own initiative where the situation so requires (as stated in the Decision of 28 February 1986 adopted on the occasion of the signing of the Single European Act by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs).

These reports are an important tool in the strengthening of cooperation between missions in third countries, in particular in the exchange of political information. These reports, which are circulated by Coreu, make an important contribution to the CFSP decision-making process. In 2000 the HoM drew up more than 200 reports.

##### **(b) EU coordination in international fora**

Pursuant to Article 19 of the TEU, Member States actively coordinate their action in international organisations and at international conferences. The Presidency regularly expresses the position of the Union in statements in international fora, notably the UN and the OSCE.

## V. PERSPECTIVES FOR FUTURE ACTION

Action is underway on those issues likely to dominate the work of the Council in the area of the Common Foreign and Security Policy in 2001. These are outlined below.

The Council will continue to give priority to the development of the European Security and Defence Policy. The Presidency, together with the Secretary-General/High Representative will take forward the work in accordance with the tasks assigned in the Presidency report to Nice with the objective that the European Union should quickly be operational in this area. A decision to that end will be taken by the European Council as soon as possible in 2001 and no later than at its meeting in Laeken. Decisions have already been taken on the establishment of permanent political and military bodies: the Political and Security Committee, the Military Committee and the Military Staff. Full use will be made of arrangements for dialogue and consultation with non-EU European NATO members and other countries which are candidates for accession to the Union. Decisions have also been taken on stepping up dialogue, cooperation and consultation on security and defence issues with other potential partners, in particular with Russia, Ukraine and Canada, on the basis of modalities to be elaborated.

Discussions will continue with NATO with a view in particular to establishing arrangements on EU access to NATO assets and capabilities, and with a view to concluding an EU/NATO security agreement. Work will be taken forward on taking the measures necessary for the implementation and validation of the crisis-management procedures. Cooperation with other international organisations such as the United Nations as well as with the OSCE and the Council of Europe will continue to be an important part of the Union's approach as it develops its crisis management and conflict prevention capabilities. In the area of the civilian aspects of crisis management, the work on the priority areas agreed at Feira will continue, with the emphasis on the specific target for police. The discussions initiated last year on cooperation with the UN, OSCE and the Council of Europe in the field of civilian aspects of crisis management will be followed up.

Following from the report on conflict prevention submitted to the Nice European Council by the Secretary-General/High Representative and the Commission, a programme on conflict prevention will be submitted to the Gothenburg European Council.

The Western Balkans will continue to dominate the agenda this year. The Stabilisation and Association Process will be the centrepiece of the Union's policy with all countries of the region. The Stability Pact will continue to make an essential contribution towards the democratisation and stabilisation of the region. The positive developments in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the end of 2000 give cause for encouragement and validate the policy of the Union in its action for democratic change in the FRY. The Union will remain committed to solving issues in the region including through instruments such as the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) and through cooperation with international organisations. In Kosovo the Union is committed to UNSCR 1244 as the framework for the international community's efforts. The Union will continue to give its full support to the Government of FYROM. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Union will maintain its efforts to ensure full respect for the Dayton/Paris agreement.

The Union will continue its political dialogue with the candidate countries.

The presence of President Putin at the Stockholm European Council underlined the importance of the Union's strategic partnership with Russia. The Partnership and Cooperation Agreement remains the foundation of our relations. The objectives of the Common Strategy will be vigorously pursued, notably the consolidation of Russian democracy, the integration of Russia into the European economy, and cooperation with Russia to strengthen stability in Europe. Other instruments, such as the Northern Dimension will be used to further develop cooperation with Russia and its neighbours. While pursuing its policy of constructive engagement, the Union will continue to press Russia for progress in Chechnya.

The Union will pursue its relations with Ukraine on the basis of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement and the Common Strategy with a view in particular, to contributing further to economic and political reform in that country.

The Union intends to strengthen relations with the Southern Caucasus, with a view to promoting peace, stability, prosperity and regional cooperation and to play a more active political role in the region.

The Union will continue to contribute to the search for peace and stability and to the future prosperity of the Middle East. It will work with the parties, as well as with the US and other international actors, in seeking an end to the violence and the resumption of negotiations for an agreement in the framework of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. It is spearheading international donor efforts aimed at ensuring the survival of the Palestinian Authority.

Concerning its relations with the Mediterranean, the objectives of the Union will be taken forward on the basis of the Common Strategy for the Mediterranean region adopted by the Feira European Council. The work in this area will take account also of the guidelines set out in the Presidency conclusions from the fourth Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers' meeting held in Marseilles with a view to giving new impetus to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership launched in Barcelona in 1995. Work will also continue with a view to the adoption of the the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Peace and Stability.

The EU will continue to strongly support the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to achieve an overall agreement on the Cyprus problem consistent with the UN Security Council Resolutions and to arrive at a positive conclusion of the process initiated in December 1999. In this respect the Union will continue to call for the early resumption of the talks under the aegis of the UN Secretary-General.

In Africa, the Union will continue to fully support the UN as well as regional and sub-regional organisations in their efforts to restore peace, notably in the Great Lakes region, the Horn of Africa and the Mano river area (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia). The Union will work towards ensuring a more coherent policy of conflict prevention in Africa, inter alia through addressing the issues of trafficking in small arms, conflict diamonds and through support for African peace-keeping capabilities and, in accordance with the spirit of the Cotonou agreement, it will seek to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Union will actively contribute to the follow-up to the Africa-Europe Summit held in Cairo in April 2000.

The Union will build on the success of ASEM III (Seoul, October 2000) and the 13th EU-ASEAN Ministerial (Vientiane, December 2000) in pursuing its policy objectives in Asia. It will significantly strengthen its partnership with Japan through a comprehensive action plan for increased EU-Japan cooperation to be adopted at the next summit meeting in May 2001 in Stockholm. It will review the implementation of its new relationship with Indonesia, and nurture its longer-standing relationships with India (next summit meeting will take place in New Delhi during the second half of 2001) and with China, including through the pursuit of a more effective human rights dialogue with China. It will also intensify its efforts to help bring peace, stability and a wider respect for human rights to the Korean peninsula and will offer significant support to East Timor as it completes the path to independence. It will also support the UN in its efforts in Afghanistan. It will also continue to press for change in Burma/Myanmar, including through systematic follow-up to the January 2001 visit of the Troika.

In the relations with Latin America and the Caribbean, EU will promote peace, democracy and human rights. The Union will offer its support for a peace process in Colombia based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Common Position on Cuba will be revised at the end of the Swedish Presidency. The second summit between EU, Latin America and the Caribbean will be held on 17-18 May 2002 in Madrid.

The Union will continue to attach high importance to working with its North American partners in promoting stability and prosperity throughout the world, in particular through the consolidation of peace and democracy.

A summit meeting with the United States will be held in Gothenburg on 14 June at which the EU and the US will reaffirm their shared attachment to building on the New Transatlantic Agenda. The dialogue will cover notably, the Western Balkans, the Middle East, security policy issues, Russia and EU enlargement. Furthermore, cooperation within the framework of the EU Northern Dimension programme and the U.S. Northern Europe Initiative will be launched.

A summit meeting with Canada will be held on 21 June 2001. In addition to such questions as the Western Balkans, Russia, Ukraine and the Middle East peace process, the EU-Canada dialogue is likely to focus on issues such as disarmament, security questions and, human security issues including anti-personnel mines, small arms, conflict prevention and children's rights. It is also likely to include discussion of cooperation within the framework of the Northern Dimension and global climate change.

The Union will maintain its cooperation with international organisations across the range of areas of mutual interest. It will continue its close cooperation with and support of the work of the OSCE. In particular it will continue to support the work of the High Commissioner for National Minorities; it will support the OSCE field missions; it will actively contribute to the major OSCE - organised conferences throughout the year.

It will maintain its active role at the UN, both at the General Assembly and through the work of relevant UN bodies, in particular in the fields of security, human rights and terrorism. It will continue to play an active role in multilateral fora on human rights, notably in the Commission on

Human Rights, the Commission on the status of women (CSW) and in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly. The Union will give its substantial contribution to the major Human Rights events in 2001 such as the Conference against Racism and the UNGASS on Children's rights. The Union intends to adopt guidelines against torture, which will enhance its actions aimed at the eradication of this abhorrent violation of human rights. The Union will continue to give its support for the abolition of the death penalty.

Support for the reinforcement of global non-proliferation and disarmament will continue to be at the core of the external action of the Union. The Union will contribute actively to the work in this area within the various international conferences and other fora aimed at these objectives. It will play an active role at the UN Conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in New York from 9 to 20 July. The Union will continue to support measures to counter ballistic missile proliferation, and to this end, at the plenary meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime in Ottawa in September, will work towards the multilateralisation of the draft International Code of Conduct.

In this context it should be recalled that at its meeting on 22 January 2001, the Council held an orientation debate on the external action of the European Union based, inter alia, on a report from the Presidency on improving the coherence and effectiveness of the Union's external action and in which it identified a number of principles for the Union's external actions.

In pursuing an effective and influential CFSP the EU must act in a timely, efficient and decisive manner. To achieve this goal it is essential, inter alia, to ensure efficient and coherent use of budgetary resources and close cooperation between the Parliament, Council and Commission, in conformity with the Interinstitutional Agreement. The Council will continue to keep the European Parliament informed about the development of CFSP, in conformity with the terms of the Interinstitutional Agreement.

## ACTES JURIDIQUES PESC - 2000

## LISTE THEMATIQUE

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	REFERENCE J.O.
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>			
24.01.2000	Politique de l'UE	art. 15	00/55/PESC L 21 (26.1.2000)
<b>ANGOLA</b>			
19.06.2000	Politique de l'UE	art. 15	00/391/PESC L 146 (21.06.2000)
<b>BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX</b>			
22.12.2000	Mission de surveillance de l'UE	art. 14	00/811/PESC L 328 (23.12.2000)
14.12.2000	Lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion d'armes légères et de petit calibre en Ossétie du Sud	art. 23§2 action commune 1999/34/PESC	00/803/PESC L 326 (22.12.2000)
14.12.2000	Rétablissement d'une force de police viable en Albanie	art. 14	00/798/PESC L 324 (21.12.2000)
20.11.2000	Abrogation de la Décision 99/320/PESC	art. 23§2 action commune 99/34/PESC	00/723/PESC L 292 (21.11.2000)
20.11.2000	Levée de l'embargo sur l'exportation d'armes à la Croatie	art. 15	00/722/PESC L 292 (21.11.2000)
16.11.2000	Contribution à l'organisation du sommet de Zagreb	art. 14	00/717/PESC L 290 (17.11.2000)
10.11.2000	Application de la position commune 00/696/PESC du 10 novembre 2000	art. 23§2 position commune 00/696/PESC	00/697/PESC L 287 (14.11.2000)
10.11.2000	Maintien de mesures restrictives spécifiques à l'encontre de M. Milosevic	art. 15	00/696/PESC L 287 du 14.11.2000
09.10.2000	Levée immédiate de certaines mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la RFY	art. 15	00/599/PESC L 255 (09.10.2000) L 261 (14.10.2000)
03.08.2000	Mesures restrictives supplémentaires à l'encontre de la RFY	position commune 99/318/PESC	00/495/PESC L 200(08.08.2000)
20.07.2000	Soutien aux forces démocratiques en RFY	art. 23§2 position commune 99/691/PESC	00/457/PESC L 183 (22.07.2000)
20.07.2000	Suspension temporaire de l'interdiction des vols et abrogation de la position commune 2000/176/PESC	art. 15	00/454/PESC L 183 (22.07.2000)
16.06.00	Financement complémentaire pour le rétablissement d'une force de police viable en Albanie	art. 14	00/388/PESC L 145 (20.06.2000)
05.06.2000	Mesures restrictives supplémentaires à l'encontre de la RFY	position commune 99/318/PESC	00/370/PESC L 134 (07.06.2000)

22.05.2000	Mesures restrictives supplémentaires à l'encontre de la RFY	position commune 99/318/PESC	00/348/PESC L 122 (24.05.2000)
28.02.2000	Mesures restrictives supplémentaires à l'encontre de la RFY	position commune 99/318/PESC	00/177/PESC L 56 (1.03.2000)
28.02.2000	Suspension des mesures restrictives supplémentaires à l'encontre de la RFY et abrogation de la Position COmmune 98/426/PESC	art. 15	00/176/PESC L 56 (1.03.2000)
28.02.2000	Installation des structures de la mission des Nations Unies au KOSOVO (MINUK)	art. 14	00/175/PESC L 55 (29.02.2000)
01.02.2000	Soutien aux forces démocratiques en RFY	position commune 99/691/PESC	00/82/PESC L 26 (02.02.2000)
24.01.2000	Restrictions en matière de visas à l'égard de la FRY	art. 15	00/56/PESC L 21 (26.1.2000)
<b>BIENS A DOUBLE USAGE</b>			
22.06.2000	Abrogation de la décision 94/942/PESC	art. 13	00/402/PESC L 159 (30.06.2000)
22.06.2000	Contrôle de l'assistance technique liée à certaines destinations finales militaires	art. 14	00/401/PESC L 159 (30.06.2000)
20.03.2000	Contrôle des exportation	Art. 13	00/243/PESC L 82 (01.04.2000)
<b>BIRMANIE</b>			
09.10.2000	Prorogation position commune 96/635/PESC	art. 15	00/601/PESC L 257 (11.10.2000)
26.04.2000	Prorogation et modification position commune 96/635/PESC	art. 15	00/346/PESC L 122 (24.5.2000)
<b>COMITE POLITIQUE/PCESD</b>			
22.05.2000	Comité chargé des aspects civils de la gestion des crises	art. 28§1	00/354/PESC L 127 (27.5.2000)
28.02.2000	Régime applicable aux experts nationaux dans le domaine militaire détachés auprès du SGC	art. 28§1	00/178/PESC L 57 (2.3.2000)
14.02.2000	Comité politique et de sécurité intérimaire	art. 28§1	00/143/PESC L 049 (22.02.2000)
14.02.2000	Organe militaire intérimaire	art. 28§1	00/144/PESC L 049 (22.02.2000)
14.02.2000	Détachement d'experts nationaux dans le domaine militaire auprès du SGC	art. 28§1	00/145/PESC L 049 (22.02.2000)
<b>ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE</b>			
29.09.2000	Prorogation et modification position commune 99/206/PESC	art. 15	00584/PESC (L 246 (30.09.2000)
29.06.2000	Soutien du processus de paix	art. 15	00/420/PESC L 161 (01.07.2000)
20.03.2000	Prorogation position commune 99/206/PESC	art. 15	00/230/PESC L 073 (22.03.2000)
<b>EUROPE DU SUD-EST</b>			
14.12.2000	Nomination du représentant spécial pour la coordination du pacte de stabilité et abrogation de l'action commune 1999/523/PESC	art. 14 et art. 18§5	00/793/PESC L 318 (16.12.2000)
16.06.2000	Abrogation de la position commune 98/633/PESC	art. 15	00/387/PESC L 144 (17.06.2000)
<b>GEORGIE</b>			
20.07.2000	Renforcement de la capacité des autorités géorgiennes à appuyer et protéger la mission d'observation de l'OSCE	art. 14	00/456/PESC L 183 (22.07.00)



<b>MINES ANTIPERSONNEL</b>			
20.03.2000	Assistance au déminage en Croatie	Action commune 96/588/PESC	00/231/PESC L 073 (22.03.2000)
<b>NON-PROLIFERATION</b>			
20.11.2000	Prorogation de la Décision 1999/30/PESC	art. 23§2 action commune 1999/34/PESC	00/724/PESC L 292 (21.11.2000)
13.04.2000	Conférence d'examen de l'an 2000 des parties au traité sur la non-prolifération des armes nucléaires	art. 15	00/297/PESC L 97 (19.04.2000)
<b>PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT</b>			
14.12.2000	Nomination du représentant spécial et abrogation de l'action commune 96/676/PESC	art. 14 et 18§5	00/794/PESC L 318 (16.12.2000)
13.04.2000	Programme d'assistance de l'UE pour soutenir l'Autorité palestinienne dans ses efforts pour lutter contre les actions terroristes trouvant leur origine dans les territoires sous son contrôle	art. 14 et art. 18§2	00/298/PESC L 97 (19.04.2000)
<b>REGION DES GRANDS LACS</b>			
14.12.2000	Nomination du représentant spécial et abrogation de l'action commune 96/250/PESC	art. 14 et 18§5	00/792/PESC L 318 (16.12.2000)
18.09.2000	Politique de l'UE à l'égard du Rwanda	art. 15	00/558/PESC L 236 (20.9.2000)
22.05.2000	Prorogation action acommune 96/250/PESC	art 14 et 18§5	00/347/PESC L 122 (24.5.2000)
<b>REGION MEDITERRANEENNE</b>			
19/20.06.2000	Stratégie commune de l'UE	art. 13§2	00/458/PESC L 183 (22.07.2000)
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>			
20.07.2000	Interdiction des importations de diamants bruts	art. 15	00/455/PESXC L 183 (22.07.2000)

## DECLARATIONS PESC - 2000

N°DECLARATION		ETAT CONCERNE	OBJET	DATE
001	P/UE	CROATIE	Elections législatives	05.01.2000
002*	P/UE	UKRAINE	Peine de mort	10.01.2000
003 REV 1*	P/UE	INDONESIE	Situation en Indonésie	17.01.2000
004*	P/UE	ANGOLA	Evolution de la situation	17.01.2000
005*	P/UE	REP. DU CONGO	Dialogue sans exclusive	25.01.2000
006*	P/UE	SOUDAN	Normalisation des relations avec les pays voisins	31.01.2000
007*	P/UE	TURKMENISTAN	Abolition de la peine de mort	24.01.2000
008*	P/UE	OUZBEKISTAN	Exécution de six hommes	24.01.2000
009	UE	CROATIE	Elections législatives	24.01.2000
010*	P/UE	GUINEE-BISSAU	Elections législatives et présidentielles	27.01.2000
011	P/UE	CHYPRE	Abolition de la peine de mort	28.01.2000
012*	P/UE	BURUNDI	Processus d'Arusha	04.02.2000
013*	P/UE	TIMOR-ORIENTAL	Droits de l'homme	04.02.2000
	UE	JORDANIE	Hommage au Roi Hussein	07.02.2000
014*	P/UE	ETATS-UNIS	Moratoire sur els exécution dans l'Illinois	08.02.2000
015	P/UE	LIBAN	Processus de paix au Proche-Orient	09.02.2000
016*	P/UE	SENEGAL	Elections présidentielles	14.02.2000
017	P/UE	CORATIE	Elections présidentielles	10.02.2000
018	P/UE	IRAN	Actes terroristes à Téhéran	15.02.2000
019*	P/UE	NICARAGUA/HONDURAS	Accord entre le Nicaragua et le Hondruas	16.02.2000
020*	P/UE	DJIBOUTI	Signature d'un accord-cadre	21.02.00
021	P/UE	IRAN	Elections législatives	23.02.00
022	P/UE	RFY/KOSOVO	Evénements dans la ville de Mitrovica	23.02.00
023*	P/UE	ZIMBABWE	Référendum constitutionnel	25.02.00
024*	P/UE	CONGO	Mgr Emmanuel Tataliko	29.02.00
025*	P/UE	SOUDAN	Aide humanitaire au Sud Soudan	08.03.00
026*	P/UE	UKRAINE	Abolition de la peine de mort	29.02.2000
027*	P/UE		Traité sur la non-prolifération des armes nucléaires	05.03.2000

028	P/UE	SERBIE	Violation du droit à la liberté d'expression	03.03.2000
029*	P/UE	ZIMBABWE	Occupation illégales de fermes	13.03.2000
030*	P/UE	HAITI	Report des élections législatives	15.03.2000
031*	P/UE	PENINSULE COREENNE	Propositions concernant la paix dans la Péninsule	17.03.2000
032	P/UE	CROATIE	Extradition de Mladen Naletilic (Tuta)	21.03.2000
033*	P/UE	BURUNDI	Assassinat de M. Gabriel Bisabwamana	24.03.2000
034*	P/UE	TURKMENISTAN	Arrestation de M. Nurberdy Nurmamedov et de son fils	27.03.2000
035*	P/UE	SENEGAL	Election présidentielle	29.03.2000
036	P/UE	RUSSIE	Election de M. Vladimir Poutine	27.03.2000
037*	P/UE	REP. DE GUINEE	M. Alpha Condé	06.04.2000
038	P/UE	TURQUIE	Retour en prison de M. Birdal	30.03.2000
039*	P/UE	BELARUS	Marche commémorant le jour de l'indépendance	03.04.2000
040*	P/UE	PHILIPPINES	Instauration d'un moratoire sur les exécutions	03.04.2000
041	ANNULEE			
042	P/UE	UKRAINE	Constitutionnalité du référendum	04.04.2000
043*	P/UE	CAMBODGE	Tribunal chargé de juger les Khmers rouges	10.04.2000
044*	P/UE	PEROU	Processus électoral	07.04.2000
045	P/UE	REP. DEM. DU CONGO	Persistance de tensions	12.04.2000
046*	P/UE	SOUDAN	Bombardements de cibles civiles	05.05.2000
047*	P/UE	PAKISTAN	Verdict dans le procès de M. Nawaz Sharif	11.04.2000
048*	P/UE	PENINSULE COREENNE	Sommet	13.04.200000
049*	P/UE	GAMBIE	Affrontements	14.04.2000
050	P/UE/ASS/AELE	ETHIOPIE/ERITHREE	Alignement à la position commune 1999/230/PESC	17.04.2000
051*	P/UE	TOGO	Progrès du dialogue intertogolais	20.04.2000
052	P/UE/ASS/AELE	TNP	Alignement à la position commune 2000/297/PESC	18.04.2000
053	P/UE	GEORGIE	Réélection d'Edouard Chevardnadzé	20.04.2000
054	P/UE	GUATEMALA	Situation des droits de l'homme	26.04.2000

055	P/UE	RFY/KOSOVO	Documents de voyage délivrés par la MINUK	03.05.2000
056*	P/UE	GUINEE EQUATORIALE	Elections municipales	04.05.2000
057*	P/UE	SIERRA LEONE	Actes commis par le Front uni révolutionnaire	05.05.2000
058	ANNULEE			
	P/UE	PHILIPPINES	Abductions	07.05.2000
	P/UE	ZIMBABWE	Occupations illégales	07.05.2000
	P/UE	SIERRA LEONE	Retour au conflit	07.05.2000
059	P/UE	LIBAN	Processus de paix	08.05.2000
060*	P/UE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Règlement du conflit	10.05.2000
061	P/UE	RFY/SERBIE	Intensification de la répression	10.05.2000
062*	P/UE	INDONESIE	Conflits internes	15.5.2000
063*	P/UE	SRI LANKA	Intensification du conflit	15.5.2000
064*	P/UE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Reprise des hostilités	17.05.2000
065*	P/UE	GUINEE-BISSAU	Climat de tension et d'insécurité	19.05.2000
066	P/UE	RFY	Fermeture de "Studio B"	18.05.2000
067	ANNULEE			
068*	P/UE	BIRMANIE/MYANMAR	Processus de démocratisation	24.05.00
069*	P/UE	PARAGUAY	Derniers développements de la situation politique	22.05.00
070	UE	RFY/SERBIE	Evénement survenu récemment en Serbie	22.05.00
071	UE	BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE	Conférence de mise en oeuvre de la paix	22.05.00
072*	P/UE	COLOMBIE	Droits de l'homme et situation humanitaire	23.05.00
073	UE	MOYEN ORIENT	Processus de paix	22.05.00
074*	P/UE	BELARUS	Verdict infligé à M. Tchiguir	25.05.00
075	P/UE	LIBAN	Retrait des forces israéliennes du Liban	25.05.00
076*	P/UE	SIERRA LEONE	Violation des embargos des NU	07.06.00
077	P/UE/ASS/AELE	BIRMANIE/MYANMAR	Alignement à la Position commune 2000/346/PESC	30.05.00
078*	P/UE	NEPAL	Droits de l'homme	30.05.00
079*	P/UE	ILES SALOMON	Tentative visant à renverser le gouvernement	06.06.00
080*	P/UE	INDONESIE	Déclaration faite par le Congrès papou	08.06.2000

081*	UE	RWANDA/UGANDA	Combats entre les forces rwandaises et ougandaises à Kisangani	09.06.2000
082*	P/UE	PEROU	Résultats des élections	09.06.2000
083*	P/UE	SRI LANKA	Attentat terroriste du 7 juin	09.06.2000
084	P/UE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Conflit entre l'Ethiopie et l'Erythree	14.06.2000
085	ANNULEE			
086	P/UE	ESTONIE	Loi sur l'emploi des langues	19.06.2000
	CE	REGION MEDITERRANEENNE	Stratégie commune	19/20.06.2000
	CE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Accord sur la cessation des hostilités	19/20.06.2000
087	ANNULEE			
088	ANNULEE			
089*	P/UE	BELARUS	Condamnation de MM. Statkevitch et Chtchoukine	28.06.2000
090	P/UE	ARABIE SAOUDITE/YEMEN	Traité frontalier	29.06.2000
091	P/UE	SOUDAN	Guerre civile	30.06.2000
092	ANNULEE			
093*	P/UE	ZIMBABWE	Elections	04.07.2000
094*	P/UE	IRAN	Procès du juifs iraniens	01.07.2000
095	ANNULEE			
096*	P/UE	MEXIQUE	Elections présidentielles	05.07.2000
097*	P/UE	TOGO	Commission électorale nationale indépendante	12.07.2000
098	P/UE	UGANDA	Référendum du 29 juin	07.07.2000
099*	P/UE	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Evénements des 4 et 5 juillet	10.07.2000
100*	P/UE/ASS/AELE	ANGOLA	Alignement à la Position commune 2000/391/PESC	11.07.2000
101*	P/UE/ASS/AELE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Alignement à la Position commune 2000/420/PESC	11.07.2000
102*	P/UE	HAITI	Processus électoral	12.07.2000
103*	P/UE	GAMBIE	Récents affrotnements	12.07.2000
104*	P/UE	AFGHANISTAN	Reprise récente d'affrontements	14.07.2000
105*	P/UE	COLOMBIE	Pourparlers de paix	20.07.2000
106*	P/UE	PEROU	Evolution de la situation à la suites des élections présidentielles	24.07.2000

107	P/UE	ARABIE SAOUDITE/ KOWEIT	Ratification d e l'Accord de délimitation de la frontière maritime	20.07.2000
108*	P/UE	FIDJI	Evolution de la situation	25.07.00
109	P/UE	RFY	Procès de Miroslav Filipovic	26.07.00
110*	P/UE	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Référendum constitutionnel	28.07.00
111	P/UE	RFY/SERBIE	Elections	28.07.00
112 *	P/UE	MALAISIE	Verdict du second procès d'Anwar Ibrahim	10.08.00
113*	P/UE	PEROU	Violences lors de l'investiture du Président Alberto Fujimori	07.08.00
114*	P/UE	SOUDAN	Bombardements de cibles civiles	18.08.2000
115	P/UE	FRY/KOSOVO	Prise en charge par la MINUK de l'usine de plomb de Zvecan	21.08.2000
116*	P/UE	REP. DEM. DU CONGO	Installation de l'Aseemblée constituante et législative	23.08.00
117*	P/UE	SOMALIE	Conférence sur la paix d'Arta	25.08.2000
118	P/UE	RFY/KOSOVO	Attentat à Prinstinadu 18 août	23.08.2000
119*	P/UE	BURUNDI	Sommet d'Arusha	29.08.2000
120*	P/UE	MEXIQUE	Elections au Chiapas	25.08.2000
121*	P/UE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Sort des populations civiles	01.09.2000
122*	P/UE	AMERIQUE DU SUD	Sommet des Chefs d'Etat	01.09.2000
123	P/UE	BIRMANIE	Retour sous la contrainte de Mme Aung San Suu Kyi dans la capitale	02.09.2000
124*	P/UE	TIMOR EST	Agression coqntre une équipe du HCR	07.09.2000
125	P/UE	RFY	Santé de M. Miroslav Filipovic	08.09.2000
126	P/UE	LETTONIE	Adoption des décrets d'application de la loi sur la langue	08.09.2000
127*	P/UE	SOMALIE	Evolutions récentes	08.09.2000
128	UE	OPEC	Augmentation de la production	12.09.2000
129	UE	MOYEN ORIENT	Processus de paix	12.09.2000

130*	P/UE	REP. DEM. DU CONGO	Mise en oeuvre de l'accord de Lusaka	22.09.2000
131*	P/UE	BURUNDI	Processus de paix	19.09.2000
132*	UE	RFY/SERBIE	Message au Peuple serbe	19.09.2000
133*	P/UE	ZIMBABWE	Perquisitions récentes de la police	19.09.2000
134*	P/UE	PEROU	Nouvelles élections	20.09.2000
135*	P/UE	INDONESIE	TimorOuest, Moluques et Aceh	22.09.2000
136*	P/UE	PENINSULE COREENNE	Lancement des travaux de reconnexion des réseaux ferroviaires	19.09.2000
137*	P/UE	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Réunion de conciliation du 25 septembre	22.09.2000
138	P/UE	RFY	Envoi des "témoins de la démocratie"	22.09.2000
139*	P/UE	PAKISTAN	Attentat à la bombe	22.09.2000
140*	P/UE	IRAN	Procès en appel de dix membres de la communauté juive	25.09.2000
141*	P/UE	ZIMBABWE	Perquisitions effectuées par la police dans les locaux du Mouvement pour le Changement démocratique	27.09.2000
142*	P/UE	BIRMANIE	Situation de Mme Aung San Suu Kyi	28.09.2000
143*	P/UE	BIRMANIE	Soutien à M. Razali	07.10.2000
144*	P/UE	RFY	Résultat des élections	29.09.2000
145	P/UE	ISRAEL	Evénement survenus sur l'Esplanade des Mosquées	02.10.2000
146	P/UE	ISRAEL	Situation à Jérusalem et dans les Territoires	02.10.2000
147	P/UE	ISRAEL	Situation à Jérusalem et dans les Territoires	03.10.2000
148*	P/UE	SRI LANKA	Attentat lors d'une réunion électorale	04.10.2000
149*	P/UE	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Election présidentielle	10.10.2000
150*	P/UE	BIRMANIE	Report de la visite de la Troika	06.10.2000
151*	P/UE	KIRGHIZISTAN	Elections présidentielles	10.10.2000

152*	UE	RFY	Election de M. Kostunica à la Présidence	09.10.2000
153	UE	PROCHE-ORIENT	Processus de paix	09.10.2000
154*	P/UE/ASS/AELE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Alignement à la Position commune 2000/584/PESC	13.10.2000
155	P/UE	PROCHE-ORIENT	Evénements Ramallah	13.10.2000
156	CE	PROCHE-ORIENT	Appel pour la cessation des violences	13.10.2000
157*	P/UE	YEMEN	Attentat contre l'ambassade du Royaume Uni	16.10.2000
158*	P/UE	BURUNDI	Attaques menées par les groupes armés	20.10.2000
159*	P/UE	BELARUS	Elections législatives	18.10.2000
160*	P/UE	INDONESIE	Groupe consultatif sur l'Indonésie de la Banque mondiale	18.10.2200
161*	P/UE/ASS/AELE	RFY	Alignement à la Position commune 2000/599/PESC	20.10.2000
162	P/UE	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Dissolution de la Commission nationale électorale	25.10.2000
163	P/UE	COLOMBIE	Deuxième réunion du groupe d'appui au processus de paix	25.10.2000
164	P/UE	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Derniers développements	27.10.2000
165	P/UE/ASS/AELE	BIRMANIE/MYANMAR	Alignement à la Position commune 2000/601/PESC	27.10.2000
166*	P/UE	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Proclamation par la Cour Suprême de M. Laurent Gbagbo élu à la Présidence	28.10.2000
167*	P/UE	ABIDJAN	Massacre de Yopougon	30.10.2000
168*	P/UE	SRI LANKA	Elections législatives	31.10.2000
169	P/UE	CHYPRE	Reprise des discussions indirectes à Genève	31.10.2000
170*	P/UE	RFY/KOSOVO	Elections	03.11.2000
171*	P/UE	TANZANIE	Elections	03.11.2000
172*	P/UE	RFY	Libération de Mme Flora Brovina	03.11.2000
173*	P/UE	RFY	Admission de la RFY aux NU	03.11.2000



174*	P/UE	KIRGHIZSTAN	Elections présidentielles	06.11.2000
175*	P/UE	SRI LANKA	Rencontre entre MM. Eric Solheim et Velupillai Prabhakaran	09.11.2000
176*	P/UE	MOZAMBIQUE	Manifestations du 9 novembre	16.11.2000
177*	P/UE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Mission des Nations Unies (MINUEE)	17.11.2000
178	UE	PROCHE-ORIENT	Situation au Proche-Orient	20.11.2000
179*	P/UE	INDONESIE	Climat de tension à Aceh, aux Moluques et en Irian Jaya	28.11.2000
180*	P/UE	RFY/KOSOVO	Attentats contre le représentant yougoslave à Pristina et contre trois policiers serbes	27.11.2000
181	ANNULEE			
182*	UE	HAITI	Elections présidentielles et sénatoriales	01.12.2000
183*	UE	GUINEE-BISSAU	Situation en Guinée-Bissau	29.11.2000
184	P/UE/ASS/AELE	RFY/SERBIE	Alignement à la Position commune 2000/696/PESC	01.12.2000
185*	P/UE	ALBANIE	Situation interne	01.12.2000
186*	P/UE	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Décision rendu le 1er décembre par la Cour Suprême	07.12.2000
187*	P/UE	CACHEMIRE	Proclamation d'un cessez-le-feu unilatéral pendant le ramadan	08.12.2000
188	UE	PROCHE-ORIENT	Processus de paix	08.12.2000
189*	P/UE	ETHIOPIE/ERITHREE	Signature de l'accord de paix	12.12.2000
190*	P/UE	BIRMANIE	Visite de la Troika à Rangoon	15.12.2000
191*	P/UE	SRI LANKA	Forum de développement de la Banque mondiale	18.12.2000
192*	P/UE	MEXIQUE	Conflit du Chiapas	20.12.2000
193*	P/UE	COTE D'IVOIRE	Déroulement des élections législatives	19.12.2000
194	p/UE	RFY	Elections législatives serbes	24.12.2000
195*	RFY	RFY	Libération des prisonniers politiques kosovars détenus en Serbie	03.01.2001

196*	P/UE	GUINEE	Détérioration de la situation humanitaire	22.12.2000
197*	P/UE	LAOS	Signature des pactes internationaux le 7 décembre	22.12.2000
198	P/UE	CACHEMIRE	Prologation du cessez-le-feu	28.12.2000
199	UE	SOUDAN	Déclaration conjointe sur le "dialogue renouvelé"	08.12.2000

P/EU Déclarations de la Présidence au nom de l'Union européenne

UE Déclarations de l'Union européenne

CE Déclarations du Conseil européen

\* Déclarations auxquelles les pays associés, Chypre, Malte, Turquie et les pays AELE/EEE se sont associés.

**LIST OF CFSP DEMARCHES  
2000**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>
05.01.00	NAMIBIA: Incidents involving EU nationals
13.01.00	RWANDA: International Criminal Tribunal
.....01.00	PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES: Death penalty
14.01.00	KYRGYSTAN: Death Penalty
14.01.00	CHINA: Violations of civil and political rights
20.01.00	USA: Death Penalty
.....01.00	INDIA: Rajiv Gandhi's assassination case
22.01.00	LYBYA: Participation in Barcelona Process
.....01.00	ANTIGUA AND BARBADA: Death penalty
.....01.00	TADJIKISTAN: Death penalty
03.02.00	PHILIPPINES: Death Penalty
.....02.00	MONGOLIA: Law on prevention from pregnancy
.....02.00	PAKSITAN: Independence of the Judiciary
04.02.00	CAMBODGE: Khmers Rouge Tribunal
08.02.00	RUSSIA: Deadline for destruction of chemical weapons
09.02.00	BELARUS: Freezing of political dialogue
10.02.00	AFGHANISTAN: Terrorism and Usama Bin Laden
11.02.00	RUSSIA: Andrei Babitski
11.02.00	ZIMBABWE: Clause 57 of the new Constitution
.....02.00	UGANDA: Inter-tribal massacres
15.02.00	USA: Transfer of sentenced persons
17.02.00	IRAN: Death sentences of Mr Akbar Mohammadi and 3 members of the Baha'i Community
18.02.00	KYRGYZSTAN: Parliamentary elections
22.02.00	TURKMENISTAN: Life Presidency
24.02.00	TURKEY: Arrest of South-eastern mayors
24.02.00	RUSSIA: Human rights in Chechnya

24.02.00	USA: Death penalty
25.02.00	USA: EU Memorandum on Death Penalty
.....02.00	CHINA: EU-China human rights dialogue
29.02.00	KENYA: Humanitarian assistance to Sudan
03.03.00	LAOS: Human rights
10.03.00	ZIMBABWE: Breach of Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations
11.03.00	ALGERIE: Missing persons in Algeria
.....03.00	CHINE: North Koreans forcibly repatriated
.....03.00	MONGOLIA: Law on prevention from pregnancy
14.03.00	ZIMBABWE: Farm invasions
.....03.00	RUSSIA/CHINA: Deportation of seven North-Korean citizens
.....03.00	UGANDA: Ethnical conflict
30.03.00	TURKEY: Akin Birdal's return to prison
.....03.00	LIBERIA: Closing down of private radio stations
01.04.00	BELARUS: Human rights
03.04.00	USA: Death Penalty in Tennessee
31.03.00 02.04.00	SRI LANKA: Peace Process
02.04.00	YEMEN: Death sentence of a Spanish citizen, Mr Nabil Manakli
.....04.00	MOLDOVA: General Aussehat's mission
06.04.00	GUINEE: Case Alpha Conde
07.04.00	USA: EU contributions to Kosovo
11.04.00	IRAN: Situation of the 13 Iranian Jews awaiting trial
11.04.00	INDIA: Death penalty
20.04.00	SUDAN: Bombing of civilian targets
21.04.00	BELARUS: Pressure on independent unions
27.04.00	TANZANIA: Violations of human rights in Zanzibar
29.04.00	IRAN: Trial of Iranian Jews
02.05.00	GAMBIA: Student demonstrations
.....05.00	USA: Death penalty (State of New Hampshire)

.....05.00	CONGO: Arrest of Mr François Lumumba
08.05.00	INDONESIA: Situation of the East Timorese refugees
08.05.00	KYRGYZSTAN: Parliamentary elections
10.05.00	SOUDAN: Bombing of Civilian Targets on 5 May
11.05.00	PLO authorities: Free circulation of EU nationals registered in Palestine
09.05.00	BELARUS: Case of Mr Tchiguir
17.05.00	USA: Pending execution of Gary Graham
18.05.00	RUSSIA: Visit to Moscow of FRY Defence Minister
23.05.00	IRAN: Trial of 13 Iranian Jews
.....05.00	USA: International Criminal Court
25.05.00	CHINA: Death Penalty
31.05.00	THAILAND: Death Penalty
.....05.00	PAKSITAN: Afghan refugees and exiles
.....05.00	USA: Pending execution of Eugene Sherman Colvin-El
.....05.00	SURINAME: Elections
.....06.00	INDONESIA: Situation in the Moluccas
.....06.00	AZERBAIJAN: Freedom of press
05.06.00	ZIMBABWE: EU-SADC observation of parliamentary elections
09.06.00	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: Human rights
.....06.00	AFRICA (Senegal, Congo, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland, Nigeria): Death penalty
.....06.00	TURKMENISTAN: Action plan on drugs
12.06.00	SIERRA LEONE: Violations of the UN embargo
14.06.00	NEPAL: Bhutanese refugees
23.06.00	GUATEMALA: Death penalty
27.06.00	USA: Death penalty - Jessy San Miguel
29.06.00	TOGO: Respect of Lomé Convention
30.06.00	USA: Death penalty in the State of Georgia
30.06.00	BOTSWANA: Death Penalty

04.07.00	SUDAN: Civil war
04.07.00	LYBIA: Response to speech of Colonel Qadafi
05.07.00	RUSSIA: Andrei Babitski
08.07.00	EGYPT: Case of Mr Saad Eddine Ibrahim
11.07.00	ZANZIBAR: Political situation
13.07.00	SAUDI-ARABIA: diplomatic containers
.....07.00	ISRAEL: Law concerning the imprisonment of soldiers not having the status of prisoners of war
17.07.00	GUATEMALA: Death penalty
18.07.00	LIBERIA: Liberia's role in the Sierra Leone conflict
21.07.00	COTE D'IVOIRE: Arrest of four members of the RDR
21.07.00	CUBA: Death penalty
24.07.00	USA: Death penalty - M. Juan Raul Garza
.....07.00	TOGO: Respect of Lomé Convention
10.07.00	SAUDI ARABIA: Detention of EU citizens
20.07.00	LEBANON:: Child abductions
21.07.00	USA: China non-proliferation Act
21.07.00	BELARUS: Parliamentary elections
24.07.00	CHINA: Death Penalty
26.07.00	EGYPT: Detention of Mr Saad Eddin Ibrahim
01.08.00	EGYPT: Detention of Saad Eddin Ibrahim
04.08.00	USA: Death Penalty (Jesse Cowans, Juan Kinley and Michael Scott)
08.08.00	USA: Death Penalty (Oliver Cruz)
08.08.00	FRY: Discriminatory measures against community carriers
10.08.00	TUNISIA: Treatment of Amnesty International representative
10.08.00	USA: Death Penalty (John Satterwhite)
.....08.00	OUA: Implementation of Lusaka agreement
21.08.00	USA: Death Penalty (Alexander Williams)
21.08.00	SWAZILAND: Death penalty
23.08.00	FRY: EU citizens held prisoner

24.08.00	KENYA: Conflict in Sudan
.....08.00	AZERBAIJAN: Parliamentary elections
30.08.00	TIBET: "Tibet Heritage Fund"
30.08.00	FRY: EU citizens held prisoner
30.08.00	SUDAN: Bombing of civilian targets
.....08.00	COUNTRIES that have not submitted returns to the UN Register of Conventional Arms
04.09.00	BURMA: Forced return of Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi to the capital
05.09.00	ETHIOPIA/ERITREA: Fate of civilians
05.09.00	COTE D'IVOIRE: Report on elections
08.09.00	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE: fate of civilian population
12.09.00	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: Death Penalty
15.09.00	FRY: Possible statement in support of the Serbian opposition
15.09.00	INDONESIA: West-Timor
18.09.00	KENYA: Situation in South Sudan
19.09.00	TANZANIA: Peace process in Burundi
19.09.00	ZIMBABWE: Peace process in Burundi
19.09.00	CONGO (DRC): Peace process in Burundi
20.09.00	TOGO: Elections
21.09.00	GUINEA: Situation of refugees
.....09.00	USA: Death penalty - M. Derek Barnabei
03.10.00	REP. DU CONGO: Processus de retour à la paix
03.10.00	ECOWAS: Armed incursions into Guinea
03.10.00	COTE D'IVOIRE: Elections
03.10.00	COTE D'IVOIRE: Elections
05.10.00	ZIMBABWE: Searches carried out by the police
.....10.00	EGYPT: Situation of Mr Saad Eddine Ibrahim
13.10.00	INDONESIE: Timor-est
15.10.00	ISRAEL: Freedom to move in Palestinian territories
16.10.00	GABON: Mediation in Congo

17.10.00	AUSTRALIE: Control mechanisms of human rights and on the protection of refugees
.....10.00	USA : Death penalty - Mr Miguel Angel Flores
26.10.00	HAITI: Political situation
27.10.00	HAITI: Political situation
29.10.00	ISRAEL: Freedom to move in Palestinian territories
29.10.00	ISRAEL: Humanitarian and economic situation dans the Palestinian territories
31.10.00	SWITZERLAND: Dual use goods
.....10.00	IRAN: Mr Hodjatoleslam Youssefi ECHKEVARI
03.11.00	TANZANIA: Elections in Zanzibar
06.11.00	SAUDI ARABIA: diplomatic containers
10.11.00	KAZAKHSTAN: Transfers of EU mission to Astana
.....11.00	MAURITANIA: dissolution of the Union of Democratic Forces
14.11.00	DPRK: UN Register on Conventional Arms and Adherence to the CTBT
29.11.00	RUSSIA: Nuclear fuel supply to India
27.11.00	BURUNDI: Participation in Paris Conference
.....11.00	USA: International Criminal Court
29.11.00	INDONESIA: Moluccas
29.11.00	USA: Death penalty - State of Louisiana
.....11.00	ISRAEL: functioning of diplomatic missions in Jerusalem and the Palestinian territories
.....11.00	USA: Death penalty - Federal Moratorium - M. Juan Raul GARZA
.....12.00	TAJKISTAN: CCW-amended Protocol II
01.12.00	BURKINA FASO: Violation of UN sanctions with respect to Sierra Leone and Angola
01.12.00	GUINEA-BISSAU: Events on 20 November
20.12.00	TUNISIA: Human rights
20.12.00	ZANZIBAR: Resumption of Political dialogue
21.12.00	LEBANON: Death penalty



21.12.00	EGYPT: Case of Mr Saad Eddine Ibrahim
28.12.00	RUSSIA: Re-registration of religious organisations
.....12.00	UZBEKISTAN: Terrorism trial
.....12.00	UKRAINE: Disappearance of Mr Gongadze
.....12.00	MOROCCO/POLISARIOALGERIA: Western Sahara
.....12.00	NON-SIGNATORIES OF ROME STATUTE: International Criminal Court
.....12.00	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS: Introduction of the Euro

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

	Niveau Chefs d'Etat	Niveau ministériel	Niveau Hauts fonctionnaires	Niveau experts
1er semestre 2000 (P)		14.02 (Estonie) 15.02 (Lettonie) 15.02 (Lituanie) 21.03 (Roumanie) 11.04 (Turquie) 14.06 (Slovénie) 14.06 (Rép. Slov.)	07.03 (1)(2)(3)(4)	12
2e semestre 2000 (F)		19.09 (Hongrie) 19.09 (Rép. tchèque) 10.10 (Bulgarie) 10.10 (Pologne)	3.11 (4) 31.10 (1)(2)(3)(4) 28.11 (4)	7

- (1) Bulgarie, Hongrie, Pologne, Roumanie, République Slovaque, République Tchèque, Slovénie  
(2) Estonie, Lettonie, Lituanie  
(3) Chypre, Malte (à partir 2e semestre 1999)  
(4) Turquie (à partir 1er semestre 2000)

## DIALOGUE POLITIQUE AVEC LES PAYS TIERS REUNIONS TENUES EN 2000

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

AELE/EEE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)		23.5.00		[8]
2e sem. 00 (F)		19.09.00		[6]
AFRIQUE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
2e sem. 00 (F)			17.11.00	
AFRIQUE DU SUD				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)				[1]
ALBANIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)		23.5.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)				
ARMENIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)		10.10.00		
ARYM				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				
1er sem 00 (P)		13.6.99		[1]
2e sem. 00 (F)				[2]
ASEAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)			17/19.5.00 26.6.00	
2e sem. 00 (F)		27/28.07.00 19.10.00 11/12.12.00	18/20.09.00 18.10.00 30.10/3.11.00 9/10.12.00	
AUSTRALIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)		02.02.00		[1]
2e sem. 00 (F)		28.07.00		

AZERBAÏDJAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)		10.10.00		
CANADA				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)	26.6.00 0	07.02.00	12.01.00	[7]
2e sem. 00 (F)	19.12.00		22.09.00	[8]
CEDEAO				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)			04.02.00	
2e sem. 00 (F)		16.10.00		
CHILI				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)		23.02.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)		12.09.00		
CHINE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)			25.2.00 26.5.00	[2]
2e sem. 00 (F)	23.10.00	12.09.00	30.11.00	
COMMUNAUTE ANDINE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres		
1er sem 00 (P)		24.02.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)				
CONSEIL DE COOPERATION DU GOLFE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)		22.5.00	18.04.00	
2e sem. 00 (F)		12.09.00		
COREE DU SUD				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires,	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				[1]
2e sem. 00 (F)		28.07.00		
COREE DU NORD				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)			25/26.11.00	

ETATS UNIS				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)	31.5.00	03.03.00	20.01.00	[19]
2e sem. 00 (F)	18.12.00	14.09.00 02.10.00	06.09.00 1	[21]
GEORGIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)		10.10.00		
GROUPE DE RIO				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)		24.02.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)		14.09.00		
GROUPE DE SAN JOSE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)		22.02.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)		14.09.00		
INDE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)	28.6.00			[1]
2e sem. 00 (F)				
1er sem. 01 (S)			6.11.00	
INDONESIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)		14.06.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)				
IRAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)			21.6.00	
2e sem. 00 (F)				
ISRAËL				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)		13.6.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)		15.09.00 1		
JAPON				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)			10.03.00 26.6.00	[6]
2e sem. 00 (F)	19.07.00	13.09.00	20.10.00 7.11.00	[3]

KAZAKHSTAN				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)		11.07.00		
KIRGHIZSTAN				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)		11.07.00		
MAROC				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres)	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)		09.10.00		
MERCOSUR				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)		23.02.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)		12.09.00		
MEXIQUE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)		23.02.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)				
MOLDOVA				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)		25.01.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)			8-11.12.00	
NON ALIGNES				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)		15.09.00		
NOUVELLE ZELANDE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		Experts
1er sem 00 (P)		09.05.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)		14.09.00		
OCI				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)			12.12.00	

PAKISTAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)				
2e sem. 00 (F)			20/21.11.00	
RUSSIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)	29.5.00	02.03.00 10.04.00	04.02.00 18.04.00	[12]
2e sem. 00 (F)	30.10.00	15.09.00 04.10.00	07.07.00	[13]
SADC				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)				[1]
2e sem. 00 (F)		29/30.11.00	3/4.10.00	
SOUDAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)			[10]	
2e sem. 00 (F)			[6]	
TUNISIE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 00 (P)		24.01.00		
2e sem. 00 (F)				
1er sem. 01 (S)				
UKRAINE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 00 (P)		25.01.00 23.5.000		[4]
2e sem. 00 (F)	15.09.00		1.12.00	[3]
1er sem. 01 (S)				

ETATS-UNIS/RUSSIE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
2e sem. 00 (F)		03.03.00 SEC 365		
1er sem. 01 (S)				

ETATS-UNIS/CANADA				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 00 (Pp)			28.03.00 SEC 579 Cor 1	
2e sem. 00 (F)			1.12.00 SEC 2048	
1er sem. 01 (S)				

**RAPPORTS DES CHEFS DE MISSION  
DES ETATS MEMBRES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE  
2000**

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>SUJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
BIRMANIE	Rencontres avec M. WIN AUNG et Mme AUNG SAN SUU KYI	12.01.00
COLOMBIE	Processus de paix	18.01.00
NICARAGUA	Situation politique intérieure	19.01.00
MOZAMBIQUE	Situation politique après les élections	19.01.00
BIRMANIE	Situation des droits de l'homme	19.01.00
CAMBODGE	Droits de l'homme	20.01.00
BURUNDI	Situation des droits de l'homme	25.01.00
INDE/PAKISTAN	Situation en Inde et Pakistan	25.01.00
EQUATEUR	Situation générale	26.01.00
SRI LANKA	Situation générale	27.01.00
HAITI	Situation des droits de l'homme	27.01.00
CUBA	Programme et priorités de la Présidence UE	28.01.00
ALGERIE	Situation des droits de l'homme	28.01.00
BOSNIE ET HERZEGOVINE	Evaluation de la situation	28.01.00
COTE D'IVOIRE	Situation intérieure	31.01.00
CUBA	Situation des droits de l'homme	02.02.00
BELARUS	Situation générale	02.02.00
ZIMBABWE	Nouvelle constitution et élections	03.02.00
RWANDA	Situation des droits de l'homme	03.02.00
CONGO	Situation au Congo-Brazzaville	03.02.00
ANGOLA	Situation des droits de l'homme	03.02.00
IRAN	Situation des droits de l'homme	28.01.2000
BOSNIE- HERZEGOVINE	Elections 2000	07.02.00
PAKISTAN	Situation générale	08.02.00
CONGO	Situation des droits de l'homme	08.02.00
SOUDAN	Récents développements politiques internes et externes	08.02.00



<b>PAYS</b>	<b>SUJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
COLOMBIE	Situation des droits de l'homme	09.02.00
BURKINA FASO	Situation intérieure	10.02.00
UKRAINE	Crise parlementaire	16.02.00
OUGANDA	Peine de mort	17.02.00
CHINE	Situation des droits de l'homme	21.02.00
COTE D'IVOIRE	Situation des droits de l'homme	23.02.00
RWANDA	Situation de l'ex-Président du Parlement	23.02.00
IRAQ	Situation des droits de l'homme	24.02.00
SOUDAN	Situation des droits de l'homme	24.02.00
CHINE	Situation des droits de l'homme	25.02.00
IRAN	Elections parlementaires	25.02.00
IRAN	Situation des 13 prisonniers juifs	25.02.00
MAROC	Situation des droits de l'homme au Sahara occidental	28.02.00
GUINEE EQUATORIALE	Peine de mort	28.02.00
GUINEE EQUATORIALE	Situation des droits de l'homme	28.02.00
CROATIE	Evolution de la situation politique	01.03.00
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Peine de mort	02.03.00
MEXIQUE	Situation des droits de l'homme	02.03.00
BELARUSSIE	Dialogue politique élargi	02.03.00
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Evolution de la politique intérieure et extérieure	02.03.00
ERYTHREE	Peine de mort	03.03.00
TOGO	Peine de mort	03.03.00
INDONESIE	Situation des droits de l'homme	06.03.00
LESOTHO	Peine de mort	08.03.00
TCHAD	Peine de mort	08.03.00
ISRAËL/OLP	Jérusalem et visites officielle européennes	08.03.00
MAURITANIE	Peine de mort	08.03.00
BURUNDI	Situation au Burundi	08.03.00
KENYA	Peine de mort	08.03.00
NEPAL	Réfugiés bhoutanais au Népal	09.03.00

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>SUJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
NAMIBIE/ ANGOLA	Situation à la frontière	09.03.00
NIGERIA	Situation des droits de l'homme	09.03.00
JAPON	Situation après le discours de M. Kono	09.03.00
ZIMBABWE	Peine de mort	09.03.00
LAOS	Situation des droits de l'homme	09.03.00
CONGO	Peine de mort	10.03.00
GUINEE	Affaire Alpha Conde	11.03.00
TCHAD	Situation des droits de l'homme	13.03.00
ETHIOPIE/ ERYTHREE	Contribution au plan de paix de l'OUA	13.03.00
CHYPRE	Situation sur des droits de l'homme	14.03.00
SENEGAL	Peine de mort	14.03.00
NEPAL	Situation des droits de l'homme	16.03.00
TOGO	Situation des droits de l'homme	16.03.00
ETHIOPIE	Peine de mort	21.03.00
SWAZILAND	Peine de mort	23.03.00
ZANZIBAR	Situation intérieure	28.03.00
TANZANIE	Perspective de tenue d'élections libres et démocratiques	29.03.00
BOSNIE- HERZEGOVINE	Préparations des élections municipales	29.03.00
COTE d'IVOIRE	Situation intérieure	30.03.00
IRAN	Résultats des élections Majlis	31.03.00
SIERRA LEONE	Situation des droits de l'homme	31.03.00
ANGOLA	Situation des demandeurs d'asile politiques	06.04.00
CUBA	Déjeuner avec le Cardinal Jaime Ortega	06.04.00
ZAMBIE	Peine de mort	06.04.00
PARAGUAY	Situation intérieure du pays	10.04.00
PARAGUAY	Situation des droits de l'homme	11.04.00
HONDURAS	Conflits frontaliers dans la région	11.04.00
HAITI	Situation intérieure du pays	12.04.00
PAKISTAN	Situation des droits de l'homme	13.04.00

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>SUJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
BENIN	Peine de mort	14.04.00
ZIMBABWE	Situation intérieure	14.04.00
SOUDAN	Dialogue EU/Soudan sur les droits de l'homme	17.04.00
RWANDA	Situation intérieure du pays	18.04.00
ZIMBABWE	Situation intérieure	18.04.00
ANGOLA	Situation à la frontière angolaise	19.04.00
GUINEE	Affaire Alpha Conde	19.04.00
GUINEE	Affaire Alpha Conde	26.04.00
NEPAL	Réfugiés bhoutanais au Népal	26.04.00
GUINEE	Affaire Alpha Conde	28.04.00
UKRAINEZ	Référendum	28.04.00
VENEZUELA	Elections	03.05.00
NICARAGUA	Conflits frontaliers	08.05.00
GUINEE	Affaire Alpha Conde	10.05.00
BIRMANIE/ MYANMAR	Situation humanitaire	11.05.00
BOLIVIE	Affrontements et état de siège	11.05.00
SOUDAN	Prochaines élections générales	12.05.00
RWANDA	Situation intérieure	12.05.00
MAROC	Situation des droits de l'homme et réformes	12.05.00
RWANDA	Conflit ougando-rwandais	12.05.00
COTE D'IVOIRE	Evolution de la situation	14.05.00
MONTENEGRO	Elections locales	24.05.00
DJIBOUTI	Peine de mort	24.05.00
NIGER	Peine de mort	24.05.00
BIRMANIE/ MYANMAR	Situation humanitaire	25.05.00
MALI	Peine de mort	25.05.00
GUINEE EQUATORIALE	Transfert sur le continent de prisonniers Bubi	26.05.00
GUATEMALA	Programme européen de formation de la police nationale civile	26.05.00
REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	Election présidentielle du 16 mai 2000	26.05.00

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>SUJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
NIGERIA	Peine de mort	29.05.00
BURKINA FASO	Peine de mort	29.05.00
CAMEROUN	Peine de mort	29.05.00
COMORES	Peine de mort	29.05.00
GABON	Peine de mort	01.06.00
LIBAN	Situation au Liban Sud	05.06.00
REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE	Peine de mort	05.06.00
NAMIBIE	Dépenses militaires	05.06.00
GUINEE	Déroulement du processus de M. Alpha Condé	08.06.00
CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE	Peine de mort	06.06.00
TANZANIE	Peine de mort	09.06.00
JORDANIE	L'insertion de la Jordanie dans l'Après -Paix	12.06.00
HAITI	Premier tour des élections législatives et locales	16.06.00
BURUNDI	Peine de mort	16.06.00
RFY/SERBIE	Soutien aux municipalités serbes contrôlées par l'opposition	19.06.00
RWANDA	Peine de mort	19.06.00
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	Droits de l'homme	19.06.00
SOUDAN	Peine de mort	20.06.00
FRY	Elections	21.06.00
SAUDI ARABIA	Saisi du cargo diplomatique	21.06.00
RDC	Visite à Kisangani	21.06.00
GHANA	Peine de mort	27.06.00
OUGANDA	Peine de mort	28.06.00
CHINE	Droits de l'homme	29.06.00
ZIMBABWE	Elections	30.06.00
IRAN	Procès des 13 juifs	01.07.00
ALBANIE	Elections	05.07.00
RFY	Amendements à la liste de personnes auxquelles s'applique l'obligation de non-admission	05.07.00
RFY	Réforme de la Constitution	07.07.00

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>SUJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE	Décision de la Cour constitutionnelle au sujet de l'égalité des peuples	21.07.00
RFY	Conséquences de la liste blanche de l'UE	21.07.00
ALBANIE	Mise en oeuvre du Rapport d'Etape	22.07.00
SIERRA LEONE/ANGOLA	Implications supposées du Burkina Faso	25.07.00
IRAN	Acquittement des policiers impliqués dans l'assaut de l'université de Teheran	27.07.00
SRI LANKA	Observateurs aux élections législatives	31.07.00
MOLDAVIE	Stratégie possible de l'UE	03.08.00
GUINEE	Situation des correspondants de la presse	11.08.00
CAMBODGE	Lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères	24.08.00
ALBANIE	Collecte et destruction des armes légères et de petit calibre	24.08.00
BELARUS	Observation des élections du 15 octobre	25.08.00
LIBAN	Situation des ex-miliciens de l'ALS	26.08.00
REPUBLIQUE DE COREE	Sommet intercoréen	31.08.00
GUINEE	Procès de M. ALpha Conde	02.09.00
SOUDAN	Situation militaire et humanitaire dans le sud	04.09.00
RFY	Démarche éventuelle auprès de M. Draskovic	07.09.00
RFY	Perspectives pré-électorales	08.09.00
INDONESIE	Timor-ouest	15.09.00
RFY	Possibilités de fraude lors du scrutin	15.09.00
GUINEE	Verdict dans le procès de M. Alpha Condé	20.09.00
ARYM	Perspectives d'élections législatives anticipées	21.09.00
CROATIE	Retour des réfugiés et déplacés	21.09.00
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Situation intérieure	22.09.00
CHINE	Droits de l'homme	26.09.00
PAKISTAN	Situation économique et politique	26.09.00
SOUDAN	Rencontre entre le Président soudanais et le Président de l'AND	29.09.00
MEXIQUE	Evolution après les élections du 2 juillet	04.10.00
RFY	Situation actuelle	06.10.00
ETHIOPIE	Aide de l'UE	11.10.00

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>SUJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
RFY	Sanctions	12.10.00
GAMBIE	Situation du pays	11.10.00
PEROU	Développements de la situation	13.10.00
TOGO	Mise en oeuvre de l'Accord-cadre de Lomé	16.10.00
BELARUS	Déroulement des élections législatives du 15 octobre	16.10.00
ZIMBABWE	Situation intérieure	17.10.00
BELARUS	Elections législatives	31.10.00
AZERBAIDJAN	Elections législatives	07.11.00
COTE D'IVOIRE	Situation intérieure	09.11.00
ZIMBABWE	Mesure d'amnistie politique	10.11.00
SOMALIE	Situation intérieure	13.11.00
MOZAMBIQUE	Situation intérieure	14.11.00
ISRAEL	Lutte contre le terrorisme	16.11.00
ZANZIBAR	Elections	17.11.00
IRAN	Séminaire sur l'état de droit	21.11.00
BOLIVIE	Situation intérieure	22.11.00
CUBA	Situation politique, économique et des droits de l'homme	22.11.00
GUINEE-BISSAU	Situation politique et économique	23.11.00
SOUDAN/ OUGANDA	Relations entre le Soudan et l'Ouganda	24.11.00
GUINEE	Situation politique	24.11.00
RFY	Réduction de la liste des personnes interdites de délivrance de visa	27.11.00
BELARUS	Organisations Syndicales	29.11.00
AZERBAIDJAN	Adhésion de l'Arménie et de l'Azerbaïdjan au Conseil de l'Europe	29.11.00
RDC	Conflit en Afrique centrale	29.11.00
HAITI	Elections présidentielles et senatoriales partielles	06.12.00
ZIMBABWE	Elections partielles	07.12.00
IRAN	Suites de la Conférence de Berlin	08.12.00
MOZAMBIQUE	Dégradation de la situation	12.12.00
BELARUS	Perspectives d'évolution des relations entre l'UE et le Belarus	18.12.00
BIRMANIE/ THAÏLANDE	Situation des réfugiés birmans en Thaïlande	21.12.00

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>SUJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
COTE D'IVOIRE	Situation politique	22.12.00

FICHE FINANCIERE

• **INTITULE DE L'ACTION**

Action commune [ ] du Conseil du [ ... ] concernant l'organisation d'une Réunion des chefs d'État et de gouvernement à Zagreb, ( Sommet de Zagreb).

• **LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE**

B8-0141 : «Actions d'urgence : actions nouvelles ».

• **BASE LEGALE**

Article 14 du Traité sur l'Union européenne

• **DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION**

- Objectif général de l'action

A travers cette Action Commune L'Union européenne apporte une contribution financière et logistique à l'organisation et à la tenue d'une rencontre des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement des pays de l'Union européenne et de la Slovénie, de l'Albanie, de l'ARYM, de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, de la Croatie et de la République fédérale de Yougoslavie qui se tiendra à Zagreb, Croatie, le 24 novembre 2000.

Le Conseil européen a salué l'idée d'un sommet entre l'Union européenne et les pays du processus de stabilisation et d'association, en relevant qu'un tel sommet permettra aux pays de la région de recevoir de nouvelles assurances de la solidarité de l'Europe, d'examiner avec eux les moyens d'accélérer le processus de réforme démocratique et économique et de confirmer ainsi l'arrimage de ces pays à l'Europe, en contribuant de la sorte au renforcement de la stabilité, de la prospérité et de la coopération dans la région.

L'entité chargée de la mise en oeuvre de l'action commune sera la république Française, Présidence en exercice du Conseil de Ministres de l'Union Européenne. Les fonds concernés seront versées à la régie de l'Ambassade de France à Zagreb qui les administrera dans le cadre d'un contrat établi entre la Commission Européenne et la République Française .

- Période couverte par l'action

La date d'adoption par le Conseil définit sa date d'entrée en vigueur ainsi que la date à laquelle commence à courir l'éligibilité des dépenses effectuées dans le cadre de cette action.

• **CLASSIFICATION DE LA DEPENSE / RECETTE**

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type de recettes visées: néant



- TYPE DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

**Tableau prévisionnel [en €]**

Contribution CE	770.000
A	-
B	-
D	-
DK	-
E	-
F	*
UK	-
EL	-
IRL	-
I	-
L	-
NL	-
P	-
S	-
SF	-
<b>Total UE</b>	<b>770.000</b>
Autres contributions financières	- <i>Aucune</i>
Contributions en nature	Les interprètes sont mis à disposition par le Service Commun d'Interprétation et Conférences, en tant que contribution en nature de l'Union Européenne. * Les frais logistiques d'interprétariat sont pris directement en charge par la Présidence française. Le Gouvernement de Croatie assurera toutes les autres dépenses, y compris les frais de restauration, la mise à la disposition gracieuse de certains espaces tel qu'un étage de l'Hôtel Intercontinental et les dépenses relatives à la sécurité de Sommet.

- **INCIDENCE FINANCIERE**

- Mode/méthode de calcul de l'action

1. Les montants repris en 7.2 ont été l'objet d'une estimation provisoire effectuée par la Présidence du Conseil. Ces montants seront susceptibles de révision, à l'intérieur du montant total prévu, dans le contexte d'une convention de financement que la Commission établira avec le bénéficiaire.

2. Méthode de calcul détaillée fournie par la Présidence du Conseil en annexe. Tous les prix indiqués concernent la location d'équipement et non pas son achat. Les coûts ont été estimés sur base d'un barème relatif à la location de matériel équivalent en France, ce qui peut conduire à une surestimation importante des besoins financiers. Si en absence de toute possibilité de location ou par ce qu'il devrait s'avérer une alternative plus économique, une partie de l'équipement en question devrait être acheté, ce matériel serait offert au centre Croate de déminage CROMAC, après le Sommet.

En tout état de cause le coût effectif de chaque élément concerné à financer par le budget Communautaire sera établi sur base de pièces justificatives.

- Ventilation par élément de l'action (Budget indicatif en Euros)

<b>1</b>	<b>SECURITE</b> - détection armes et explosifs, etc	<b>52.776</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>PRESSE</b> - location Musée Mimara - Aménagement du centre de presse - équipement informatique - téléphonie - support énergie et audio-visuel  <b>Sous total</b>	19.817 116.616 73.171 22.896 145.579  <b>378.079</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b> - location de véhicules et d'autocars	<b>86.890</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>INSTALLATIONS A L'HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL SALLE PLENIERE ET BUREAUX TECHNIQUES</b> - travaux de préparation des salles - équipement informatique - téléphonie, fax - support énergie et audio-visuel - meubles de bureaux  <b>Sous total</b>	88.262 23.781 45.732 41.921 14.862  <b>214.558</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>732.303</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>IMPREVUS ( ± 5 %)</b>	<b>37.697</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>TOTAL INDICATIF</b>	<b>770.000</b>

### 7.3 Précédents financiers

Action Commune	Année Budgétaire	Mise à la disposition de crédits	Engagement	Paiement
1999/480/PESC du 19/7/1999 concernant la tenue d'une réunion de Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement à Sarajevo, Bosnie-Herzegovine, concernant le Pacte de Stabilité pour l'Europe du Sud-Est	1999	1.250.000€	1.250.000€	1.250.000€

7.4 Echancier à remplir pour les actions dont le financement devrait se prolonger au cours des exercices budgétaires ultérieurs.

Crédits d'engagement en €

FINANCEMENT INDICATIF					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
770.000	0	0	0	0	770.000

- **DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PREVUES (et résultats de leur mise en oeuvre)**

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

## 9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

### 9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables

Les objectifs de cette action ne sont pas quantifiables.

### 9.2 Justification de l'action

Décision politique du Conseil.

L'article 2 de l'Action Commune prévoit un montant de référence de 770.000 € estimés nécessaires à sa réalisation.

### 9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'Action

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

**SOMMET DE ZAGREB - 24 novembre 2000**

Demande de contribution communautaire  
(estimation selon moyenne tarifaire française)

Poste de dépense	Qté	Coût unitaire		Total	
		Francs	Euros	Francs	Euros
<b>I. SECURITE</b>					
Portique de sécurité (une semaine de location)	6	5 200,00	792,68	31 200,00	4 756,10
Tunnel contrôle bagages	3	20 000,00	3 048,78	60 000,00	9 146,34
Journée techniciens	72	2 000,00	304,88	144 000,00	21 951,22
Confection badges	1 500	20,00	3,05	30 000,00	4 573,17
Walkie-Talkie	60	1 200,00	182,93	72 000,00	10 975,61
Téléphones portables	30	300,00	45,73	9 000,00	1 371,95
<b>II. TRANSPORTS</b>					
Autocars 50 places (2 jours de location)	20	6 000,00	914,63	120 000,00	18 292,68
Limousines avec conducteurs (2 jours)	50	6 000,00	914,63	300 000,00	45 731,71
Minibus 15 pax avec conducteurs (2 jours)	25	6 000,00	914,63	150 000,00	22 865,85
<b>III. CENTRE DE PRESSE</b>					
Location Musée Mimara	1	130 000,00	19 817,07	130 000,00	19 817,07
Installation de cabines TV	30	3 500,00	533,54	105 000,00	16 006,10
Groupe électrogène + technicien (semaine)	1	200 000,00	30 487,80	200 000,00	30 487,80
Equipement informatique	40	12 000,00	1 829,27	480 000,00	73 170,73
Prestation radio télédiffuseur hôte	1	500 000,00	76 219,51	500 000,00	76 219,51
Réseau télévisé - 10 TV (quatre jours)	10	11 000,00	1 676,83	110 000,00	16 768,29
Ecran plasma (quatre jours)	2	20 000,00	3 048,78	40 000,00	6 097,56
Photocopieurs (quatre jours)	6	14 000,00	2 134,15	84 000,00	12 804,88
Télécopieurs (quatre jours)	10	1 200,00	182,93	12 000,00	1 829,27
Signalétique (forfait)	1	90 000,00	13 719,51	90 000,00	13 719,51
Aménagements (forfait)	1	400 000,00	60 975,61	400 000,00	60 975,61
Mobilier - Tables de presse équipées (4 jours)	50	2 500,00	381,10	125 000,00	19 054,88
Mobilier - Chaises pliantes (4 jours)	600	90,00	13,72	54 000,00	8 231,71
Téléphonie (forfait 50 postes)	50	3 000,00	457,32	150 000,00	22 865,85
<b>IV. HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL</b>					
Signalétique (forfait)	1	75 000,00	11 432,93	75 000,00	11 423,93
Fonds de scène (forfait)	1	250 000,00	38 109,76	250 000,00	38 109,76
Aménagements (forfait)	1	150 000,00	22 865,85	150 000,00	22 865,85
Réseau télévisé 10 TV (quatre jours)	25	11 000,00	1 676,83	275 000,00	41 920,73
Photocopiers (deux jours)	10	7 000,00	1 067,07	70 000,00	10 670,73
Télécopiers (deux jours)	10	600,00	91,46	6 000,00	914,63
Mobilier - tables de réunion (deux jours)	25	1 500,00	228,66	37 500,00	5 716,46
Mobilier - chaises (deux jours)	500	120,00	18,29	60 000,00	9 146,34
Téléphonie (forfait 50 postes)	50	3 000,00	457,32	150 000,00	22 865,85
Destructeurs (deux jours)	10	3 400,00	518,29	34 000,00	5 182,93
Equipement informatique	25	12 000,00	1 829,27	300 000,00	45 731,71
<b>V. DEPENSES IMPREVUES</b>					
	1	240 000,00	36 585,37	240 000,00	36 585,37

Contribution de la présidence française de l'UE

- Equipements d'interprétation
- Equipement de sonorisation
- Expertise

Contribution des institutions européennes

- Prestations d'interprétation

FICHE FINANCIERE

**1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION**

Action Commune ... du ... relative à l'intégration de la Mission de Surveillance de l'Union Européenne (EUMM) comme instrument de la PESC.

**2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE**

B8-0101 " Prévention de conflits et gestion de crise - nouvelles actions"

**3. BASE LEGALE**

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

**4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION**

4.1. Objectif général de l'action

L'objectif principal de la Mission est de contribuer de manière flexible à la formulation de la politique de l'Union européenne aux Balkans Occidentaux, par l'analyse et la collecte d'informations suivant les directives du SG/HR et du Conseil.

A cette fin l'EUMM est chargé

- de suivre l'évolution de la situation politique en matière de sécurité dans la zone relevant de sa compétence;
- d'accorder une attention particulière à la surveillance des frontières, aux questions inter ethniques et au retour des réfugiés;
- d'établir des rapports analytiques sur la base des instructions reçues;
- de contribuer à l'alerte rapide et à l'instauration de la confiance.

4.2. A cette fin l'UE fournira les ressources opérationnelles nécessaires sous forme d'un budget annuel.

La gestion de ces dépenses opérationnelles sera confié au chef de mission qui agira sous la responsabilité directe de la Commission.

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

4.3. Période couverte par l'action :

La date d'adoption par le Conseil définit sa date d'entrée en vigueur ainsi que la date à laquelle commence à courir l'éligibilité des dépenses effectuées dans le cadre de cette action.

L'action est envisagée pour une durée d'un an.

4.4. L'EUMM sera sujet à un processus de révision constant au regard de sa couverture géographique, ce qui peut mener à une réduction des besoins financiers.

## 5. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DEPENSE / RECETTE

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type de recettes visées: néant

## 6. TYPE DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

*Subvention à 98,11 % des dépenses reprises en 7.2.<sup>1</sup>*

**Tableau prévisionnel [en €]**

Contribution CE	98,11 % = 4.820.404 €
A	*
B	*
D	*
DK	*
E	*
F	*
UK	*
EL	*
IRL	*
I	*
L	
NL	*
P	*
S	*
SF	*
<b>Total UE</b>	<b>98,11 % = 4.820.404 €</b>
Autres contributions :	
Norvège	1,69 % = 83.034 €
République Slovaque	0,20 % = 9.827 €
* Contributions en nature par les pays participants :	Les moniteurs de L'EUMM seront détachés par les pays participants qui continueront à assumer le coûts des salaires de base relatifs.

<sup>1</sup> La répartition des charges au pro rata pour la Norvège et la République Slovaque repose sur une méthode de calcul basée sur le PNB (chiffres Nations Unies de 1993 à 1998). Cette répartition a l'avantage de refléter exactement le même pourcentage pour la Norvège que ce qu'elle contribuait en 2000. Par ailleurs il fallait trouver une possibilité de comparer les 19 pays sur une même base.

## 7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

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

1. La base de calcul est constitué par les coûts unitaires réelles de la période Juillet/Décembre 2000. Les montants repris en 7.2 tiennent compte des prévisions budgétaires de l'ECMM pour Nov/Dec 2000 et pour l'année 2001 fournies lors de la mission d'évaluation de la Commission en Septembre 2000. Ces prévisions ont été adaptées par l'ECMM suite au retour à Belgrade et revues à la baisse suite aux remarques de l'équipe d'évaluation.

En effet, les coûts variables diminuent proportionnellement à la diminution des effectifs, mais les coûts fixes ne peuvent diminuer qu'à terme. En particulier des progrès ont été rencontrés dans la rubrique Loyers. Des réductions futures dans la maintenance des véhicules sont à prévoir. Les dépenses pour certaines provisions pour la sécurité sociale des employés locaux sont incluses à titre conservatoire en prévision de la possible adoption d'une législation spécifique.

2. Budget détaillé fourni par le Chef de Mission en annexe (tableau excel).

Ventilation par élément de l'action (Budget indicatif en Euros)

Centre de dépenses	Budget indicatif en €
0. Rémunération Chef de Mission <sup>1</sup>	173.250
1. Personnel local	1.243.114
2. Transport	834.699
3. Communications	826.074
4. Equipement informatique	135.549
5. Location de bâtiments	1.554.754
6. Divers	245.998
7. Provisions et frais bancaires	249.827
<b>Sous-total</b>	<b>5.263.265</b>
Reliquat de 2000 <sup>2</sup>	350.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.913.265</b>

<sup>1</sup> Montant provisoire qui sera adapté au grade et à la situation particulière du chef de mission nommé. Le montant tient compte d'un équivalent de grade A3/2 (Chef de division aux institutions) avec deux enfants à charge et une indemnité de conditions de vie de 20 % à Sarajevo.

<sup>2</sup> Montant provisoire estimé par l'ECMM entre € 350.000 et € 400.000. Le montant définitif ne sera connu qu'après la clôture des comptes de 2000.

### 7.3 Précédents financiers

Aucune action directement comparable n'a été effectuée à ce jour dans le cadre de la PESCE.<sup>1</sup>

### 7.4 Echancier à remplir pour les actions dont le financement devrait se prolonger au cours des exercices budgétaires ultérieurs.

Crédits d'engagement en €<sup>2</sup>

FINANCEMENT INDICATIF					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
2.581.894€	2.238.510€				4.820.404 €

## 8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PREVUES (et résultats de leur mise en œuvre)

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

## 9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

### 9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables

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

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

### 9.2 Justification de l'action

Décision politique du Conseil.

L'article 4 de l'Action Commune prévoit un montant de référence de 4.820.404 € estimés nécessaires à sa réalisation.

<sup>1</sup> En 2000 le coût total de l'ECMM avoisinant € 9.200.000 était entièrement financé par les états participants.

<sup>2</sup> Etant donné l'adoption tardive dans l'année de l'Action Commune, les montants à engager en 2000 et 2001 seront utilisés pour le budget 2001 de l'EUMM.



### 9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'Action

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

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

**Budget ECMM 2001 in EURO**

Cost Centres	Budget 2001	HQ ECMM + SELPO	MO Zagreb	MO Tirana	MO Sarajevo	MO Skopje	MO Belgrade	RO Pristina	RO Podgorica	Total
<b>1 Local Staff</b>										
A Salaries	799.507	429.485	47.059	43.869	62.889	42.396	30.678	97.176	45.955	799.507
B Insurance contributions	180.916	92.033	24.542	6.877	13.294	8.487	6.749	19.879	9.055	180.916
C Meal allowance	207.615	116.575	9.203	10.021	16.106	10.584	8.590	24.297	12.240	207.615
D All other expenses	55.076	6.136	307	0	0	0	0	48.511	123	55.076
Total	1.243.114	644.228	81.111	60.767	92.288	61.468	46.016	189.863	67.373	1.243.114
<b>2 Transport</b>										
A Fuel	311.868	152.569	19.542	16.668	71.581	13.263	9.203	19.429	9.612	311.868
B Servicing and maintenance	336.929	245.880	10.737	31.738	1.534	22.088	6.136	18.407	409	336.929
C Insurance costs	69.045	68.943	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	69.045
D Freight and all other expenses	19.713	15.073	1.473	447	511	1.473	614	0	123	19.713
E Capital expenditure	97.145	97.145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.145
Total	834.699	579.611	31.751	48.956	73.626	36.823	15.952	37.836	10.144	834.699
<b>3 Communications</b>										
A Satellite comms charges	134.981	134.981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134.981
B Fixed Tel/Fax charges	621.429	270.576	36.506	61.611	104.815	29.941	24.542	71.581	21.858	621.429
C Mobile comms charges	81.347	48.777	11.044	562	0	11.044	0	2.556	7.363	81.347
D Maintenance of comms eqpt	7.848	6.350	0	639	0	859	0	0	0	7.848
E Reimb of private tel calls	103.485	102.258	1.227	0	0	0	0	0	0	103.485
F All other expenditure	10.839	10.226	0	614	0	0	0	0	0	10.839
G Capital expenditure	73.115	73.115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73.115
Total	826.074	441.766	46.323	63.426	104.815	41.844	24.542	74.137	29.220	826.074
<b>4 IT Equipment</b>										
A Maintenance of IT Eqpt	37.790	37.196	0	102	0	491	0	0	0	37.790
B All other expenditure	8.283	8.181	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	8.283
C Capital expenditure	89.476	89.476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.476
Total	135.549	134.853	0	205	0	491	0	0	0	135.549
<b>5 Logistics</b>										
A Rent of all ECMM accn	1.127.593	527.653	58.901	88.402	135.492	42.887	61.355	167.499	45.403	1.127.593
B Supply/maintenance of services	313.777	257.691	4.295	20.695	5.113	7.363	12.271	4.602	1.749	313.777
C Income from ECMM rented premises	240.363	125.962	12.885	21.602	0	11.044	0	59.310	9.561	240.363
D Reimb of duty accn to monitors	178.855	104.815	1.841	45.633	10.226	6.013	0	9.203	1.125	178.855
E All other expenditure	141.659	138.049	0	1.023	2.556	0	0	0	31	141.659
F Capital expenditure	33.234	33.234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.234
Total	1.554.754	935.480	52.152	134.150	153.388	45.219	73.626	121.994	38.746	1.554.754
<b>6 Miscellaneous</b>										
A Representational entertainment	112.484	46.221	8.590	9.817	18.407	7.363	4.908	11.044	6.136	112.484
B News services/ newspapers	48.000	30.678	1.534	3.119	2.556	4.571	2.454	1.324	1.764	48.000
C Medical expenses	7.669	7.669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.669
D Air operations	58.492	51.129	0	0	0	7.363	0	0	0	58.492
G All other expenses	19.352	12.271	1.227	639	1.534	3.681	0	0	0	19.352
Total	245.998	147.968	11.351	13.575	22.497	22.977	7.363	12.368	7.899	245.998
<b>7 Special Projects</b>										
A Cont Fund & Special Projects	230.797	230.797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230.797
B Bank charges	19.214	10.737	2.086	869	0	2.454	0	3.068	0	19.214
C Interest / currency exch difference	-184	0	0	0	0	-184	0	0	0	-184
D Cash advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E Cash withdrawal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G Write off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	249.827	241.534	2.086	869	0	2.270	0	3.068	0	249.827
1,95583										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.090.015</b>	<b>3.125.440</b>	<b>224.774</b>	<b>321.948</b>	<b>446.613</b>	<b>211.092</b>	<b>167.499</b>	<b>439.266</b>	<b>153.382</b>	<b>5.090.015</b>

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT*****[MAPE – “Multinational Advisory Police Element” in Albania]*****1. TITLE OF THE ACTION**

Continuation of the Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP of 9 March 1999, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article 14 of the TEU, concerning a contribution by the European Union to the re-establishment of a viable police force in Albania

**2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED**

B8-0120 – “Conflict Resolution, Verification, and Support to Peace Processes and Stabilisation – Existing Actions”

**3. LEGAL BASIS**

- Treaty on European Union, in particular Articles 14 and 28
- Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP of 9 March 1999, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the TEU, concerning a contribution by the European Union to the re-establishment of a viable police force in Albania
- Council Decision 1999/190/CFSP of 9 March 1999, requesting the Western European Union (WEU) to implement Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP
- Joint Action 2000/.../CFSP of ... 2000, extending Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP until 31 December 2000

**4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION****4.1. General Objectives**

Joint Action 2000/.../CFSP of ... 2000 extends the Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP until 31 December 2000.

***Background***

The “Multinational Advisory Police Element (MAPE)” was created by the Western European Union (WEU) at the request of the European Union (EU) in May 1997. It is financed by WEU, EU and Luxembourg.

Implementation of the current Joint Action started on 1 July 1999 for a duration of 12 months (30 June 2000). The Commission and the WEU signed a financial agreement on a maximum financial contribution not exceeding 2,100,000 €. In addition, through co-operation between EU/WEU-MAPE (Joint Action) and the Commission/PHARE, a common strategy was put in place in order to harmonise the know-how in MAPEXT (Multinational Advisory Police Element Extended), the resources in PHARE and the needs of the Albanian Police. [In total, over the period 1997 – 1999, € 13.9 million will have been allocated to the Albanian Police (11.8 million PHARE and 2.1 million MAPE by the end of June 2000).]

## ***Mission Statement***

MAPEXT is a police training expert mission in the fields of advice and training. After a period of preparation, MAPEXT started on 26 July 1999 the implementation of the OPLAN (“Operation Plan”), according to which MAPEXT has the following **Mission/Objective**: “MAPEXT training, assistance and advice to the Albanian Police is to be expanded so as to be available in selected Ministries, Directorates and low-risk Commissariats down to police unit level where appropriate, with the objective of raising standards. Full account will be taken of the terms of the draft Law on Police Forces transmitted by the Albanian Government to WEU, notably as regards the conduct and the nature of training and the advice to be given by MAPEXT to the Albanian Police”.

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

Joint Action 2000/.../CFSP of ... 2000 provides additional funding for the period covered by the extension which will end on 31 December 2000.

## **5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS**

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

## **6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE**

Up to 100% subvention of the costs indicated under 7.

### **Indicative Table (in €)**

<b>Contribution EC</b>		<b>1,200,000 €</b>
<b>Contribution by EU Member States</b>		
<b>A</b>	Des Etats membres de l’Union Européenne fourniront des experts participant à cette opération et continueront à assumer les coûts de salaires, indemnités et autre dépenses liées aux salaires ainsi que les coûts de déploiement.	
<b>B</b>		
<b>D</b>		
<b>DK</b>		
<b>E</b>		
<b>F</b>		
<b>UK</b>		
<b>EL</b>		
<b>IRL</b>		
<b>I</b>		
<b>L</b>		
<b>NL</b>		
<b>P</b>		
<b>S</b>		
<b>SF</b>		

<b>Contributions in kind</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Des Etats membres de l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale non membres de l'Union Européenne fourniront des experts participant à cette opération et continueront à assumer les coûts de salaires, indemnités et autre dépenses liées aux salaires ainsi que les coûts de déploiement.</li> <li>Des Etats membres de l'UEO mettront gratuitement du matériel, notamment de l'équipement individuel des participants, à la disposition de cette action.</li> <li>L'Albanie mettra à la disposition de cette action les lieux de ses académies de police où auront lieu des actions de formation.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Financing Contributions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Le budget de l'UEO fournira une contribution de <b>1.249.467 €</b> (calcul prévisionnel) à cette opération, destinée à couvrir les coûts de l'organisation de cette opération en Albanie et à l'UEO à Bruxelles, le loyer d'installations, la mise à disposition des participants de certain équipement spécifique à l'action, les coûts d'engagement de personnel local et de location d'équipement en Albanie, etc.</li> <li>Les programmes communautaires (PHARE) continueront à fournir un soutien à la Police Albaise, notamment en termes d'équipement en coopération avec l'UEO/MAPE.</li> </ul>

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

#### ***Budget Heading 1.1.: Recovery Vehicle***

One vehicle is proposed in this budget, to be used by the Transport Officer to enable him and his staff to go out to rescue [and repair] broken down cars.

The number of vehicles has increased by 10 new national and 11 new MAPE owned vehicles during the current mandate. Altogether, the Mission has now 73 vehicles at its disposal, 30 MAPE vehicles and 43 national ones. On average, they each run 20,000 km/year on very poor roads. In order to maintain all the vehicles, MAPE has 1 MTO (international staff) and one local staff. The vehicles are used all over the country and some of them are in a bad condition after a relatively short time due to the bad standard of the roads. Since the possibility to repair vehicles outside of Tirana is, in general, rather limited, MAPE itself has to take care of this problem and is, consequently, in need of this recovery vehicle. The amount budgeted is **15,000 €** for one recovery vehicle.

#### ***Budget Heading 1.2.: Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA)***

The budget proposal is based on 140 International staff members present in Albania. The costs then will be **718.200 €** for a period of 6 months. [Calculations: 140 officers X 28.5 days (30 days – 1,5 days due to monthly leaves granted to MAPE personnel) X 30 € X 6 months = 718,200 €]

#### ***Budget Heading 1.3.: Expert advice at the level of the Ministry***

MAPE is a police mission implemented by police officers of different levels working at all levels with the Albanian police. Some of these officers work at ministerial levels with legislative tasks, i.e. drafting the State Police Laws etc., but they do not always have the necessary legislative backgrounds. MAPE participates in several working groups in order to follow up and implement these laws, and, additionally, also arranges seminars on different topics important for the Albanian Police, such as Human Rights and Management.

As the MAPE mission has now turned to more legislative tasks as well as to the training of higher levels of the police structure where additional knowledge is needed, **MAPE suggests to include additional funds for external experts' advice [inter alia, specialists in human rights, penal code systems and management].**

Furthermore, a technical agreement will soon be signed between MAPEXT and the Albanian Ministry of Finance aiming to create a Finance Police. For this, curricula and lesson plans will have to be elaborated. MAPEXT intends to ask the WEU Member States to provide the Mission with suitable police officers in this respect, but additional know-how is deemed necessary to build up a Finance Police.

The experts could either be in the theatre just to take part in seminars, or acting as advisors for a shorter time in the relevant ministries. The proposed amount of **100,000 €** is a very rough estimate by MAPE and should include salaries, daily allowances, accommodation, and travel for the experts. MAPEXT has not yet envisaged, let alone signed, any contracts with any international expert in the above fields. However, the need is felt to be able to do so. The idea was raised by the Director for Security and Defence Policy at the Secretariat General of the Council of the European Union in a meeting with the overall Commander of MAPE.

### ***Budget Heading 2.1.: Equipment for the Albanian Police***

Within the present mandate and the approved budget, there is no possibility to leave training supplies and/or equipment to the Albanian Police immediately after having taken part in training or to support them with any kind of equipment.

Using the funds from Luxembourg during the current action has been the only way for MAPE to support the Albanian Police with equipment. The needs for equipment are huge and it would be of advantage to MAPE to have a budget item, managed by "Forward HQ", in the next mandate. The budget proposal includes **50,000 €** for 6 months for this purpose.

The equipment needed is, in principle, light equipment, such as radios, computers, CID-kits, shields, handcuffs, batons, rappelling equipment, torches, equipment for border and traffic police etc. MAPE is not proposing the total needs in this respect – those are to be covered by the PHARE programme –, but from their point of view it is not only embarrassing but inefficient if – after the training – all equipment is taken away so that the trained policemen are not able to apply, maintain or use the new knowledge acquired.

### ***Budget Heading 2.2.: Training Compensation System for Albanian Policemen***

MAPEXT training is mostly executed in the training centres in Tirana and Durres. Policemen taking part in MAPEXT training activities are coming from all the 12 Police Directorates in Albania, and they will incur extra costs for double accommodation and living which are not compensated by the Albanian State. Policemen earn on average only 70 – 125 €/month which is not enough to support their family and themselves, in particular if they are themselves at a different location. Thus, they are in need of additional income – most policemen in Albania have extra jobs that they can not fulfil when attending a course. The proposed system is to compensate these losses.

## Calculations

The calculations were made by using the proposals in the MAPE Mid-Term Review of December 1999, according to which an Albanian police Officer participating in a Course [or Field Training] of a duration of:

- 2 - 4 weeks, will receive a training compensation of 100 €;
- 5 - 8 weeks, will receive a training compensation of 200 €;
- 9 - 12 weeks, will receive a training compensation of 300 €;
- 13 - 24 weeks, will receive a training compensation of 400 €;
- >24 weeks, will receive a training compensation of 500 €.

The estimated costs are **205,000 €** for 6 months:

- 240 students, entitled to a training compensation, will take part in Traffic, CID, PO and BP training courses (> eight weeks): 240 students x 300 € = 72,000 €
- 120 students will take part in an initial one-year course at the Albanian Police Academy. Since the course starts in September, only 4 months are covered by this budget. [Calculation: 120 x 500 € = 60,000 €, divided by 3 = 20,000 €.]
- 140 students will take part in 20 Pedagogical Courses (two weeks) which means 140 students x 100 €, amounting to 14,000 €.
- 120 students will take part in 12 Pedagogical Courses (two weeks) held in the 12 Directorates which means 120 students x 100 €, amounting to 12,000 €.
- 120 students will take part in 12 Management Courses (two weeks) held in the 12 Directorates which means 120 students x 100 €, amounting to 12,000 €.
- Albanian Police Officers taking part in Field Training (2 to 4 weeks) given by Advice Branch will be entitled to training compensation. The budget proposal consists of an estimate, based on 750 training compensations, amounting to 75,000 € (750 students x 100 €).

### ***Budget Heading 2.3.: Compensation system for Albanian Instructors***

In order to also motivate **Albanian** instructors, a similar compensation system is suggested by MAPE. The instructors are often away from their families in order to take part and give training in different Directorates and at central level as well. The philosophy with MAPE training activities is to create tools, which in the future can be used by and for the Albanian police. An important part of this philosophy is the Albanian instructors trained by MAPE. In order to encourage them to continue as instructors, in spite of the economic losses that will arise due to what has been mentioned under Budget Heading 2.2., this compensation system is proposed. The estimated costs are 68.400 EUR for 6 months. For Albanian Instructors the compensation is based on 100 € per month, provided they act as Instructor during the whole period. [Calculation: 2 instructors in each Commissariat (2 x 42 x 100 € x 6 = 50,400 €) and 30 instructors in the training centres in Tirana and Durres (30 x 100 € x 6 = 18,000 €)].

## 7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost [indicative]

<u>Budget for the operation «MAPE[XT]»</u> {July 2000 – December 2000 [6 months]}	
Headings	Amount [€]
<b>Heading 1: MAPE</b>	
1.1 Recovery vehicle	15,000
1.2 Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA)	718,200
1.3 Expert advice at Ministry level	100,000
<b>Subtotal 1:</b>	<b>833,200</b>
<b>Heading 2: Albanian Police</b>	
2.1 Equipment to be left with the Albanian Police	50,000
2.2 Compensation system for participation of Albanian Policemen in training programmes	205,000
2.3 Compensation system for Albanian Instructors	68,400
<b>Subtotal 2:</b>	<b>323,400</b>
<b>Subtotal 1+2</b>	<b>1,156,600</b>
<b>Heading 3: Contingencies [&gt; 3.6%]</b>	<b>43,400</b>
<b>Total maximum EU contribution</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

## 7.3. Financial precedents

Joint Action	Budget year	Commitments in €
Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP of 9 March 1999, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the TEU, concerning a contribution by the European Union to the re-establishment of a viable police force in Albania	1999	2,100,000

## 7.4. Schedule of commitments for the action

Indicative financing [credits for commitments in € ]					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
1,200,000	-	-	-	-	1,200,000



## 8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

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

## 9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

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

See also under point 4.1.

The following *results were achieved by MAPE[XT] under the current Joint Action*; their sustainability would be endangered if the operation were to be finished at the end of June 2000:

- The MAPEXT contribution to the State Police Law was finalised and the law was approved by the Albanian Parliament on 25 November 1999. Building up a new police organisation is now possible.
- MAPEXT advisers have been working in 16 working groups to prepare the implementation of the State Police Law.
- 1210 Albanian police officers will have been trained through the JA in the Training Centres of Tirana (225) and Durres (235), and through Field Training (750).
- The process of handing over to the Albanian authorities is in progress.
- The extension to the Ministries of Justice, Finance and Defence was agreed with the respective Ministers. Field training and advice is provided with the aim to cover all 12 Police Directorates.
- Relations with other international and bilateral missions are consolidated and improving continuously.
- MAPEXT is playing an important role in the Steering Committee to co-ordinate all foreign aid to the Albanian Police.
- Within the “Friends of Albania“, MAPEXT represents valuable expertise in security matters.

The *political effect of MAPE has been demonstrated*. The general security situation throughout Albania has improved considerably since the start of MAPEXT. Since MAPEXT became an EU Joint Action, the Mission has obtained concrete results in terms of improvement of the local police and stabilisation of the country. As to *operational assessment*, the success of MAPEXT relies on the quality of the personnel in charge of training and advising the Albanian Police. Co-operation from the Albanian side is not always satisfactory and must be enhanced. Meeting the commitment regarding the delivery of light equipment after training will contribute considerably to solving this problem, as will the provision of external advice.

### 9.2. Justification for the action

This is a political decision by the Council to extend the current action. Joint Action 2000/.../CFSP provides for an additional financial reference amount of up to 1.2 million € for the year 2000 to cover the operational expenditure to which the continuation of the implementation of Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP in 2000 gives rise.

### 9.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the operation

The Commission undertakes an evaluation of the operation under its budgetary execution powers.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

*[Extension of MAPE – “Multinational Advisory Police Element” in Albania – until 31.5.2001]*

### 1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Continuation of the Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP of 9 March 1999, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article 14 of the TEU, concerning a contribution by the European Union to the re-establishment of a viable police force in Albania.

### 2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-0120 – “Conflict Resolution, Verification, and Support to Peace Processes and Stabilisation – Existing Actions”

### 3. LEGAL BASIS

- Treaty on European Union, in particular Articles 14 and 28.
- Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP of 9 March 1999, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the TEU, concerning a contribution by the European Union to the re-establishment of a viable police force in Albania.
- Council Decision 1999/190/CFSP of 9 March 1999, requesting the Western European Union (WEU) to implement Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP.
- Joint Action 2000/388/CFSP of 16 June 2000 [OJ L 145 of 20.6.2000, p. 1], extending Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP until 31 December 2000.
- Joint Action 2000/.../CFSP of .. December 2000 [OJ L ... of ...12.2000, p. ..], extending Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP until 31 May 2001.

### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 4.1. General Objectives

Council Decision 2000/.../CFSP of .. December 2000 extends the Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP until 31 May 2001 and provides a further 720,000 € for the extension.

#### Background

The “Multinational Advisory Police Element (MAPE)” was created by the Western European Union (WEU) at the request of the European Union (EU) in May 1997. It is financed by the WEU and the EU.

Implementation of the Joint Action started on 1 July 1999 for duration of 12 months (30 June 2000). The Commission and the WEU signed a financial agreement on a maximum financial contribution not exceeding 2,100,000 €. With the extension of the MAPE Mission for 6 months until 31 December 2000, a further 1,200,000 € were made available. In addition, through co-operation between EU/WEU-MAPE (Joint Action) and the Commission/PHARE, a common strategy was put in place in order to harmonise the know-how in MAPEXT (Multinational Advisory Police Element EXTended), the resources in

PHARE and the needs of the Albanian Police. However, this co-operation needs to be further developed. [In total, over the period 1997 – 2000, € 16.7 million will have been allocated to the Albanian Police (€ 13.5 million PHARE and € 3.2 million CFSP).]

MAPEXT is a police training expert mission in the fields of advice and training. The Quality Control will be an important part of MAPEXT task for the prolonged mandate and, to some extent, it will give an answer to the impact the mission has had in Albania under WEU. The quality control has to speed up work in order to have it finalised within the prolonged mandate.

The completion of the “*Activity Catalogue*” will take about 4 months. When this work is completed, the size of the staff and the required ranks and qualifications can be estimated for a possible future mandate, if so decided.

The *Tirana Project* is in a planning stage and, most likely, cannot be launched in full scale until June 2001. It is one of the corner stones of the future MAPEXT activities and parts of it will commence before June [such as some courses directed to the top level of the Police in Tirana, which have already started]. It is impossible to be more precise at this point as the Director of the Tirana Police has recently been appointed Director of the Albanian Police, and his successor will need some time to become more familiar with his new job.

The *Training Branch* will proceed with the management training, the specialised one in Durres, the monitoring of the nine-month basic course, the elaboration of the three-year police officer's course and the training of "preparation officers" in the Directorates.

The *Advice Branch* will complete the FATT activity in December this year. The quality control, which is not completed, indicates however that the impact is not totally satisfactory, and it might be needed a second round in some of the Directorates. However, it will not be necessary to send a whole FATT-team but continue with specialised field activities. It could be border policing in some Commissariats and CID in others etc. If the Albanian authorities do not request this activity, a political pressure from WEU might be needed. It is crucial for the implementation of the State Police Law to speed up the work at the central level with sub-legal acts, needed for the State Police Law.

MAPE HQ are in the process to evaluate the current mandate and to work out guidelines for the extended mission. Work as regards the future MAPEXT in the framework of the EU beyond 31 May 2001 has commenced and will be terminated around March 2001.

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

Council Decision 2000/.../CFSP of .. December 2000 provides additional funding for the period covered by the extension which will end on 31 May 2001.

### **5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS**

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

## 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

Up to 100% subvention of the costs indicated under 7.

### Indicative Table (in €)

Contribution EC		720,000 €
<b>Contribution by EU Member States</b>		
A	Des Etats membres de l'Union Européenne fourniront des experts participant à cette opération et continueront à assumer les coûts de salaires, indemnités et autre dépenses liées aux salaires ainsi que les coûts de déploiement.	
B		
D		
DK		
E		
F		
UK		
EL		
IRL		
I		
L		
NL		
P		
S		
SF		
Contributions in kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Des Etats membres de l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale non membres de l'Union Européenne fourniront des experts participant à cette opération et continueront à assumer les coûts de salaires, indemnités et autre dépenses liées aux salaires ainsi que les coûts de déploiement.</li> <li>Des Etats membres de l'UEO mettront gratuitement du matériel, notamment de l'équipement individuel des participants, à la disposition de cette action.</li> <li>L'Albanie mettra à la disposition de cette action les lieux de ses académies de police où auront lieu des actions de formation.</li> </ul>	
Other Financing Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Le budget de l'UEO fournira une contribution de <b>780,000 €</b> (calcul prévisionnel) à cette opération, destinée à couvrir les coûts de l'organisation de cette opération en Albanie et à l'UEO à Bruxelles, le loyer d'installations, la mise à disposition des participants de certain équipement spécifique à l'action, les coûts d'engagement de personnel local et de location d'équipement en Albanie, etc.</li> <li>Les programmes communautaires (PHARE, CARDS à partir de 2001) continueront à fournir un soutien à la Police albanaise, notamment en termes d'équipement en coopération avec l'UEO/MAPE.</li> </ul>	

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

The budgetary details hereunder follow closely those of the Financial Statement established for the first extension of the Joint Action [1 July 2000 to 31 December 2000]; costs to be incurred, personnel concerned, etc. have been adapted by MAPE/WEU to the needs for this new 5 months extension until 31 May 2001.

#### **Budget Heading 1.1.: Recovery Vehicle**

This was an item in the budget expiring on 31 December 2000. No funding is required for this extension.

**Budget Heading 1.2.: Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA)**

The budget proposal is based on 130 International staff members present in Albania. The costs will be **555,750 €** for a period of 5 months. [Calculations: 130 officers X 28.5 days (30 days – 1,5 days due to monthly leaves granted to MAPE personnel) X 30 € X 5 months = 555,750 € ]

**Budget Heading 1.3.: Expert advice at the level of the Ministry**

This was an item in the budget expiring on 31 December 2000. No funding is required for this extension.

**Budget Heading 2.1.: Equipment for the Albanian Police**

Within the present mandate, there is a possibility to leave behind training supplies and other equipment to the Albanian Police, immediately after having taken part in training. Need for equipment is still huge and it would be an advantage for the mission to continue to have a budget for this reason. The budget proposal includes **40,000 €** for 5 months for this purpose. The equipment needed is, in principle, light equipment but could include other equipment as well, such as an “Indoors Firearms Training System”.

**Budget Heading 2.2.: Training Compensation System for Albanian Policemen**

MAPEXT training is mostly carried out in the training centres in Tirana and Durres. Policemen taking part in MAPEXT training activities are coming from all the 12 Police Directorates in Albania, and they will incur extra costs for double accommodation and living, which are not compensated by the Albanian State. Policemen earn on average only 70 – 125 €/month, which is not enough to support their family and themselves, in particular if they are themselves at a different location. Thus, they are in need of additional income – most policemen in Albania have extra jobs, that they can not fulfil when attending a course. The proposed system is to compensate these losses.

**Calculations**

- 2 - 4 weeks, will receive a training compensation of 100 €;
- 5 - 8 weeks, will receive a training compensation of 200 €;
- 9 -12 weeks, will receive a training compensation of 300 €;
- 13 - 24 weeks, will receive a training compensation of 400 €;
- 24 weeks and more, will receive a training compensation of 500 €.

The estimated costs are **75,000 €** for 5 months:

- 80 students taking part in Basic 9 months course (80 x 500 = 40,000 EUR)
- 150 students taking part in Specialised 4 weeks Courses (150 x 100 = 15,000 EUR)
- 60 students taking part in 2 weeks Management Courses (60 x 100 = 6,000 EUR)
- 40 students taking part in 2 weeks Pedagogical Courses (40 x 100 = 4,000 EUR)
- 100 students taking part in 2 weeks field training (100 x 100 = 10,000 EUR)

### **Budget Heading 2.3.: Compensation system for Albanian Instructors**

In order to motivate **Albanian** instructors, a similar compensation system is suggested by MAPE to encourage them to continue as instructors, in spite of the economic losses that will arise due to what has been mentioned under Budget Heading 2.2.. The instructors are often away from their families in order to take part and give training in different Directorates and at central level as well. The philosophy with MAPE training activities is to create tools which, in the future, can be used by and for the Albanian police. An important part of this philosophy is the Albanian instructors trained by MAPE. The costs for this compensation system are estimated at **33.000 €** for 5 months. For the Albanian instructors, the compensation is based on 100 € per month, provided they act as instructor during the whole period (Around 5 EUR per working day). [Calculation: Three instructors in each of the 12 Directorates for 5 months (3 x 12 x 100 EUR x 5 months = 18.000 €), and 30 instructors in the training centres in Durres and Tirana (30 x 100 EUR x 5 months = 15.000 EUR)]

#### **7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost [indicative]**

<b>Budget for the operation «MAPE[XT]», EU Part [in € (EUR)]</b>		
<b>Budget Headings</b>	<b>Amount for the period</b>	
	<b>1 July 2000 to 31 December 2000 [6 months]</b>	<b>1 January 2001 to 31 May 2001 [5 months]</b>
<b>Heading 1: MAPE</b>		
1.1 Recovery vehicle	15,000	--
1.2 Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA)	718,200	555,750
1.3 Expert advice at Ministry level	100,000	--
<b>Subtotal 1:</b>	<b>833,200</b>	<b>555,750</b>
<b>Heading 2: Albanian Police</b>		
2.1 Equipment to be left with the Albanian Police	50,000	40,000
2.2 Compensation system for participation of Albanian Policemen in training programmes	205,000	75,000
2.3 Compensation system for Albanian Instructors	68,400	33,000
<b>Subtotal 2:</b>	<b>323,400</b>	<b>148,000</b>
<b>Subtotal 1+2</b>	<b>1,156,600</b>	<b>703,750</b>
<b>Heading 3: Contingencies</b>	[> 3.6%] <b>43,400</b>	[2.35%] <b>16,250</b>
<b>Total maximum EU contribution</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>720,000</b>

### 7.3. Financial precedents

Joint Action	Budget year	Commitments in €
Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP of 9 March 1999, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the TEU, concerning a contribution by the European Union to the re-establishment of a viable police force in Albania	1999	2,100,000
Council Decision 2000/388/CFSP of 16 March 2000, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the TEU, concerning a contribution by the European Union to the re-establishment of a viable police force in Albania [extension until 31 December 2000]	2000	1,200,000

### 7.4. Schedule of commitments for the action

Indicative financing [credits for commitments in € ]					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
720,000	-	-	-	-	720,000

## 8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

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

## 9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

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

See also, and in particular, under point 4.1.

The following **results** were **achieved by MAPE[XT] under the current Joint Action**; their sustainability would be endangered if the operation were to be finished at the end of December 2000:

- MAPEXT has assisted the Albanian government in defining a legal framework to serve as a basis for developing a professional civil policing model.
 

After the promulgation of the State Police Law, the entire first package of legal measures required for its implementation has been completed, as well as a significant part of a second package. Part of these provisions have been approved by the parliament together with new laws on:

  - the judicial police (draft prepared by MAPEXT together with the Council of Europe);
  - money laundering (drafted by MAPEXT experts);
  - speedboats, aimed at fighting illegal trafficking, prepared by the Italian bilateral mission together with MAPEXT.

MAPEXT has equally been involved in the preparation of other draft laws and the strategy for the reform of the Albanian police, adopted in June 2000.
- Advice and training have been provided in all the 41 Albanian commissariats to more than 900 police officers.
- In 9 out of the 12 directorates MAPEXT has prepared local trainers who have gained experience by working together with WEU police field trainers.
- Quality control activities have been performed in three Directorates.
- A satisfactory stage has been reached in the hand-over of training activities:
- A 3-year course directed to officers is being set up and MAPEXT has been involved in its preparation.
- The 1-year basic training course performed by Albanian trainers under MAPEXT supervision has started with 80 students; manuals have been prepared by MAPEXT according to the Albanian legislation.

- Specialised training for 80 junior officers is ongoing in the Durres Training Centre.
- With the management training courses MAPEXT has started to train the senior management.
- 3 financial police courses have been provided to officers of the taxation police.
- MAPEXT is playing an important role in the Steering Committee to co-ordinate all foreign aid to the Albanian Police.
- Within the "Friends of Albania", MAPEXT represents valuable expertise in security matters.
- The **political effect of MAPE[XT] has been demonstrated**. The general security situation throughout Albania has improved considerably since the start of MAPEXT. Since MAPEXT became an EU Joint Action, the Mission has obtained concrete results in terms of improvement of the local police and stabilisation of the country. As to an **operational assessment**, the success of MAPEXT relies on the quality of the personnel in charge of training and advising the Albanian Police. Co-operation from the Albanian side is not always satisfactory and must be enhanced. Meeting the commitment regarding the delivery of light equipment after training will contribute considerably to solving this problem, as will the provision of external advice.

## 9.2. Justification for the action

This is a political decision by the Council to extend the current action. Joint Action 2000/.../CFSP provides for an additional financial reference amount of up to 720,000 € for the year 2001 to cover the operational expenditure to which the continuation of the implementation of Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP in 2001 gives rise.

## 9.3. Monitoring and evaluation of the operation

The Commission will conduct controls and an evaluation of the action in the context of its budgetary execution competence. These will be conducted in good time to enable an assessment of results before the end of the operation. Should the operation be discontinued, and a control but not an evaluation was carried out before, an ex-post evaluation will be carried out within 6 months from the end of the operation.

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**FINANCIAL STATEMENT****1. TITLE OF THE ACTION**

Council Joint Action of [ ] April 2000 on a European Union assistance programme to support the Palestinian Authority in its efforts to counter terrorist activities emanating from the territories under its control.

**2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED**

B8-0120 “ Conflict Resolution, Monitoring, Stabilisation and support to Peace Processes – existing actions”

**3. LEGAL BASIS**

Treaty on European Union, and in particular article 14,

**4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION****4.1 General Objectives**

The Action establishes a second multi-annual programme in support of the Palestinian Authority's efforts to counter terrorist activities emanating from the territories under its control. Remaining projects, already decided in the framework of the first multi-annual programme, will be integrated and concluded under the terms of the current Joint Action which repeals and replaces Joint Action 97/289/97 of 29 April 1997 and Council Decision 1999/440/CFSP of 6 July 1999.

This programme shall be co-ordinated, as this was the case hitherto, by an “European Union Special Adviser”, whose tasks are confirmed by the current Joint Action. He will be supported by a team composed of one expatriate assistant, a technical adviser and an administrator as well as two permanent local staff members and other local staff as required. The “European Union's Special Adviser's Office (EUSAO) is foreseen to remain based in Ramallah, in the occupied territories of the West Bank and has an “antenna” in Gaza. Mr. Niels Eriksson holds the position of European Union Special Adviser.

In accordance with Art. 2 of the Joint Action the programme we aim to support the Palestinian authority's efforts to counter terrorist activities emanating from the territories under its control, by improving the organisational and operational capacity of the Palestinian Authority to counter terrorist activities and improving its post incident management response. In wider terms, the programme aims to contribute to sustain the Middle East Peace Process.

With a view to the above, individual projects of training and technical assistance will be undertaken in referred areas, according to high standards of law enforcement and in full compliance with the principles of human rights and the respect of the rule of law. With a view to security of the programme and in particular the safety of participants, the current statement does not include details regarding the sub-areas of activity and envisaged projects.

Evaluation of individual projects will be undertaken on the basis of objective, and as far as possible quantitative, criteria to be established at the time of the respective implementing decisions taken in accordance with art. 3 of the Joint Action. Furthermore, the programme as whole will be kept under periodic review taking notably into account the results of monitoring and/or periodic external evaluations referred in Art. 7.2. of the Joint Action.

#### 4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The programme is adopted for a period of three years starting on the date of entry into force of the present Joint Action. Expenditure related to individual projects established during the period may be admissible beyond that term according to the specific provisions of the project concerned to be indicated in the implementing decision to taken in accordance with article 3 of the Joint Action.

### 5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type of proceeds concerned : nil

### 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100% of the total direct financial costs.

#### 6.1

Contribution EC	10.000.000€
Bilateral Contributions by Member States	
-A	
-B	
-D	
-DK	
-E	
-F	
-UK	
-EL	
-IRL	
-I	
-L	
-NL	
-P	
-S	
-SF	

Contributions in kind	The technical adviser of the EUSAO is foreseen to be seconded by a Member State at this time unspecified, which will bear the remuneration and other related costs. This will also be the case for the experts made available by Member States in the context of the different projects to be conducted in the framework of the current programme.
Other Financing Contributions	None

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

Remuneration of EUSA, Assistant, Administrator ( A1 to A4): calculated on basis of current level of salaries and hypothesis of yearly increase at average level of past 3 years.

Remuneration of local staff ( A5): current level of remuneration (incl. social security) for 1 logistical officer/driver and 1 secretary plus 36 person/month of services of secretarial and technical support as required. Also included cleaning staff.

Housing ( B1, B2, B4): current level increased by average inflation rate of recent years.

Mission allowance ( B5- missions in Europe and in Gaza): 115 days/year for whole team including both missions in Europe and in Gaza, per diem and hotels according to levels applicable to Cty institutions staff.

Insurance and security (B6): current levels extrapolated to include new member of staff;

Running cost of vehicles (B7 - fuel, lubricants, maintenance, etc): average of 500€/month/vehicle;

Replacement of vehicles(B7.1): three vehicles will probably be required (1 four wheel drive at 24.000€ + 2 sedan 2\*18.000€). One vehicle is required immediately for new staff member, two other vehicles may be required in course of 2001 when 2 of the current 3 vehicles are likely to reach some 120.000 km (currently 66.000 and 83.000 km) and will be donated for Palestinian use.

Rent & tenant charge of Ramallah office and Gaza antenna ( B8): current levels;

Running cost office (B9): current levels.

Office equipment (B10): 1 computer and printer for new staff member plus possible replacement of equipment that may fall in disrepair;

Security Improvement (B11): substantial improvement of security and safety of team members and installations.

Installation and re-installation allowances of team members (B12): in accordance to levels applicable to Commission staff in analogous conditions.

Travel (C1): see B5;

Hospitality (C2): average of 890€/month for all hospitality extended by the EUSA and the team (both to Palestinian interlocutors and Union visitors).

Preparation of new projects (C3): preparatory mission to prepared detailed terms of reference of currently envisaged projects or, conditions requiring, to assess additional needs in the areas of activity of the programme.

## 7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost

### 7.2.1 General costs of the programme

Item	Account title	Total amount
	<b>A . Staff Remuneration</b>	
A1	Special Adviser remuneration	523.000€
A2	Assistant remuneration	187.000€
A3	Technical adviser	p.m.
A4	Administrator	137.000€
A5	Local Staff	177.000€
	Subtotal A – Remuneration	<b>1.024.000€</b>
	<b>B. Direct Costs</b>	
B1	Housing – Special Adviser (Rent and tenant charges)	138.000€
B2	Housing – Assistant (Rent and tenant charges)	60.000€
B3	Housing – Technical adviser (Rent and tenant charges)	45.000€
B4	Housing – Administrator (Rent and tenant charges)	36.000€
B5	Mission allowance (per diem)	66.000€
B6	Insurance and security	90.000€
B7	Running costs – vehicles	75.000€
B7.1	Vehicles	60.000€
B8	Office Premises - (Rent and tenant charges)	69.000€
B9	Running cost – office	109.000€
B10	Office equipment : replacement provision	17.000€
B11	Safety and Security improvement	600.000€
B12	Re-installation allowances	59.000€
	Sub-total B – Direct costs	<b>1.424.000€</b>
	<b>C. Expenditure on reimbursement basis</b>	
C1	Travel	165.000€
C2	Hospitality	32.000€
C3	Preparation of new projects	100.000€
	Sub-total C – Expenditure on reimbursement basis	<b>297.000€</b>
	<b>SUBTOTAL A+B+C</b>	<b>2.745.000€</b>
	Contingencies	<b>125.000€</b>
	Sub-Total	<b>2.870.000€</b>

### 7.2.2. Costs of individual projects

Total indicative cost of individual projects	<b>7.130.000€</b>
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### 7.2.3. Total indicative cost of programme

General costs of the programme	<b>2.870.000€</b>
Total indicative cost of individual projects	<b>7.130.000€</b>
<b>Total indicative cost of Programme</b>	<b>10.000.000€</b>

### 7.3 Financial precedents

Joint Action	Budget Year	Credit concerned	Commitment	Payment
Joint Action 97/289/CFSP of 29 April 1997 and Council decision 1999/440/CFSP of 6 July 1999	1997	1.200.000€	[ ]	[ ]
	1998	1.800.000€	[ ]	[ ]
	1999	600.000€	[ ]	[ ]

### 7.4 Schedule of commitments and payments for the action

<b>7.4.1 Indicative financing (credits for commitments in €)</b>					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
6.550.000	1.700.000	1.500.000	250.000	-	10.000.000

<b>7.4.2. Indicative financing (credits for payments in €)</b>					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
3.500.000	3.250.000	2.250.000	750.000	250.000	10.000.000

## 8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

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

## 9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

### 9.1 Specific and quantified objectives ; target population

The population concerned is first and foremost that of the territories controlled by the Palestinian Authority and their vicinity, notably in Israel, but given the global nature of terrorism the population concerned cannot be defined accurately.

Given the nature of the programme, and for security reasons, specific objectives and associated indicators of achievement cannot be stated (see general objectives in 4.1).

### 9.2 Justification for the action

Continuation of the implementation of activities undertaken in the context of the first multi-annual programme is deemed important in order to achieve the objectives pursued by the European Union in support of the Palestinian Authorities efforts to counter terrorist activities, given in particular that the results of an evaluation carried out following a troika visit to the region confirmed that the Union's assistance programme makes an important contribution to these objectives.

**FICHE FINANCIERE**

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

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

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

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

**BASE JURIDIQUE**

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

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

# REPRESENTANT SPECIAL au Moyen Orient

## FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2001

(euros)

### A - Frais de personnel

Représentant spécial : rémunération brute annuelle conforme aux articles 5 et 82 du régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés européennes (1) :	=	240.525
Personnel non détaché :		
Conseiller économique, rémunération brute annuelle :	=	116.280
Expert administratif et financier, rémunération brute annuelle :	=	97.920
<b>Total frais de personnel :</b>		<b><u>454.725</u></b>

*p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son Etat membre ou son Institution d'origine (2).*

### B - Frais de mission

Per diem / hôtel,		
Pour le RSUE, à raison d'un tarif moyen de 192 € pour 180 nuitées proposées :	=	34.560
Pour les 6 collaborateurs, à raison d'un tarif moyen de 175 € pour 768 nuitées proposées :	=	134.520
Transports aériens,		
Pour le RSUE, à raison d'un tarif moyen de 1.000 € pour 120 voyages proposés :	=	120.000
Pour les 6 collaborateurs, à raison d'un tarif moyen de 698 € pour 480 voyages proposés :	=	334.800
Transports terrestres,		
Location de voiture, chauffeur, taxi en mission :	=	48.000
<b>Total frais de mission :</b>		<b><u>671.880</u></b>

### C - Autres frais administratifs

Assurances conformément aux contrats déjà souscrits dans l'exercice précédent :	44.750
Frais de bureau, télécommunication, et fonctionnement :	220.000
dont 110.000 € pour 3 logements à Chypre selon les arrangements déjà pris par la Commission,	
Frais de représentation :	15.000
<b>Total autres frais administratifs :</b>	<b><u>279.750</u></b>

Total	:	1.406.355
imprévus 2%	:	28.127
<b>Total général</b>	:	<b><u>1.434.482</u></b>

**Total arrondi : 1.435.000**

- Notes : (1) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + indemnité pour coût de la vie + allocations familiales.  
(2) 4 collaborateurs détachés par les Etats membres, 1 collaborateur détaché par la Commission, 2 secrétaires détachées par le Conseil.

**FICHE FINANCIERE****1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION**

Action Commune du Conseil du ..... abrogeant l'Action Commune 96/676/PESC relative à la nomination d'un Représentant Spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient.

**2. ARTICLES BUDGETAIRES CONCERNES**

B8-0120 : «Résolution de conflits, vérifications, soutien aux processus de paix et stabilisation» (actions existantes) du budget 2001 sous réserve des disponibilités de crédits suite à l'adoption du budget concerné ( 1.285.280€)

P.M. Les dépenses administratives du fonctionnement du bureau du RSUE sont prises en charge en 2001 par le Conseil (Section II Conseil, ligne budgétaire 1113 : 1.435.000€)

**3. BASE LEGALE**

Traité Union européenne et notamment les articles 14 et 18(5).

L'action commune 96/676/PESC du 25.11.96 (JO L315, 04.12.96) relative à "la désignation d'un Envoyé spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient".

Décision du Conseil 97/475/PESC du 22.07.1997 (JO L205/1 du 12.05.1997) prorogeant l'action commune 96/676/PESC du 25.11.96.

Décision du Conseil 98/608 du 26.10.98 (JO L290/4 du 29.10.98)

Décision du Conseil 99/664/PESC du 11 Octobre 1999 (JO L264 du 12.10.99) mettant en oeuvre l'action commune 96/676/PESC relative à la nomination d'un Envoyé Spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient.

Décision du Conseil 99/843/PESC du 17 Décembre 1999 (JO L 326/71 du 18.12.99) prorogeant et modifiant l'action commune 96/676/PESC relative à la nomination d'un Envoyé Spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient

**4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION****4.1 Objectif général de l'action**

Conformément au texte de la décision du Conseil du 25.11.1996 cette action Commune vise à promouvoir le Processus de Paix du Moyen, selon les orientations suivantes :

- établir et maintenir des contacts étroits avec toutes les parties au processus de paix, les autres pays de la région, les Etats Unis et d'autres pays intéressés ainsi que les organisations internationales compétentes, afin d'œuvrer avec eux au renforcement du processus de paix ;



- observer les négociations de paix entre les parties et être prêt à offrir les conseils de l'Union européenne et ses bons offices si les parties en font la demande,
- contribuer, lorsque cela est demandé, à la mise en œuvre des accords internationaux conclus entre les parties et d'engager avec elles un processus diplomatique en cas de non-respect des dispositions de ces accords,
- établir des contacts constructifs avec les signataires d'accords dans le cadre du processus de paix afin de promouvoir le respect des normes fondamentales de la démocratie y compris le respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit.
- Développer une coopération commune de sécurité entre l'Union Européenne et la Palestine à travers le Comité Permanent de Sécurité EU-Palestine crée le 9 avril 1998
- Mettre en place deux task-forces sur le statut final de l'Autorité palestinienne l'une concernant l'eau, l'autre les réfugiés
- Contribuer à faire en sorte que les personnalités influentes de la région aient une meilleure compréhension du rôle de l'Union Européenne, à travers la création d'un Forum UE-Israel.

## **4.2 Principaux volets à incidence financière**

### **4.2.1 Forum UE-Israel**

Le Forum est une initiative du RSUE. Cette structure a été décidée par le Conseil des Ministres en octobre 1999. Son but est de faire rencontrer des Européens et des Israéliens des milieux politiques, gouvernementaux, des affaires, économiques, de la haute technologie, des médias et académiques, pour discuter de sujets pertinents d'intérêt et d'importance

### **4.2.2. Tasks Forces sur le Statut Final**

Ceci comprend deux volets; la task force «Eau» et la task force «Réfugiés».

\*.- Une réunion informelle sur les problèmes de l'eau au MO se tient chaque mois au Conseil (Justus Lipsius), et réunit les spécialistes en la matière des Etats Membres, ainsi que quelques experts invités en tant qu'orateurs. Le budget prend en charge les frais de transport ainsi que le logement des orateurs invités.

\*.- Des études sont réalisées par des experts extérieurs sur les réfugiés et le statut final

### **4.2.3 Palestine-Comité de Sécurité**

Ce programme est subdivisé en une série de projets destinés à promouvoir la sécurité dans la région (Moyen Orient). Pour la mise en œuvre de ces projets, le RSUE engage l'assistance technique des experts de très haut niveau pour assister les Palestiniens dans leurs formations.

## **4.3 Période couverte par l'action et modalités prévues pour son renouvellement**

L'adoption de l'Action commune par le Conseil définit le renouvellement.

Les dépenses ne sont pas éligibles avant le 01/01/2001. La durée prévue est d'un an à partir du démarrage effectif de chacun des volets avec incidence financière.

## **5.- CLASSIFICATION DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE**

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type de recettes visées *néant*

**6 TYPE DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE**

subvention à 100 % des éléments repris en 7

<b>Contribution UE</b>	<b>1.285.280 Ecus</b>
<b>Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres</b>	-
A	-
B	-
D	-
DK	-
E	-
F	-
GB	-
GR	-
IRL	-
I	-
L	-
NL	-
P	-
S	-
SF	-
<b>Autres contributions</b>	P-m
<b>Contribution en nature</b>	Accueil des deux « task-forces » par le Conseil

## 7.- INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

### 7.1.- Exercice 2001 (budget indicatif)

<b>A.</b>	<b>E.U. - ISRAEL FORUM</b>								<b>270.000</b>		
	Honoraria :	- Executive Secretary	5000					12	60.000		
		- Assistant	1650					12	19.800		
	Administrative support ( teleph., fax, stationary, & gasoline )		1170					12	14.040		
	Reimbursable ( air fares & per diem )		1500					12	18.000		
	Representation costs		680					12	8.160		
	E.U./Israel conferences		40000					3	120.000		
	Frais de voyages pour une personne (palestinien ou israelien) pour tables rondes EU/Israel/Palestine		2000					15	30.000		
<b>B.</b>	<b>E. U. 2 TASKS FORCES- SUR LE STATUT FINAL</b>								<b>120.080</b>		
								pers	0		
								pers	qté/jr		
									0		
poste	assistance Recherche/honoraires pour 1 expert à Bxl		160	jour	1	22		0	9	31.680	
poste	Invitation des visiteurs en Europe/Bxl										
		voyages	1000						8	8.000	
		Frais de mission et per diem visiteurs	120	jour					12	6	8.640
poste	Studies										
	Mr. W. Mazzitti - Chairman of task force on water		2000	mois					6	2	24.000
	études réalisées par des experts extérieurs		250	jour					4	20	20.000
	voyages en région pour ces experts		1000							4	4.000
	per diem pour 4 semaines de mission		190	jour					4	20	15.200
poste	Workshop										8.560
			pm								
<b>C.</b>	<b>U.E. - PALESTINE COMMITE DE SECURITE</b>								<b>867.200</b>		
	Press / Community relations										
	Phase I - Continuity press training										178.500
	Phase II - Senior management Press awareness										43.300
	Phase III Dealing with the public' training										113.800
	Operational Support										
	Support for specific operational work										216.600
	Specific equipment needs related to operational work										200.000
	Custody Procedures/Protection of evidence										
	- fees, per diems, fares & exes										45.000
	Operational casework - Supervision and Control systems										45.000
	Business meetings and trips to brussels and London										25.000
<b>Total rubriques A, B, C</b>									<b>0</b>		<b>1.257.280</b>
<b>IMPREVUS</b>									<b>0</b>		<b>28.000</b>
<b>TOTAL 2001</b>									<b>0</b>		<b>1.285.280</b>

Les montants indiqués au point 7.1 sont calculés sur la base des coûts unitaires de l'action.

## 7.2 Précédents financiers

Action commune	Année budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement	Paiement
96/676/PESC du 25.11.96	1996		2.137.000	2.029.000
97/475/PESC du 22.07.97	1997		2.051.000	1.293.497
98/608/PESC du 26.10.98	1998	1998+1999	2.850.000	2.850.000
1999/664/CFSP of 11/10/1999	1999	-	0	0
1999/843/CFSP of 17/12/1999	2000	-	2.845.000	1.104.000 (jusqu'à août)

## 7.4 Echancier à remplir pour les actions dont le financement devrait se prolonger au cours des exercices budgétaires ultérieurs.

Financement indicatif/ Crédits d'engagement en EURO					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
	1.285.280	-	-	-	1.285.280

## 8.- DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PREVUES (ET RESULTATS DE LEUR MISE EN OEUVRE)

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

## 9.- ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

### 9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

Voir point 4.1

### 9.2 Justification de l'action

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

\*.- L'article 3 de la Décision du Conseil prévoit un montant indicatif de 1.285.280 Euro nécessaires à sa réalisation.

### 9.3 Cohérence avec d'autres actions (risque de double emploi des fonds)

La cohérence avec d'autres actions PESC et par conséquent l'absence de double emploi des fonds dans le cadre des actions similaires est garantie :

P.M. :

art.6.3 de l'AC 2000/ « En particulier, la Présidence assistée par le SG/HR assure la coordination des activités du représentant spécial et de celles du conseiller de l'UE désigné au titre de l'AC 2000/298/PESC »

Art.4.3 de l'AC 2000/289/PESC « Afin d'assurer la cohérence de l'action de l'Union en appui du processus de paix au Moyen Orient, notamment dans le domaine de la sécurité, la Présidence, assistée par le SG/HR assure la coordination des activités du conseiller de l'UE et celles de l'envoyé spécial de l'Union pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient. »

La Commission peut entreprendre des analyses ad-hoc dans le cadre de sa compétence d'exécution budgétaire

#### **9.4 Suivi et évaluation de l'action**

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

Art.6.1 de l'AC 2000/ « Le représentant spécial présente régulièrement des rapports, de sa propre initiative ou lorsqu'il y est invité, au Conseil par l'intermédiaire du SG/HR »

Art.6.2 de l'AC 2000/ « La mise en œuvre de l'AC fait l'objet d'un examen régulier, compte tenu, notamment, de l'évolution d'autres contributions de l'UE à la région et de la cohérence avec ces contributions »

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

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## DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### 1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Joint Action of [../07/00] with regard to the contribution of the Union to preventing the spill-over into Georgia of the conflict in the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation.

### 2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-0141- "Emergency actions – New actions

### 3. LEGAL BASIS

Article 14 of the Treaty on European Union.

### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 4.1. General Objectives

- The EU shall contribute to preventing the spill-over into Georgia of the conflict in the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation by reinforcing the effectiveness of Border Guard forces guarding the OSCE monitors.
- For this purpose, the EU shall provide aid to the Government of Georgia by 15 September 2000 in form of equipment which shall be transported to the Shatili area of Georgia by 30 September 2000.
- Under the overall responsibility of the Presidency the Commission is entrusted with taking all the measures required by the Action and to monitor and evaluate effective delivery of the equipment and the success of the programme.

The Commission services shall establish the contracts necessary to the procurement, transport and delivery of the equipment to be transported from Europe. The procurement and delivery of the equipment shall be made through a direct agreement with a procurement agent after informal consultation. The procurement agent shall be in charge of purchasing of the equipment and of their transportation to Georgia.

The Commission delegation in Tbilissi will be entrusted with acquiring the local equipment and fuel and supervising the delivery and use of all the materials (both locally procured and those delivered from Europe by the procurement agent) to the Georgian authorities as well as their effective and timely transportation by those authorities to the border posts concerned and the success of the program. To the latter effect, the head of the Commission delegation in co-operation with Member States Embassies in Tbilissi shall liaise with Georgian Authorities and the OSCE monitoring mission. Short term local consultancy of 30 person/days shall be available with the Commission delegation with a view to technical support on local procurement and monitoring.

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

- The action shall enter into force on the day of its adoption. It shall expire on 31 December 2000.

### 5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

5.1. DNO

5.2. CD

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

### 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

#### Indicative Table (in €)

<b>Contribution EC</b>	<b>[in € (Euros)]</b>	<b>1.000.000</b>
<b>Contribution by Member States:</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>€ [Euros]</b>
<b>A</b>		-
<b>B</b>		-
<b>D</b>		-
<b>DK</b>		-
<b>E</b>		-
<b>F</b>		-
<b>UK</b>		-
<b>EL</b>		-
<b>IRL</b>		-
<b>I</b>		-
<b>L</b>		-
<b>NL</b>		-
<b>P</b>		-
<b>S</b>		-
<b>SF</b>		-
<b>Total EU</b>		<b>1.000.000</b>

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

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

- The list of equipment and provisional costing has been provided via General Johnson and has been calculated by military advisors of the Head of the OSCE Mission.
- The volume of the equipment is estimated at 174 m3, maximum 20T.
- The price of the transport includes: pick-up EC country, consolidation at an airport in EU country (Ostend used as reference for calculations) , packing, loading of aircraft, airfreight to free arrival Tbilisi not-unloaded.
- The fee for the procurement agent is in the order of 5% of the total sum of the value of goods to be purchased and the cost of transportation..
- 30 persons/day to a locally contract consultant at a duty fee of 166,6 Euros/day

### 7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost [indicative]

<b>DIRECT COSTS<sup>1</sup> [€]</b>	
<b>A. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT</b>	
Field rations	95.744,7
Camouflaged uniforms	31.914,9
All weather tents	31.914,9
Sleeping bags	10.638,3
Camouflage nets	12.234
Night vision devices	31.914,9
Night vision glasses	8.510,6
Rock climbing equipment	21.276,6
Armoured helmets (Kevlar)	21.276,6
Flak jackets	31.914,9
Survival knives	10.638,3
VHF base radios	3.191,5
HF base radios	26.595,7
Batteries 12v, 150 amp	532
Battery chargers for 14	2.659,5
Solar powered batteries	5.851
VHF manpack radios	9.574,5
HF manpack radios	9.574,5
Mine detecting equipment	7.978,7
Flashlights	4.255,3

<sup>1</sup> Calculations based on a 100 men unit basis.



Field cooking sets (20 men)	7.978,7
Personal water bottles	3.191,5
Weather proof jackets	5.319
Field shower units	15.957,5
Field medical packs	5.319
Field binoculars	5.319
Electrical generating sets	15.957,5
	<b>431.914,4</b>
<b>Local Purchases*</b>	
10 four wheel drive vehicles	47.872
Fuel and lubricants for helicopters	26.596
Aviation fuel	340.426
Generator/charger maintenance	11.489
<b>Total local purchases</b>	<b>426.383</b>
<b>Sub-total A.</b>	<b>858.298</b>

<b>B. PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPORT OF THE EQUIPMENT</b>	
Procurement agent fee	25.685,96
Transport of the equipment	81.804,86
<b>Sub-total B.</b>	<b>107.490,82</b>
<b>Sub-total A+B</b>	<b>965.788,82</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	
Consultancy (30 persons/day)	5.000
Insurance	1.500
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6.500</b>
Contingencies	27.711,18
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>1.000.000</b>

\* Local purchases: “Jeep” equivalent vehicles, fuel, lubricants for vehicles (28), aviation fuel for helicopters, generators/charger maintenance

### 7.3. Financial precedents

None.

### 7.4. Schedule of commitments for the action

<b>Indicative financing [credits for commitments in € ]</b>					
<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1.000.000	0	0	0	0	1.000.000

## 8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

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

## 9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

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

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

### 9.2. Justification for the action

- The Helsinki European Council expressed its deep concern at the threat the continuing conflict poses to the stability of the Caucasus region and possible spill-over from the fighting in Chechnya to Georgia and the effects on her territorial integrity.
- On 10 April 2000, President Shevardnadze of Georgia appealed to the EU for help with the cost of border security operations. These include the protection of the OSCE Border monitoring team in Georgia.
- General Sir Garry Johnson who travelled to Georgia as a representative of the Presidency of the EU made preliminary assessment which demonstrated that the Georgian Border Guards have a clear need for equipment to allow them properly to perform their duties and to fulfil their mandate of protecting the OSCE Border monitoring team.

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**FICHE FINANCIERE**

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

**- Renouvellement mandat de M. HOMBACH -**

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

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

**BASE JURIDIQUE**

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

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

# REPRESENTANT SPECIAL Pacte de Stabilité

## FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2001

(euros)

### A - Frais de personnel

Représentant spécial : rémunération brute annuelle conforme aux articles 5 et 82 du régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés européennes (1) :	=	232.405
Personnel non détaché :		
2 experts financiers, rémunération brute annuelle :	=	220.000
2 assistants administratifs, rémunération brute annuelle :	=	130.000

**Total frais de personnel : 582.405**

*p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son Etat ou son Institution d'origine (2).*

### B - Frais de mission

Per diem / hôtel,		
Pour le RSUE, tarif moyen 2000 plus 5%, soit un tarif moyen de 220 € pour 132 nuitées estimées nécessaires : (3)	=	29.040
Transports aériens,		
Pour le RSUE, tarif moyen 2000 plus 5%, soit un tarif moyen de 1470 € pour 66 voyages estimées nécessaires : (3)	=	97.020

Il est constaté, en étroite concertation avec les services de la Commission et le Cabinet de M. Hombach, qu'il serait à ce stade opportun, pour des raisons essentiellement opérationnelles, que les missions de l'ensemble des collaborateurs du RSUE continuent provisoirement à être prises en charge sur la dotation budgétaire financée par la Commission et ce indépendamment de la partie "administrative" des fonctions de certains d'entre eux.

**Total frais de mission : 126.060**

### C - Autres frais administratifs

Frais de bureau et de communication	p.m. (4)
Assurances conformément aux contrats déjà souscrits dans l'exercice précédent :	9.070
Frais de représentation :	15.000

**Total autres frais administratifs : 24.070**

Total	:	732.535
imprévus 2%	:	14.651
<u>Total général</u>	:	<u>747.186</u>

**Total arrondi : 748.000**

- Notes :
- (1) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + allocations familiales + indemnité spéciale.
  - (2) hormis les Tables (17 collaborateurs), 5 collaborateurs détachés par les Etats membres, 2 collaborateurs détachés par les Etats non membres, 10 collaborateurs rémunérés sur le budget SCSP.
  - (3) Nouvelle estimation sur base des derniers éléments fournis par le Cabinet de M. Hombach.
  - (4) Le Secrétariat général du Conseil examine en étroite collaboration avec les services de la Commission et avec le Cabinet de M. Hombach, la possibilité de financer - sous forme de contribution - une partie des frais de bureau correspondante aux fonctions administratives qui seraient exécutées. Les conséquences financières éventuelles de cet examen seront communiquées à l'autorité budgétaire en temps opportun.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## 1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Joint Action confirming the appointment of the Special Representative of the European Union to act as Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South-East Europe and revoking Council Joint Action 1999/523/CFSP

## 2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-0120 "Conflict resolution, verification, support for the peace process and stabilisation – Existing measures" (2.020.000€)

PM Administrative expenditure related to the secondment to the Office of the Stability Pact of the Special Representative, Mr. B. Hombach and four members of the staff of the Office, in the year 2001 are the object of a separate financial statement and are financed under the administrative budget of the Council (Section II Council, budget article 1113 : 748.000€).

## 3. LEGAL BASIS

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

## 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

### 4.1. General Objectives

This action replaces Joint Action 1999/523/CFSP which confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bodo Hombach as European Union Special Representative to carry out the functions of Special Co-ordinator for the Stability Pact for South-East Europe according to the arrangements provided for in point 13 of the Stability Pact document.

It establishes that the EU will provide the Stability Pact with its central office in Brussels, making available the financial means required to cover its running expenditure during the year 2001.

### 4.2. Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Joint Action shall enter into force on 1 January 2001. It shall apply until 31 December 2001.

## 5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

5.1. DNO

5.2. CD

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

## 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

### Indicative Table (in €)

Contribution EC	2.020.000
Bilateral contributions by Member States	
-A	*
-B	*
-D	*
-DK	
-E	
-F	*
-UK	*
-EL	*
-IRL	
-I	*
-L	
-NL	*
-P	
-S	
-SF	
Contributions in kind	<p>* <u>EU Member States and Institutions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12 A grade staff members of SCSP (5 experts, 3 Heads of Unit, 4 Cabinet members by A, D, EL, UK, I, F, NL, COM)</li> <li>- 1 meeting of Regional table (in Thessaloniki or Brussels) to be hosted respectively by GR or [Council Sec/B]</li> <li>- Office in Thessaloniki (GR)</li> <li>- 3 Table chairmen (2 Tables, 1 sub-Table) (probably EL, I, F)</li> <li>- The SG of the Council will second to the office of the Stability Pact the Special Co-ordinator Mr. B. Hombach, as well as 4 members of the staff of the office. It will cover all the respective salary and related cost as well as mission expenditures, high risk insurance and hospitality expenses of the Special Representative. It will equally provide as appropriate support to the Special Representative available within its administrative means, such as translation. The referred expenditure is the object of a separate financial statement produced by the SG of the Council.</li> </ul> <p><u>Non-EU Participants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7 A grade staff members of SCSP (1 Deputy SC with logistical back-up, 1 Cabinet member, 5 experts - all with associated mission costs). USA provides DSC at ambassadorial level + logistical back-up and missions + 1 expert. CH provides 2 staff. Possible contributors for SEE experts: H, HR, TUR.</li> <li>- Regional adviser to SCSP (principally missions). Contributor has been FYROM.</li> <li>- 3 Table co-chairmen (principally missions). Rotating at 6 monthly intervals between SEE states.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 Table chairman + assistant (principally missions) (N)</li> <li>- 6 meetings of Working Tables. Rotating at 6 monthly intervals between SEE states.</li> <li>- 12 related Stability Pact meetings (task forces, Szeged Process etc.). Various SEE countries.</li> </ul>
Other financing contributions	None

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

#### 7.1.1 - Salaries

Secretary salaries have been calculated on the basis of the current contracts. Depending on the level of individual responsibilities and qualifications, these correspond to a gross cost of respectively 60.688€ (1 person), 58158 € (1 person), 57.503€ (1 person), 55.833€(1 person),53.406€ (1 person), 48.551€(2 persons), and 43.696€ (1 person). The Stability Pact Office is currently working on proposals to refine the pay grade scale arrangements, with a view to a simplified regime. This should incorporate fewer echelons of remuneration. This would entail a marginal increase (circa 3%) in the overall cost of this item of expenditure (since presumably there would not be a decrease in any salaries and each of the secretaries in each category would have to be paid at the highest rate currently paid to anyone in that category). An estimated cost of 440.000€ is the highest required by each of the models of pay scale under consideration. The final choice of a pay scale will be made in agreement with the Commission, with a view notably to ensure consistency with scales used in other CFSP actions.

The cost of a driver (currently made available as a contribution in kind by D) was estimated on the basis of a period of 12 months. Monthly gross salary rates of 1860€ during the first three months (interim contract) and 1983€ during the remaining 9 months (gross cost of direct employment) were used. The amount of 37.126 includes notably social charges.

#### 7.1.2.- Missions

Detailed unit costs indicated in 7.2

All mission costs were calculated on the basis of real costs in 2000. Travel costs relating the Special Assistant (the member of staff that most often accompanies the Special Co-ordinator on mission) were calculated on a “business class” basis so that, when travelling with the Special co-ordinator one member of staff she may be directly available during flights. From time to time the Special Assistant is replaced by another member of staff.

### 7.1.3.- Equipment

The cost of one vehicle, already foreseen in the two previous budgets and not utilised hitherto (a vehicle was made available by D as a contribution in kind) is once again included at the previously established level of 25.000€ (assumption: 4 door sedan, VAT exemption; diplomatic/Int. Org. price).

A provision of 22.000€ is included for possible replacement of equipment that may fall in disrepair. This amount corresponds to 20% of the value of equipment cost allocated in the financial statements supporting Joint Action CFSP/523/99 (101.500€ ) and Council decision 99/822/CFSP (8.000€). This equipment will reach two years of use during the year 2001.

### 7.1.4.- Running Costs

7.1.4.1. Vehicle running costs – same as in the financial statement supporting Council decision CFSP/822/99.

7.1.4.2. Services and miscellaneous including maintenance of office equipment

The overall amount of 144.880€ is calculated on the basis of the following assumptions: Stationery and office supplies 15.266€; Printing and reproduction 13,419€; Audit services 10,244€; IT and Communications support 69,120€; other professional services 23,475€; Total VAT on above items 27.741; Withholding tax on bank interest 3,300€; Financial charges 200€; Interest income on bank deposits (22,000)- Books, magazines and newspapers 4,115€. Expenditure related to former Royaumont activities and staff is estimated to represent some 7% of this amount (10.000€ ). The category “other professional services” comprises a provision (estimated at 3.782€) for interpretation and occasional translations that might be required in addition to the translation capacity of the Council Secretariat. The item relating to Information technology support is estimated on the basis of the 3 days of consultancy per week, for 48 weeks/year at the gross cost of 480€/day. Both the sub-items “V.A.T.” and “withholding tax” are related to the fiscal immunities regime and could lead to significant economies once a satisfactory solution is found.

### 7.1.4.3 Communications connections and calls

The total cost of 210.000€ related to Communications includes: Fixed telephone charges 70,380€; Mobile telephone charges 72.947€; Internet connections and other Communication services 24.846€ Repair/hire of Communications equipment 300€, Mail and Courier services 1.164€, postal services 1.362€, provision for VAT on Communications and IT costs: 35.316€. Expenditure related to former Royaumont activities and staff is estimated to represent some 5 % of this amount (10.000 €).

The total cost represents a decrease of circa 10% ( 12.402 € ) in relation to what was allocated in the financial statement supporting Joint Action CFSP/822/99. Subject to satisfactory resolution of the fiscal immunities regime the amount could further decrease to 174.684€, which would represent an overall decrease of 21% in relation to what was allocated in the financial statement supporting Council decision CFSP/822/99.



### 7.1.5 - Insurance

An amount of 4.600€ is foreseen to cover high-risk insurance of on former-Royaumont staff member who conducts activities in the context of one of the working tables analogous to those of working tables experts seconded by participant states and organisations, as well as occasional short term insurance for other non-seconded staff members which may be require to travel to high risk areas.

### 7.1.6 - Rent

An amount of 439.880€ is foreseen to cover rent of office space in the form of a services contract with an office centre. This amount includes 15.798€ related to the necessary expansion of office space required by the integration of the Royaumont process and respective staff. The total amount represents an increase of 14.6% in relation to what was foreseen in the financial statement supporting Council decision CFSP/822/99, of which 4.1% relate to the inclusion of Royaumont staff. However, this overall amount includes 76.343€ as a provision for VAT. Subject to satisfactory resolution of the fiscal immunities regime, the rental costs could further decrease to 363.537€, which would represent an overall decrease of 5.3% in relation to what was allocated in the financial statement supporting Council decision CFSP/822/99.

### 7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost (indicative)

<b>COST (€)</b>	
<b>I. Salaries</b>	
- EUSR	p.m.
- 1 Deputy Special Co-ordinator (seconded)	p.m.
- 1 Head of Cabinet (seconded)	p.m.
- 1 Deputy Head of Cabinet (seconded)	p.m.
- 4 Members of the Cabinet (seconded)	p.m.
- 4 Administrative staff (local contracts)	p.m.
- 3 Heads of unit (seconded)	p.m.
- 11 Experts (seconded)	p.m.
- 8 Secretaries (local contracts)	440.000
- 1 Driver (seconded)	37,126
	<b>477.126</b>
- 2 ex-Royaumont Staff members	164,245
	<b>641.371</b>

<b>II. Mission expenses</b>	
- EUSR	p.m.
- Head of Cabinet	
- Travel (32 destinations - 60 days)	35,754
- Hotel (43 nights)	4,693
- Per diem	2,734
	<b>43,181</b>
- Deputy Head of Cabinet	
- Travel (25 destinations - 52 days)	25,778
- Hotel (47 nights)	4,057
- Per diem	1,803
	<b>31,638</b>
- Special Assistant	
- Travel (45 destinations - 109 days)	66,150
- Hotel (97 nights)	10,179
- Per diem	3,951
	<b>80,280</b>
- Heads of Unit (three)	
- Travel (105 destinations - 166 days)	105,455
- Hotel (118 nights)	14,705
- Per diem	8,241
	<b>128,401</b>
- Experts (five)	
- Travel (136 destinations - 211 days)	94,506
- Hotel (147 nights)	14,563
- Per diem	7,613
	<b>116,682</b>
- Financial + General Office Management Staff	
- Travel (6 destinations - 12 days)	4,812
- Hotel (12 nights)	803
- Per diem	385
	<b>6,000</b>
- Ex-Royaumont staff member	
- Travel (20 destinations - 40 days)	16,039
- Hotel (40 nights)	2,677
- Per diem	1,284
	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Total Mission Costs</b>	<b>426.182</b>
<b>III. Equipment</b>	
- One vehicle	25,000
- Provision for breakdown and replacement of hardware	22,000
	<b>47.000</b>

<b>IV. Running costs</b>	
- Vehicle running costs (fuel, maintenance, insurance, etc)	9,600
- Services and miscel. incl maintenance of office equipment	144.880
- Communications connections and calls ( incl satellite)	210.000
- Hospitality	p.m.
	<b>364.480</b>
<b>V. High-Risk Insurance</b>	
EUSR	p.m.
Ex – Royaumont staff member	4,600
	<b>4.600</b>
<b>VI. Rent</b>	
General office rent	424,082
Additional office space required for ex–Royaumont staff	15,798
	<b>439,880</b>
<b>Sub-total (I to VI)</b>	<b>1.923.513</b>
<b>Contingencies (aprox 5%)</b>	96.487
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,020.000</b>

### 7.3. Financial precedents

<b>Joint Action</b>	<b>Budget year</b>	<b>Allocation of appropriations</b>	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Payments</b>
European Union Special Representative for FRY, 98/375/CFSP (Mr. Gonzalez) extended until 31.01.2000 by the Council Decisions 98/741/CFSP and 99/75/CFSP of 25.01.99	1998	900.000 Euros	900.000	[262.561.8]
Council Decision 99/694/CFSP of 22.10.1999 implementing Common Position 98/633/CFSP based on the article J.2 of the EU Treaty regarding the process on stability and good-neighbourliness in South-East Europe	1999	550.000 Euros	550.000	[ ]
Joint Action 99/523/CFSP of 29.07.99 which confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bodo Hombach as EU Special Representative to carry out the functions of Special Co-ordinator for the Stability Pact for South-East Europe	1999	850.000 Euros	850.000	[ ]

Joint Action 99/480/CFSP of 19.07.99 concerning the organisation of a meeting of Heads of State and Government in Sarajevo, BiH regarding the Stability Pact for South-East Europe	1999	1.250.000 Euros	1.250.000	[ ]
Joint Action 99/822/CFSP of 09.12.99 extending and modifying the Joint Action 99/523/CFSP which confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bodo Hombach as EU Special Representative to carry out the functions of Special Co-ordinator for the Stability Pact for South-East Europe	2000	2.485.000 Euros		[ ]

#### 7.4. Schedule of commitments for the action

<b>Indicative financing [credits for commitments in € ]</b>					
<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
2.020.000	-	-	-	-	2.020.000

## 8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

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

## 9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1. Specific and quantified objectives; target population  
See point 4.1.

9.2. Justification for the action

On 10 June 1999, the foreign Ministers of Member States of the European Union as well as the EU Commission, together with the other participants of the Stability Pact for South-East Europe, called the "Stability Pact".

Decision 1999/345/CFSP of 2 July 1999 appointed Mr. Bodo Hombach as Special Representative to act as Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South-East Europe thereby enabling him to start work immediately.

On 29 July 1999, the Council Joint Action 1999/523/CFSP was adopted confirming the appointment of the Special Representative of the European Union to act as Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South-East Europe.

The Joint Action 99/822/CFSP of 09 December 1999 extended and modified the Joint Action 99/523/CFSP confirming the appointment of the Special Representative of the European Union to act as Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South-East Europe. This decision expires on 31 December 2000 and the Council intends hereby to replace it with the current Joint Action covering a period of one year.

### 9.3 Follow up and evaluation of the action

The Presidency is responsible for the implementation of the decisions made according to title V of the TEU (Joint Action).

Art. 7.1. of the current Joint Action establishes that the Special Representative regularly reports directly to the SG/HR. He is responsible before him for the administrative expenditure undertaken in the context of his activities.

Art.8 of the current Joint Action establishes that the Special Representative presents regular reports, on his own initiative or upon request to the Council via the SG/HR. The implementation of this Joint Action is the object of regular review taking notably into account the evolution of other contributions of the EU to the regions and consistency with such contributions.

The Commission may conduct an evaluation of this action in the framework of its budgetary competence.

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**FICHE FINANCIÈRE****[Représentant (Envoyé<sup>1</sup>) Spécial de l'UE pour la Région des Grands Lacs Africains, 2000]****1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION**

Décision du Conseil 2000/.../PESC du ... 2000, prorogeant du 1.8.2000 au 31.12.2000 l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC du 25.3.1996 relative à la désignation d'un Envoyé spécial pour la Région des Grands Lacs Africains.

**2. LIGNE BUDGÉTAIRE CONCERNÉE**

B8-0130 "Représentants Spéciaux de l'Union Européenne – Actions Existantes"

**3. BASE LÉGALE**

- Articles 14 et 18 du Traité sur l'Union Européenne
- Décision du Conseil (96/250/PESC) du 25.3.1996 (J.O. L 87 du 4/4/1996) relative à la désignation d'un Envoyé spécial pour la Région des Grands Lacs Africains.
- Décision du Conseil 96/589/PESC du 1 Octobre 1996 relative à la prolongation de l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC.
- Décision du Conseil 97/448/PESC, du 16 Juillet 1997 relative à la prolongation de l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC.
- Décision du Conseil 98/452 /PESC du 13 Juillet 1998 relative à la prolongation de l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC.
- Décision du Conseil 1999/423/PESC du 28 Juin 1999 relative à la prolongation de l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC.
- Décision du Conseil 2000/.../PESC du ... 2000 relative à la prolongation de l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC. *This decision deviates from all former decisions to extend the action inasmuch as it only extends it until 31.12.2000. The reason for this is given in the Decision's 3<sup>rd</sup> Whereas: "Taking into account the ongoing revision of the status of the EU Special Representatives, it is appropriate to limit the extension of Joint Action 1996/250/CFSP until 31 December 2000 in order to allow its recasting in the light of the agreed changes."*

---

<sup>1</sup> Le Traité d'Amsterdam modifie la désignation des personnes auxquelles le Conseil confie un mandat en liaison avec des questions politiques particulières. Cette désignation générique qui était d' "envoyé spécial" est désormais de "représentant spécial".

## **4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION**

### **4.1. Objectif général de l'action**

Conformément au texte de la décision du Conseil du 25.3.1996, cette action vise à aider les pays de la Région des Grands Lacs Africains à résoudre la crise qui sévit dans leur région et d'appuyer les efforts déployés par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) et l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA), ainsi que par les responsables régionaux, pour trouver une solution pacifique qui soit durable et globale, aux problèmes politiques, économiques et humanitaires que connaît la région.

Le Représentant Spécial de l'Union appuiera les efforts visant à créer les conditions nécessaires au règlement de la crise, y compris la préparation d'une conférence sur la paix, la sécurité et la stabilité dans la région des Grands Lacs Africains, étape importante dans la recherche d'une solution durable et pacifique.

Le Représentant spécial:

- soutiendra les efforts déployés par l'ONU et l'OUA, qui oeuvrent pour faire cesser les conflits dans la région, et ceux des personnalités africaines qui prêtent leur concours à ces deux organisations.
- établira et maintiendra des contacts étroits avec les gouvernements des pays de la région, ainsi qu'avec d'autres gouvernements et organisations internationales intéressés, afin de définir les mesures à prendre pour résoudre les problèmes de la région,
- travaillera en étroite coordination, avec les représentants de l'ONU et de l'OUA dans la région, qui sont chargés de convoquer la conférence,
- coopérera avec les responsables régionaux et les autres parties oeuvrant à la réalisation du même objectif,
- le cas échéant, établira des contacts avec d'autres parties pouvant avoir un rôle à jouer dans la réalisation de progrès.

### **4.2. Période couverte par l'action et modalités prévues pour son renouvellement.**

L'action commune 2000/.../PESC du ... 2000 qui proroge l'action commune 96/250/PESC définit la date d'entrée en vigueur de la prorogation du mandat du Représentant Spécial ainsi que la date à laquelle commence à courir l'éligibilité des dépenses effectuées dans le cadre de cette action.

La date de clôture est arrêtée au 31 Décembre 2000, conformément à la même action commune.

## **5. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DÉPENSE/RECETTE**

**5.1. DNO -**

**5.2. CD**

## 6. TYPE DE LA DÉPENSE/RECETTE

Subvention à 100%

### Tableau prévisionnel en € [Euro]

<b>Contribution CE</b>	<b>595.000 €</b>
<b>Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres:</b> -A -B -D -DK - E -F -UK -EL -IRL -I -L -NL -P -S -SF	<i>[Voir Note en bas]</i>
Autres contributions - Etats tiers	--
-Autres organisations	--
Contribution en nature	<b>Note:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• L'assistant est actuellement détaché par la France, et le Conseiller Politique par les Pays Bas. Ces pays continueront de prendre en charge les frais de salaire respectifs et autres coûts liés.</li><li>• Les futures Présidences mettront à la disposition du Représentant spécial des officiers de liaison et continueront à assumer les frais de salaire respectifs et autres coûts liés.</li><li>• Le bureau de Bruxelles, y compris le secrétariat, l'équipement bureautique et de télécommunications, sera mis à la disposition du Représentant spécial par le Secrétariat Général du Conseil.</li></ul>

## 7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

### 7.1. Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 2000

(lien entre les coûts individuels et le coût total)

Les montants indiqués au point 7.2. ont été calculés sur la base d'estimations effectuées par les services de la Commission en fonction des besoins identifiés par le Représentant spécial et approuvés par le Conseil en 1999.



The amounts (travel costs and daily allowance) taken into account for the table under 7.2. are based on those for the present mandate ending on 31 July 2000. The only changes concern the number of missions and the number of days relating to the missions as this prolongation will only cover 5 months.

It is very difficult to estimate the exact number of trips as this depends on the constantly changing political situation in the region. The Special Representative travels

- within Europe, to see the Presidency and the Member States,
- to Africa, to meet the various Presidents and their governments,
- to New York, to attend the General Assembly of the UN in Autumn and meetings of all the Special Envoys for Africa.

## 7.2. Ventilation par éléments de l'action

Postes budgétaires (à titre d'exemple)

Budget indicatif en € [EURO]

<b>BUDGET INDICATIF POUR LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DE L'UE POUR LES "GRANDS LACS" 1 AOÛT – 31 DECEMBRE 2000 [5 MOIS]</b>				
<b>Poste</b>	<b>Coût [€]</b>	<b>Unité</b>	<b>Quantité</b>	<b>Total [€]</b>
<b>A. FRAIS DE PERSONNEL</b>				
Représentant spécial (salaire brut)	18.808,75	mois	5	94.045
Assistant (détaché)	0	mois	0	0
Conseiller information (détaché)	0	mois	0	0
Assistant Administratif	5.150	mois	5	25.750
Frais de représentation	1.000	mois	5	5.000
<b>SOUS-TOTAL A</b>				<b>124.795</b>
<b>B. COÛTS DIRECTS</b>				
<b>I. LOGEMENT + Per Diem</b>				
<b>EUROP</b>				<b>79.280</b>
<b>E</b>				<b>8.000</b>
Représentant spécial	180	jour	16	2.880

Assistant (détaché)	160	jour	16	2.560
Conseiller information (détaché)	160	jour	16	2.560
Assistant Administratif	0	jour	0	0
<b>ETATS-UNIS</b>				<b>11.680</b>
Représentant spécial	200	jour	26	5.200
Assistant (détaché)	180	jour	26	4.680
Conseiller information (détaché)	180	jour	10	1.800
<b>GRANDS LACS</b>				<b>59.600</b>
Représentant spécial	200	jour	100	20.000
Assistant (détaché)	180	jour	100	18.000
Conseiller information (détaché)	180	jour	80	14.400
Assistant Administratif	180	jour	40	7.200
<b>II. ASSURANCE</b>				<b>6.300</b>
Représentant spécial	5.000	5 mois	1	5.000
Assistant Administratif	1.300	5 mois	1	1.300
<b>III. FRAIS DE BUREAU</b>				<b>6.000</b>
Bureau fourni par le Conseil	0	0	0	0
Gestion bureau	1.200	mois	5	6.000
<b>SOUS-TOTAL B</b>				<b>91.580</b>
<b>C. REMBOURSABLES</b>				
<b>FRAIS DE TRANSPORT</b>				
<b>EUROPE</b>				<b>18.000</b>
Représentant spécial	750	voyage	8	6.000

Assistant (détaché)	750	voyage	8	6.000
Conseiller information (détaché)	750	voyage	8	6.000
Assistant Administratif	0	voyage	0	0
<b>ETATS-UNIS</b>				<b>21.000</b>
Représentant spécial	3.000	voyage	3	9.000
Assistant (détaché)	3.000	voyage	3	9.000
Conseiller information (détaché)	3.000	voyage	1	3.000
<b>GRANDS LACS</b>				<b>54.000</b>
Représentant spécial	3.000	voyage	6	18.000
Assistant (détaché)	3.000	voyage	6	18.000
Conseiller information (détaché)	3.000	voyage	4	12.000
Assistant Administratif	3.000	voyage	2	6.000
<b>SOUS-TOTAL C</b>				<b>93.000</b>
<b>SOUS-TOTAUX A+B+C</b>				<b>309.375</b>
<b>D. LOCATION D'UN JET PRIVÉ</b>	5/12 du montant de la dernière Fiche Financière [550.000 €] aurait été +/- 230.000 €. Néanmoins, le coût moyen par mois a augmenté entretemps et est estimé à +/- 53.000 €.. Ce montant X 5 mois = 265.000 €.			<b>265.000</b>
<b>SOUS-TOTAUX A+B+C+D</b>				<b>574.375</b>
<b>E. IMPRÉVUS (3,5%)</b>				<b>20.625</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>595.000</b>

### 7.3 Précédents financiers

Action Commune	Année Budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement
Action Commune PESC 96/250/PESC du 25 mars 1996, prorogée par la décision 96/441/PESC	1996	1996	950.000 Ecus
Décision 96/589/PESC du 1 octobre 1996	1996	1996	1.300.000 Ecus
Décision 97/448/PESC du 16 juillet 1997	1997	1997	1.415.000 Ecus
Décision 98/452 /PESC du 13 juillet 1998	1998	1998	813.925 Ecus
Décision 1999/423/PESC du 28 juin 1999	1999	1999	1.137.000 Euros

### 7.4 Echancier à remplir pour les actions dont le financement devrait se prolonger au cours des exercices budgétaires ultérieurs.

Crédits d'engagement en € [Euro]

Financement indicatif [€]					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
595.000	-	-	-	-	595.000

### 8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PRÉVUES (ET RÉSULTATS DE LEUR MISE EN OEUVRE)

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

## **9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COÛT-EFFICACITÉ**

**9.1. Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée** (voir point 4.1.)

### **9.2. Justification de l'action**

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

L'article 2 de la décision du Conseil prorogeant de l'action commune adoptée par le Conseil prévoit un montant de référence financier de 595.000 € nécessaire à sa réalisation.

### **9.3. Suivi et évaluation de l'action**

Cette action est réalisée sous le contrôle de la Commission en ce qui concerne les aspects financiers.

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**FICHE FINANCIÈRE****[Représentant (Envoyé<sup>1</sup>) Spécial de l'UE pour la Région des Grands Lacs Africains, 2000]****1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION**

Décision du Conseil 2000/.../PESC du ... 2000, prorogeant du 1.8.2000 au 31.12.2000 l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC du 25.3.1996 relative à la désignation d'un Envoyé spécial pour la Région des Grands Lacs Africains.

**2. LIGNE BUDGÉTAIRE CONCERNÉE**

B8-0130 "Représentants Spéciaux de l'Union Européenne – Actions Existantes"

**3. BASE LÉGALE**

- Articles 14 et 18 du Traité sur l'Union Européenne
- Décision du Conseil (96/250/PESC) du 25.3.1996 (J.O. L 87 du 4/4/1996) relative à la désignation d'un Envoyé spécial pour la Région des Grands Lacs Africains.
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<sup>1</sup> Le Traité d'Amsterdam modifie la désignation des personnes auxquelles le Conseil confie un mandat en liaison avec des questions politiques particulières. Cette désignation générique qui était d' "envoyé spécial" est désormais de "**représentant spécial**".

## **4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION**

### **4.1. Objectif général de l'action**

Conformément au texte de la décision du Conseil du 25.3.1996, cette action vise à aider les pays de la Région des Grands Lacs Africains à résoudre la crise qui sévit dans leur région et d'appuyer les efforts déployés par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) et l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA), ainsi que par les responsables régionaux, pour trouver une solution pacifique qui soit durable et globale, aux problèmes politiques, économiques et humanitaires que connaît la région.

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Le Représentant spécial:

- soutiendra les efforts déployés par l'ONU et l'OUA, qui oeuvrent pour faire cesser les conflits dans la région, et ceux des personnalités africaines qui prêtent leur concours à ces deux organisations.
- établira et maintiendra des contacts étroits avec les gouvernements des pays de la région, ainsi qu'avec d'autres gouvernements et organisations internationales intéressés, afin de définir les mesures à prendre pour résoudre les problèmes de la région,
- travaillera en étroite coordination, avec les représentants de l'ONU et de l'OUA dans la région, qui sont chargés de convoquer la conférence,
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### **4.2. Période couverte par l'action et modalités prévues pour son renouvellement.**

L'action commune 2000/.../PESC du ... 2000 qui proroge l'action commune 96/250/PESC définit la date d'entrée en vigueur de la prorogation du mandat du Représentant Spécial ainsi que la date à laquelle commence à courir l'éligibilité des dépenses effectuées dans le cadre de cette action.

La date de clôture est arrêtée au 31 Décembre 2000, conformément à la même action commune.

## **5. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DÉPENSE/RECETTE**

5.1. DNO -

5.2. CD

## 6. TYPE DE LA DÉPENSE/RECETTE

Subvention à 100%

### Tableau prévisionnel en € [Euro]

<b>Contribution CE</b>	<b>595.000 €</b>
<b>Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres:</b> -A -B -D -DK -E -F -UK -EL -IRL -I -L -NL -P -S -SF	<i>[Voir Note en bas]</i>
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Contribution en nature	<b>Note:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• L'assistant est actuellement détaché par la France, et le Conseiller Politique par les Pays Bas. Ces pays continueront de prendre en charge les frais de salaire respectifs et autres coûts liés.</li><li>• Les futures Présidences mettront à la disposition du Représentant spécial des officiers de liaison et continueront à assumer les frais de salaire respectifs et autres coûts liés.</li><li>• Le bureau de Bruxelles, y compris le secrétariat, l'équipement bureautique et de télécommunications, sera mis à la disposition du Représentant spécial par le Secrétariat Général du Conseil.</li></ul>

## 7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

### 7.1. Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 2000

(lien entre les coûts individuels et le coût total)

Les montants indiqués au point 7.2. ont été calculés sur la base d'estimations effectuées par les services de la Commission en fonction des besoins identifiés par le Représentant spécial et approuvés par le Conseil en 1999.



The amounts (travel costs and daily allowance) taken into account for the table under 7.2. are based on those for the present mandate ending on 31 July 2000. The only changes concern the number of missions and the number of days relating to the missions as this prolongation will only cover 5 months.

It is very difficult to estimate the exact number of trips as this depends on the constantly changing political situation in the region. The Special Representative travels

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- to Africa, to meet the various Presidents and their governments,
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## 7.2. Ventilation par éléments de l'action

Postes budgétaires (à titre d'exemple)

Budget indicatif en € [EURO]

<b>BUDGET INDICATIF POUR LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DE L'UE POUR LES "GRANDS LACS" 1 AOÛT – 31 DECEMBRE 2000 [5 MOIS]</b>				
Poste	Coût [€]	Unité	Quantité	Total [€]
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Représentant spécial (salaire brut)	18.808,75	mois	5	94.045
Assistant (détaché)	0	mois	0	0
Conseiller information (détaché)	0	mois	0	0
Assistant Administratif	5.150	mois	5	25.750
Frais de représentation	1.000	mois	5	5.000
<b>SOUS-TOTAL A</b>				<b>124.795</b>
<b>B. COÛTS DIRECTS</b>				
<b>I. LOGEMENT + Per Diem</b>				<b>79.280</b>
<b>EUROP</b>				<b>8.000</b>
<b>E</b>				
Représentant spécial	180	jour	16	2.880

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Assistant Administratif	0	jour	0	0
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Assistant Administratif	180	jour	40	7.200
<b>II. ASSURANCE</b>				<b>6.300</b>
Représentant spécial	5.000	5 mois	1	5.000
Assistant Administratif	1.300	5 mois	1	1.300
<b>III. FRAIS DE BUREAU</b>				<b>6.000</b>
Bureau fourni par le Conseil	0	0	0	0
Gestion bureau	1.200	mois	5	6.000
<b>SOUS-TOTAL B</b>				<b>91.580</b>
<b>C. REMBOURSABLES</b>				
<b>FRAIS DE TRANSPORT</b>				
<b>EUROPE</b>				<b>18.000</b>
Représentant spécial	750	voyage	8	6.000

Assistant (détaché)	750	voyage	8	6.000
Conseiller information (détaché)	750	voyage	8	6.000
Assistant Administratif	0	voyage	0	0
<b>ETATS-UNIS</b>				<b>21.000</b>
Représentant spécial	3.000	voyage	3	9.000
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<b>GRANDS LACS</b>				<b>54.000</b>
Représentant spécial	3.000	voyage	6	18.000
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Conseiller information (détaché)	3.000	voyage	4	12.000
Assistant Administratif	3.000	voyage	2	6.000
<b>SOUS-TOTAL C</b>				<b>93.000</b>
<b>SOUS-TOTAUX A+B+C</b>				<b>309.375</b>
<b>D. LOCATION D'UN JET PRIVÉ</b>	5/12 du montant de la dernière Fiche Financière [550.000 €] aurait été +/- 230.000 €. Néanmoins, le coût moyen par mois a augmenté entretemps et est estimé à +/- 53.000 €.. Ce montant X 5 mois = 265.000 €.			<b>265.000</b>
<b>SOUS-TOTAUX A+B+C+D</b>				<b>574.375</b>
<b>E. IMPRÉVUS (3,5%)</b>				<b>20.625</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>595.000</b>

### 7.3 Précédents financiers

Action Commune	Année Budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement
Action Commune PESC 96/250/PESC du 25 mars 1996, prorogée par la décision 96/441/PESC	1996	1996	950.000 Ecus
Décision 96/589/PESC du 1 octobre 1996	1996	1996	1.300.000 Ecus
Décision 97/448/PESC du 16 juillet 1997	1997	1997	1.415.000 Ecus
Décision 98/452 /PESC du 13 juillet 1998	1998	1998	813.925 Ecus
Décision 1999/423/PESC du 28 juin 1999	1999	1999	1.137.000 Euros

### 7.4 Echancier à remplir pour les actions dont le financement devrait se prolonger au cours des exercices budgétaires ultérieurs.

Crédits d'engagement en € [Euro]

Financement indicatif [€]					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
595.000	-	-	-	-	595.000

### 8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PRÉVUES (ET RÉSULTATS DE LEUR MISE EN ŒUVRE)

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

## **9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COÛT-EFFICACITÉ**

**9.1. Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée** (voir point 4.1.)

### **9.2. Justification de l'action**

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

L'article 2 de la décision du Conseil prorogeant de l'action commune adoptée par le Conseil prévoit un montant de référence financier de 595.000 € nécessaire à sa réalisation.

### **9.3. Suivi et évaluation de l'action**

Cette action est réalisée sous le contrôle de la Commission en ce qui concerne les aspects financiers.

## FICHE FINANCIERE [WEUDAM – CROATIE]

### 1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

Décision du Conseil [2000/.../PESC] du ... modifiant la Décision 1998/627/PESC du 9 novembre 1998 concernant une action spécifique de l'Union Européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage en Croatie

### 2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-0110 – Non-prolifération et désarmement (actions existantes)

### 3. BASE LEGALE

- Action Commune (1995/170/PESC) du 12 mai 1995 relative aux mines antipersonnel
- Action Commune (1996/588/PESC) du 1 octobre 1996 relative aux mines antipersonnel
- Décision du Conseil (1998/627/PESC) du 9 novembre 1998 concernant une action spécifique de l'Union Européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage en Croatie
- Décision du Conseil (1998/628/PESC) du 9 novembre 1998 demandant à l'UEO de mettre en oeuvre l'action spécifique de l'Union Européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage en Croatie
- Décision du Conseil du ... [2000/.../PESC] modifiant la Décision 1998/627/PESC du 9 novembre 1998 concernant une action spécifique de l'Union Européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage en Croatie

### 4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

#### 4.1 Objectif général de l'action

Action spécifique de l'Union européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage. Cette action vise à la **continuation** de la coordination, la supervision et la formation de spécialistes et de formateurs locaux dans le domaine du déminage en Croatie.

L'action sera mise en oeuvre par l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale (UEO) qui fournira une équipe de sept (7) experts travaillant en Croatie auprès du «*Centre Croate d'Action Contre les Mines (CROMAC)*» afin de l'assister dans les tâches suivantes:

- planification d'opérations;
- contrôle des opérations au niveau national et local;
- formation, notamment pour ce qui concerne l'emploi des équipements lourds de déminage et des matériels de positionnement géographique.

## 4.2 Période couverte par l'action et modalités prévues pour son renouvellement

L'application de cette décision couvre une période de 12 mois prenant cours à compter de la date effective de la fin de l'action antérieure.

## 5. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

5.1 DNO

5.2 CD

5.3 Type de recettes visées : *néant*

## 6. TYPE DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

Subvention à 100 %

Contribution UE		308 133 € [Euros]
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres	A	Des EM de l'Union Européenne fourniront des experts participant à la mission. Les EM concernés continueront d'assumer le coût des salaires de base respectifs.  [Des chiffres exacts n'ont pas été communiqués.]
	B	
	D	
	DK	
	E	
	EL	
	F	
	IRL	
	I	
	L	
	NL	
	P	
	S	
	SF	
UK		
<b>Total</b>		
<b>Autres contributions financières</b>		
<b>- Etats tiers</b>		-
<b>Contribution en nature</b>		
<b>- Etats tiers</b>		La possibilité de mise à disposition de formateurs dans le domaine du déminage par des pays associés de l'UEO non membres de l'Union n'est pas exclue.
<b>- Autres Organisations</b>		L'Union de l'Europe Occidentale (UEO), chargée de la mise en oeuvre de cette action, fournira un appui logistique qui peut être considéré comme une contribution en nature.

## 7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

### 7.1 Mode de calcul du coût pour la continuation de l'action

The costs for the extension of the present mission by one year have been calculated on the basis of a submission by the WEU, based on those for the present mission, taking into account the suggested decrease of the number of participating officers as well as certain changes [mainly increases] as regards most items.

**Number of mission members:** As a planning figure for WEUDAM, it was assumed that 12 officers would participate in the initial Mission. As a consequence of a "Needs Assessment Group" report (December 1998), it was recommended that 9 officers constitute the mission and this figure was nominated as the final total for the initial Mission. For the extension, the WEU suggested a reduction of the number of participants in the Mission. **A total of seven (7) officers** (also the view of CROMAC and UNMAAP) **will constitute the extended mission.** Five (5) assignments remain the same (HoM, QA-officer and three Regional Mine Officers). A new assignment for an Operations Officer is needed. The last assignment is a combination of two present assignments – Adm/Log Officer and GIS-Officer.

**Equipment [1.a.]:** To use all 7 members of the Mission more cost-effectively, an additional vehicle is needed. This cost is less than that for an additional member (cf. the combination of two present assignments into one in the extension). Experience has shown that transportation of members for different tasks (6 vehicles for 9 officers) was a problem, and that it would increase the efficiency of the Mission if a vehicle were available for each officer. The vehicle will be an ordinary 2x2 vehicle without terrain capacity.

**Journeys [2.a.]:** 4 journeys X 595 €/APEX ticket X 7 officers = 16 600 €

**Vehicle fuel and maintenance [2.b.ii. and iii.]:** Because much more in-country travelling was required than expected for the ongoing operation, an *increase* in fuel is needed for the extended operation. In order to maintain the status of the vehicles (more journeys and bad roads), an increase in the maintenance costs is also needed.

Compared to the present Mission, a *decrease* in **Communication costs [2.c.]** is possible because of a reduction in the use of mobile phones and less calls, and the **Office running costs and hospitality expenditure [2.d.]** will also *decrease*.

**Assistant/Interpreter [2.e.]:** In the present mission, a hired assistant/interpreter was foreseen for half-time work. Because of the workload in WEUDAM/CROMAC/UNMAAP, a full-time assistant/interpreter is needed for the extension of the operation. Changes within CROMAC, WEUDAM and UNMAAP (reductions) underline the urgent need for WEUDAM's own interpreter. One interpreter (assistant) will be hired for the extension as necessary. [Cost equal to UN salary.]



**Per Diems – MSA [2.f.]:** Because of higher accommodation and living costs, it was necessary to *increase* the MSA [*Per Diems*]. The price-level, especially in the Zagreb area, is higher than one would expect in a country like Croatia. Calculation: 60 USD/day [1 USD = 1 Euro (€)] X 7 officers X 30 days X 12 months = 151 200 €

## 7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action [chiffres indicatifs] en € [Euros]

EXPENDITURE	Monthly costs	Unit price	Number/Period	Total
1. Equipment				
a. Vehicles		20 000	1	20 000
<b>SUBTOTAL 1</b>				<b>20 000</b>
2. Operating Costs				
a. Journeys (APEX tickets)		2 380	7	16 660
b. Vehicles				36 000
i. Insurance	450		12 months	5 400
ii. Fuel (7 vehicles)	1 650		12 months	19 800
iii. Maintenance (7 vehicles)	900		12 months	10 800
c. Communication costs	800		12 months	9 600
d. Office running costs and hospitality expenditure	2 000		12 months	24 000
e. Hired assistant (1 person)	3 000		12 months	36 000
f. MSA – Per Diems (30 days/month)	12 600		12 months	151 200
<b>SUBTOTAL 2</b>				<b>273 460</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL 1 + 2</b>				<b>293 460</b>
Unforeseen expenditure (5%)				14 673
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>308 133</b>

### 7.3 Précédents financiers

A titre d'information, les actions précédemment financées sur ce thème au titre de la PESC étaient:

Action commune – Joint Action	Année budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement
Joint Action 95/170/CFSP on anti-personnel landmines, on International Conference on Mine Clearance and on UN Voluntary Trust Fund	1995	1995	3.16 Mecus
Council Decision 96/251/CFSP of 25/03/96 completing Joint Action 95/170/CFSP on UN Voluntary trust fund for Bosnia	1996	1996	3.6 Mecus
Council Decision 97/818/CFSP of 28/11/97 on the implementation of JA 96/558/CFSP on Demining programmes of SADC and CICR	1997	1998	3.5 Mecus
Council Decision 97/817/CFSP of 28/11/97 on the implementation of JA 96/558/CFSP on Special Appeal CICR	1997	1997	8 Mecus
Décision du Conseil [1998/627/PESC] du 9/11/1998 concernant une action spécifique de l'Union européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage [en Croatie]. <i>ainsi que</i> Décision du Conseil [1998/628/PESC] du 9/11/1998 demandant à l'UEO de mettre en oeuvre l'action spécifique de l'Union européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage [en Croatie].	1998	1999	424.197 € <i>[= amount agreed in the Financial Agreement; the Decision indicated 435,000 €]</i>

### 7.4 Echancier à remplir pour les actions dont le financement devrait se prolonger au cours des exercices budgétaires ultérieurs

Crédits d'engagement en € [Euros]

Financement indicatif					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
308.133 €		-	-		308.133 €

## 8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PREVUES

Des contrôles pourront être effectués par les services de la Commission ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes.

## 9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COÛT-EFFICACITE

### 9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

*[Voir également point 4.1]*

The ongoing “WEU Demining Assistance Mission to Croatia (WEUDAM)” provides advice, technical expertise and training support to the “CROatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)” in the areas of programme management, planning and project development, geographic information systems and in a technical survey to delineate the perimeter of mined locations for mine clearance operations. The reasons for extending the mission are the following:

- Croatia is a European country which is still particularly affected by mines. The mine problem is pervasive and affects all efforts directed at returning Croatia to a state of normalcy (return of refugees, reconstruction of homes and economic centres, etc.). The presence of WEUDAM in Croatia, therefore, illustrates a willingness on the part of Europe [EU and WEU] to support a European country in the specific field of mine clearance and also, in a wider context, in its process of political and economic reconstruction.
- WEUDAM provides invaluable support to CROMAC, a small organisation with limited personnel established in 1998. It has been given responsibility for coordinating landmine clearance activities in the country. For reasons of continuity it is important that WEUDAM remains active in Croatia. It is also CROMAC’s wish that the mission be extended with as little change as possible.
- Over the last year, during the initial phase of the ongoing mission, WEUDAM has developed working relationships of trust and confidence with its counterparts in CROMAC. This has facilitated a change in attitudes about mine clearance in Croatia which, in turn, resulted in personnel adopting modern organisational methods. Consequently, improvements have been witnessed, for example in the development and use of the Mine Information System, the decentralisation of CROMAC, improvements in the standards for evaluating mine clearance, in the information flow within the organisation and better information on mine awareness towards the general public. It is important for the future development of CROMAC and the consolidation of efforts already begun in these areas that WEUDAM’s mandate is extended.

- In the near future, Croatia, in collaboration with Slovenia, will be launching a Regional Mine Action Centre in the spirit of the South Eastern Europe Stability Pact. This Centre is intended to support all nations in the region in the field of mine clearance. Croatia will need support from the international community in this venture. WEUDAM would be an obvious co-ordinator for European technical assistance to this Centre. Croatia has already indicated its wish to receive this support, possibly in the framework of WEUDAM.
- The impact of WEUDAM, a small and efficient mission which is relatively inexpensive, is quite high and its work is well appreciated by the Croatian authorities and the UN.

## **9.2 Justification de l'action**

Il s'agit d'une décision politique du Conseil de prolonger l'action en cours. L'article 2 (1) de l'action commune adoptée par le Conseil et modifié par la Décision du Conseil 2000/.../PESC prévoit un montant de référence de 308.133 € nécessaire à sa réalisation.

## **9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'action**

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

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## “CAMBODIA SMALL ARMS 2” FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### 1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Decision 2000/.../CFSP of ... November 2000 implementing Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998 with a view to the continuation of the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Cambodia.

### 2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-0110 «Non Proliferation and Disarmament - Existing actions»

### 3. LEGAL BASIS

Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998, adopted on the basis of art. J3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the European Union’s contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons, and in particular Art. 6, in relation with Article 23 paragraph 2 of the Treaty on European Union.

### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 4.1 General Objectives

The Union considers that the accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons in Cambodia poses a threat to peace and security and reduces prospects for sustainable development. In pursuing the objectives set out in art 1 of Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP, the European Union envisages operating within the relevant international fora to promote confidence-building measures and incentives to encourage the voluntary surrender of surplus or illegally held small arms, the demobilisation of combatants and their subsequent rehabilitation and integration.

For this purpose, the European Union shall continue to assist the Government of Cambodia in the development of appropriate laws and regulations on the ownership, possession, use, sale and transfer of arms and ammunition, through the availability of technical expertise on drafting issues and organisation of one or more round table discussions at critical points in the process approach, and further assist the Government of Cambodia

- in the execution of a pilot project (to be implemented by its uniformed forces) concerning “Record-keeping and improved storage of weapons”, and to monitor its implementation and,
- in the execution of voluntary arms surrender by the civilian population, through “*Weapons for Development*” pilot projects”, in two Provinces (Pursat and Kratie),

- to identify and destroy surplus weapons in connection with planned demobilisation and restructuring of armed forces.
- in the public destruction of collected and surplus weapons and ammunition through a number of provincial destruction ceremonies, as well as
- support civil society programmes to raise public awareness on problems related to small arms and light weapons and to further develop civil society co-operation with the weapons collection and destruction process, in particular by supporting activities of the NGO's concerned.

The beneficiary of the action will be the Government of Cambodia which will be informed through the Presidency of the continuation of the programme. A project manager, based in Phnom Penh, has been appointed by the EU presidency and will manage the action drawing upon both European and local expertise.

#### 4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The intended duration of the action is 12 months, starting as from 15 November 2000, the date of termination of the present contract between the Project Manager and the Commission.

### 5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type of procedures concerned : nil

### 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100 % of the expenditure in 7.2.

#### Indicative Table

<b>ContributionEC</b>	<b>€ 1 300 000</b>
<b>Contribution by EU Member States</b>	[The UK contributed UK£ 13 500 (approx. € 20 000) to the current action; disbursement: £ 6 000 in September 2000 and £ 7 500 in November 2000.]
<b>Total EU</b>	<b>€ 1 300 000</b>
Contributions in kind	The Government of Cambodia and Cambodian NGOs including the coalition "Working Group for Weapons Reduction in Cambodia" will be closely involved in the programme and will bear the costs related to the participation of Cambodian officials in the programme, with the exception of travel costs of those officials in the context of consultations in Europe.
Other possible Financing Contributions	The Project Manager may try to find bilateral contributions of Member States and other interested donors outside the EU and/or international organisations.

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

The amounts indicated in 7.2 are calculated on the basis of estimates and may be revised in the context of the establishment of the the contract between the Project Manager and the Commission. In comparison to other projects related to “Small Arms” [see under 7.3], the total amount financed by the Joint Actions might seem quite high. However, the present JA finances basically everything [salaries, project costs, etc.], whereas in the cases of Mozambique and Albania other donors [MSt, UNDP, third countries] participated either financially or in kind. The relative costs for this JA, compared to its “predecessor” [€ 500,000], are necessarily higher since this extension now contains project elements amounting to two thirds [€ 849,000] of the total [€ 1.3 million].

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

#### 1) Salary costs (maximum indicative amounts)

Project manager (appointed by the EU presidency):	12 months* 13.700€/month
(maximum indicative amount: gross total including remuneration, allowances and high risk insurance)	
Technical experts:	12 person/ months * 12.000€/month
(maximum indicative amount: gross total including remuneration, allowances and high risk insurance)	
Locally recruited deputy project manager:	12 months * 3.000€/month
Locally recruited expert/translator:	12 person/ months * 1.000€/month
Locally recruited administrative/accountant:	12 months * 500€/month
Locally recruited secretary:	12 months * 500€/month
Local support staff (guards, drivers, clerks, etc):	
Secretarial clerk :	12 months at 300€/month : 3.600€
Guards, drivers, cleaning staff:	48 person/month at 150€/month : 7.200€
	24 person month at 100€/month : 2.400€

(reference cost used – ECHO local support staff )

#### 2) Travel costs (all in reduced business class):

Project manager/expert:	Brussels/Phnom Penh/Brussels : 4 * 2.400€ = 9.600€
	excess weight for equipment (600€) = 10.200€
	Per diem = 12 * 161€
Technical experts :	Brussels/Phnom Penh/Brussels = 6 * 2.400€ = 14.400€
	excess weight for equipment (1.800€) = 16.200€
Cambodian officials :	Phnom Penh-Brussels-Phnom Penh = 2 * 2.400€ = 4.800€
	Per diem (hotel & meals): 10 * 161€ = 1.610€

#### 3) Project Activities

The budget is a provisional estimate, based on indications received from the Project Manager. The detailed break-down and calculations will be determined in the context of the contract to be established between the Commission and the Project Manager.

#### 4) Operational Costs: unit costs as specified hereunder in 7.2

## 7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

Items	Unit cost in €	UNIT	No. of units	No. of months	TOTAL IN €
<b>1 Salaries</b>					
Project manager (including high risk insurance)	13.700	salary	1	12	164.400
Techn. experts (including high risk insurance)	12.000	salary	6	2	144.000
Locally recruited deputy project manager	3.000	salary	1	12	36.000
Locally recruited experts/translator	1.000	salary	6	2	12.000
Locally recruited administrative /account	500	salary	1	12	6.000
Locally recruited secretary	500	salary	1	12	6.000
Local support staff					
- Secretarial clerk	300	salary	1	12	3.600
- Guards	150	salary	4	12	7.200
- Cleaning staff	100	salary	2	12	2.400
<b>Sub-total 1</b>					<b>381.600</b>
<b>2 Travel costs</b>					
Int. travel costs project manager	2.400	Return ticket Bxl-Phnom Penh	4		9.600
	600	Excess weight luggage	1		600
	161	Per diem	12		1.932
Int. travel costs technical experts	2.400	Return ticket Bxl-Phnom Penh	6		14.400
	300	Excess weight luggage	6		1.800
Cambodian officials travel to/in Europe	2.400	Return ticket Bxl-Phnom Penh	2		4.800
	161	Per diem	10		1.610
Travel in Cambodia					15.000
<b>Sub-total 2</b>					<b>49.742</b>
<b>3 Project Activities</b>					
Record keeping and safe storage					402.000
Weapons for development - voluntary arms surrender					137.000
Public awareness and NGO support					110.000
Project related activities by government officials & civil society (includes destruction of surplus collected weapons)					130.000
Meetings and workshops					70.000
<b>Sub-total 3</b>					<b>849.000</b>
<b>4 Operational Costs</b>					
Office rental					21.600
Rental of vehicles					9.600
Representation costs					4.000
Electricity, water, etc					12.000
Telecommunications					6.400
Office supplies					5.000
<b>Sub-total 4</b>					<b>58.600</b>
<b>Sub-total 1+2+3+4</b>					<b>1.338.942</b>
<b>Contingencies [4.6 %]</b>					<b>61.058</b>
<b>Balance of the budget over the period 11/1999 - 11/2000<sup>1</sup></b>					<b>- 100.000</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>					<b>1.300.000</b>

<sup>1</sup> An addendum will be introduced to the existing contract with the Project Manager, incorporating a consolidated budget for the operation for a total of 1.800.000 Euros (500.000 on B8-0111 + 1.300.000 on B8-0110).



### 7.3 Financial precedents [€]

Joint Action	Budgetary Year	Credits for Commitments	Commitments
Joint Action 1999/320/CFSP of 10 May 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in <b>Albania</b>	1999	500,000	<i>[The action could not be implemented and was repealed.]</i>
Joint Action 1999/730/CFSP of 15 November 1999 concerning the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in <b>Cambodia</b>	1999	500,000	500,000
Joint Action 1999/845/CFSP of 17 December 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in <b>Mozambique</b> [Operation "Rachel"]	1999	200,000	200,000

### 7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Indicative financing (credits for commitments in €)					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
1.300.000	-	-	-	-	1.300.000

## 8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

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

## 9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

### 9.1 Specific and quantified objectives; target population

The end beneficiaries in terms of improved peace and security are the people of Cambodia as a whole. In particular the people of the two Provinces of Pursat and Kratie will benefit by this Joint Action through the implementation of the "*Weapons for Development*" pilot projects [voluntary arms surrender by the civilian population]. Target intermediaries include the police and security forces, legislators and non-governmental organisations involved in the (pilot) projects.

### 9.2 Justification for the action

See 4.1. Implementing decision in the context of Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998 adopted on the basis of art. J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons. Political decision of the Council of Ministers.

### 9.3 Follow-up and evaluation

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

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT “SOUTH OSSETIA SMALL ARMS”

### 1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Decision 2000 /.../ CFSP of .. November 2000 implementing Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP, with a view to a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in South Ossetia.

### 2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-0111 «Non Proliferation and Disarmament - New Actions»

### 3. LEGAL BASIS

- Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the European Union’s contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons
- Council Decision 2000/.../CFSP of .. November 2000 implementing the Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998, with a view to a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in South Ossetia

### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 4.1. General Objectives

Implementation of the Joint Action of 17 December 1998 (1999/34/CFSP) through the provision of assistance in the form of equipment to the “Joint Bodies” [established with the Georgian and South-Ossetian sides within the framework of the Joint Control Commission, under the aegis of the OSCE], in order to combat the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Georgia/South Ossetia<sup>1</sup> through assisting the law-enforcement bodies to maintain order (**Joint Coordination Center**); the joint investigating body in investigations (**Joint Investigating Group**); the stations in charge of collecting and transporting small arms and light weapons for destruction (*functioning under the the aegis of the **Joint Peacekeeping Forces***).

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

The Commission Delegation in Tbilisi will be entrusted with acquiring the equipment locally and supervising the delivery and use of all the material to the “Joint Bodies”. To this effect, the Head of the Commission Delegation, in co-operation with Member States Embassies in Tbilisi, shall liaise with the Georgian Authorities, the “Joint Bodies” and with the OSCE.

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

## 4.2. Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The intended duration of the action is 12 months, starting from the date of the Council Decision. As from that date, eligible expenditure can be incurred and reimbursed. A review is foreseen after 6 months.

## 5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

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

## 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

### Indicative Table

<b>Contribution EC</b>	<b>€ 90 000</b>
<b>Contribution by Member States</b>	none
<b>Total EU</b>	<b>€ 90 000</b>
Contributions in kind	The Commission will be supported by local Missions of Member States.
Other Financing Contributions	--

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

The beneficiaries of the action are the *Joint Coordination Center*, the *Joint Investigating Group* and the stations in charge of collecting the small arms and light weapons, acting under the aegis of the *Joint Peacekeeping Forces*. The European Commission will be charged with the material and financial implementation of this action. Coordination and supervision will be ensured by the EC Delegation in Tbilisi which will also be in charge of procurement of the equipment. This will be undertaken locally in Georgia according to the EC contract-award procedures from which derogation is given for the purchase of UAZ-vehicles<sup>1</sup>. The financing of the action will be conducted through the Delegation's imprest account.

- 7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost [**indicative – in € (Euros)**]

The original request was in USD, the official exchange rate used is that of November 2000 [1 USD = 0.85 € (Euros)].

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<sup>1</sup> UAZ vehicles, produced in Russia, are semi-military, sturdy 4-wheel drive vehicles suited for mountainous regions, thus very suitable for the operation. They are also used by the OSCE. Since there is only one dealer in Tbilisi, it is not possible to obtain the three quotations required by the procurement rules. Furthermore, similar vehicles produced in other countries are much more expensive, not as suitable and there is a problem of maintenance and spare parts.

**A) JOINT COORDINATION CENTER**

<i>Information database system</i> supported by computers, electronic mail, softwares and copier machines		11 765
<i>Communication equipment</i> such as VHF radio net, mobile telephones and land lines		7 059
<i>Transport means</i>	Purchase of two Russian semi-military vehicles [UAZ] at USD 4,500 [= € 5,294] each	10 588
<i>Running costs for one year</i>	Electricity Generators; Fuel and lubricants	11 765
<i>Office equipment</i>		3 529
<b>TOTAL A</b>		<b>44 706</b>

**B) JOINT INVESTIGATION GROUP**

<i>Additional computers</i> connected to the system of the Joint Coordination center		3 529
<i>Communication equipment</i> such as VHF radios, mobile telephones		4 706
<i>Transport means</i>	Purchase of two Russian semi-military vehicles [UAZ] at USD 4,500 [= € 5,294] each	10 588
<i>Running costs for one year</i>	Electricity Generator; Fuel and lubricants	9 412
<i>Office equipment</i>		3 529
<b>TOTAL B</b>		<b>31 764</b>

**C) AUTHORITIES COLLECTING ARMS**  
*[under the the aegis of the JOINT PEACEKEEPING FORCES]*

<i>Computers</i>	7 059
<i>Office supplies</i>	2 353
<b>TOTAL C</b>	<b>9 412</b>

<b>Subtotal A + B + C</b>	<b>85 882</b>
<b>Contingencies [+/- 4.6 %]</b>	<b>4 118</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL [maximum]</b>	<b>90 000</b>

7.3. Financial precedents [€]

<b>Joint Action</b>	<b>Budgetary Year</b>	<b>Credits for Commitments</b>	<b>Commitments</b>
Joint Action 1999/320/CFSP of 10 May 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in <b>Albania</b>	1999	500 000	<i>[The action could not be implemented and was repealed.]</i>
Joint Action 1999/730/CFSP of 15 November 1999 concerning the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in <b>Cambodia</b> , and its extension [Council Decision 2000/724/CFSP of 20 November 2000]	1999 2000	500 000 1 300 000	500 000 1 300 000
Joint Action 1999/845/CFSP of 17 December 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in <b>Mozambique</b> [Operation "Rachel"]	1999	200 000	200 000

7.4. Schedule of commitments for the action

<b>Indicative financing [credits for commitments in €]</b>					
<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>90 000</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>90 000</b>

## **8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES**

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

## **9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS**

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

The target population cannot be determined with precision since the project encompasses the whole of Georgia/South Ossetia and could have positive effects for regional stability in a wider regional sense. However, the report drafted by a fact finding mission carried out by the Finnish Presidency in December 1999 states, *inter alia*, that "of a total population of approximately 75,000 roughly two thirds are Ossetian and the rest of the population is Georgian ... According to the assessment of the OSCE Mission, there are up to 150,000 weapons in South Ossetia which translates into two weapons per person and 5 to 7 weapons per family". The collection and destruction of a large part of these weapons is the major aim of this Joint Action.

### **9.2. Justification for the action**

See 4.1. Implementing decision in the context of Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998 adopted on the basis of art. J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons. Political decision of the Council.

### **9.3. Follow-up and evaluation**

The Commission will conduct controls and an evaluation of the action in the context of its budgetary execution competence. These will be conducted in good time to enable an assessment of results before the end of the operation. Should the operation be discontinued, and a control but not an evaluation was carried out before, an ex-post evaluation will be carried out within 6 months from the end of the operation.

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