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**From:** Political and Security Committee  
**To:** Permanent Representatives Committee / Council  
**Subject:** Main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP (point G, paragraph 43 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006) -2010  
- Annual report from the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to the European Parliament

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1. The Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) of 17 May 2006, point G, paragraph 43, provides that "each year, the Council Presidency will consult the European Parliament on a forward-looking Council document, which will be transmitted by June 15 for the year in question, setting out the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Union and an evaluation of the measures launched in the year n-1".
2. The Political and Security Committee at its meetings on 1 and 5 July 2011 examined the draft report, as set out in the annex.
3. In light of the above, Coreper is invited to approve the draft report and forward it to the Council for endorsement.

**MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIS CHOICES OF THE CFSP  
(POINT G, PARAGRAPH 43 OF THE INTERINSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT OF 17  
MAY 2006) -2010**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This document aims at presenting the Common Foreign and Security Policy measures and activities carried out in 2010 and an evaluation of these so far. It also presents the views and main choices that will guide EU Foreign Policy for the coming months. This report has its basis in para. 43 of the 2006 Interinstitutional Agreement on the budgetary discipline and sound financial management. It is also an expression of the High Representative's commitment to develop a comprehensive dialogue with the European Parliament on European Union's foreign policy as reiterated in her declaration on political accountability from July 2010.

### **PART ONE: LOOKING AHEAD TO 2012**

2010 was a landmark year for European foreign policy, with entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and establishment of the European External Action Service. These changes brought to successful conclusion a decade of debate inside Europe over institutional reform. At the same time, it was a year that provided ample reminders of why we need a European foreign policy. In a world more integrated and globalised than ever before, we are challenged by increasingly diverse, yet also increasingly inter-connected threats: proliferation, terrorism, organised crime, regional conflict, along with disruptions to energy supply and the security implications of climate change. Our foreign policy must adapt to this, becoming even better addressing these threats at source, often in unstable and remote parts of the world. To create the conditions for lasting change, we increasingly need to apply a comprehensive approach, drawing on the full range of diplomatic, CSDP, development and trade instruments at our disposal. The implementation of a revitalised Human Rights Strategy will be an important component.

It is exactly as a tool to do this that the European External Action Service was designed. It brings together expertise in diplomacy, crisis management and development. The essential groundwork has been laid: the EEAS is up and running, the appointment of its senior management has been finalised. Yet the challenges involved in creating the service should not be underestimated, and the world will not stand still and wait for us in the meantime. To ensure that it can play the role it was conceived to do requires that it be given the resources it needs.

At the top of the agenda is the transformation that is now afoot in the Middle East and North Africa. It is no doubt of historic proportions. Change has come to Tunisia, Egypt and other countries in the region with a speed and scope that few predicted. While in countries like Libya and Syria, tragic violence continues, on the whole the “Arab Spring” has opened up the potential for a better life and regained dignity, with greater respect for human rights, pluralism, rule of law and social justice, alongside greater prosperity. This is the most significant opportunity in a generation to support building a democratic, more stable and free neighbourhood around our continent. With the right response, we really can contribute to shaping the direction of events while fully acknowledging local ownership.

The European Union can advise and assist, but it must also listen to the ambitions of the people, and recognise that they alone can decide their future. At the same time, we can have a decisive influence. Partnership will be built around four elements: democratic transformation and institution-building; protection of human rights; links with people, including civil society; and fostering sustainable growth and economic development. It will also require strong personal relationships with those leading the process of change. The High Representative has made an early start in this regard, with visits to Egypt, Tunisia and other countries in the region, sending a clear message of the EU’s support.

The EU has already provided much support, with humanitarian aid, institution-building assistance and support in preparing elections. In the years ahead, we will build on this. It will mean supporting inclusive growth and social justice, including through the European Investment Bank and the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development. It will involve improving market access, so that trading connections can expand across the Mediterranean region. It will require adequate and better focused financial resources. And it will require greater mobility, as we make it easier for individuals, and particularly young people, to travel to the European Union and gain experience, while ensuring a managed approach to migration and cooperation against illegal migration. In the longer term, our ambition should be to build Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas across the region.

Individual countries in the region will require differentiated approaches, in line with their circumstances and aspirations. But where countries are willing to go further and faster in introducing reforms, the EU will respond accordingly. The Union for the Mediterranean has an important role as a framework in this, but needs a new momentum to realise its full potential.

The changes across the Arab world have made the need for progress on the Middle East Peace Process all the more urgent. Our goal remains a just and lasting resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with the State of Israel and an independent, democratic, contiguous, sovereign and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. We must ensure that current developments bring us closer to that goal, not further away. Working with our Quartet partners, in recent months the European Union has played an instrumental role in bringing the parties together. This engagement will continue. Alongside such diplomatic efforts, the European Union remains ready to provide further political, financial and institution-building support to the Palestinian people.

Other parts of our neighbourhood will also see significant challenges in the months ahead. The European Union will maintain its central role in the Western Balkans. The European perspective should continue to act as a clear beacon to bring greater political integration, as the wounds of conflict in the 1990s fade into memory. While ultimately only the countries themselves can do the hard work of transforming to meet European conditions, the EU will continue to help. The dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina, launched in 2010, is a real chance to change the dynamic, both by promoting cooperation, achieving progress on the path to Europe and improving the lives of the people. The EU will continue to facilitate this dialogue. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the High Representative has worked hard in line with the new EU strategy to break the political deadlock.

In our Eastern neighbourhood, EU engagement to promote security, democracy and prosperity will remain key. The region presents a mixed picture. Developments in the Republic of Moldova over the last year have been encouraging. On Transnistria, although there are mixed signs, the EU will seek to enhance its role within the 5+2 settlement format, and push for the resumption of formal settlement talks. But the aftermath of presidential elections in Belarus last December left the EU with no alternative but to adopt a tough response. And, six years on from the Orange Revolution in Ukraine, progress towards a more open, democratic society remains uneven. 2011 provides an opportunity to reflect on the Eastern Partnership, two years after it was launched, and gauge how we can continue our engagement most effectively. The EU Black Sea Synergy has an important role to play, but needs a new momentum to realise its full potential.

In Georgia, the EU remains closely engaged, including through the EU Monitoring Mission, and as co-chair in the Geneva talks on the breakaway regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. There could be scope to broaden our engagement towards the situation in Nagorno Karabakh.

In addressing these and other problems in our Eastern neighbourhood, as well as the key issues on the international scene, a strong strategic partnership with Russia remains essential. Our cooperation with Russia must be based on principled engagement: built on the pursuit of common interests, while standing firm on EU values and being able to address differences in an effective way.

Further afield, the global order is evolving with unprecedented speed. Globalisation and the effects of the economic and financial crisis are accelerating the shift of political and economic weight to the new rising powers, in Asia, Latin America and elsewhere. Increasingly, these countries will have a decisive voice in issues of global concern, including economic growth, trade, climate change and security. The process of modernising and reforming the architecture of international institutions, such as the United Nations and International Monetary Fund, to reflect these realities is already well advanced. Over the last year, the EU, under the leadership of the High Representative, invested considerable efforts in upgrading the participation of the EU in the work of the UN. Following the adoption by the UN General Assembly of Resolution 65/276, the EU will make the most of the new opportunities.

Over the last decade, the European Union has developed strategic partnerships with those countries that are shaping the landscape of the twenty-first century: the United States, Russia, China, Brazil and India, as well as with Japan, Mexico, South Africa, the Republic of Korea and others. One of the High Representative's key priorities is to make these partnerships more effective. In autumn 2010, the European Council launched a process of reflection, led by the High Representative, on how we can use the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty to do this. This process will continue in 2011. This year will also see various opportunities to put the conclusions into operation, including summits with China and India. We must use such occasions to bring together our objectives on economic and political issues. Recent months have, for instance, seen an expansion in our security agenda with India, including greater contacts in the field of counter-terrorism, and between military staffs.

The Iranian nuclear issue remains a matter of grave concern, to the European Union, and to the international community as a whole. We will continue, working with the six countries most closely involved, to pursue our double track approach, which puts pressure on Iran to comply with the requirements set by the UN Security Council and International Atomic Energy Agency and return to meaningful negotiations, while offering substantial incentives to build confidence in the nature of the Iranian nuclear programme by means of negotiations. Sanctions since 2007 have already had a significant impact. If Iran continues on its current path, such pressure will be increased, while the door remains open to real dialogue. The High Representative, together with China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States has led efforts, and will continue to do so, aimed at convincing the Iranian leadership that it has to enter into meaningful dialogue.

In Afghanistan and Pakistan, the challenges are formidable. The EU will continue the process of providing support to the elected government in Afghanistan, and restoring greater stability after decades of neglect and conflict. The EU is committed to the long haul, supporting our partners in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and the wider international community, with assistance in areas that we can deliver best, including the EUPOL training mission. We are equally committed to continuing supporting the development of strong, stable democratic government in Pakistan, promoting economic growth, and countering extremism.



The African continent presents a varied picture. After years of weak growth and poor government, real improvements are now taking place in many African countries. It is encouraging that the African Union is working on a stronger role in finding solutions to regional problems. Nevertheless challenges remain, notably in Sudan where the creation of a new state in the South is raising tension particularly in Abyei. The EU stands ready to assist in the process of transition. But conflict and political violence continue to stalk many parts of the continent, including Somalia and the Sahel. The situation in Zimbabwe also remains fragile. Piracy is an issue of great concern to a growing number of countries, across the world. The European Union will maintain its commitment, working through the partnership that we have developed in recent years with the African Union, and through our civilian and military missions deployed in the region.

Consolidating our Common Security and Defence Policy is central to addressing many of these challenges, enabling us to tackle insecurity in a more integrated, comprehensive manner, throughout the conflict cycle. At a time of real pressures on public spending, efficient use of resources will be key. But these constraints can also act as spur to drive further consolidation in CSDP, by greater pooling and sharing of key military capabilities, improved capacities to plan and conduct missions and operations and integration of civilian and military missions and operations. Member States have recently launched a number of initiatives in this field, building on the opportunities provided by the Lisbon Treaty. Work on the future of CSDP will continue throughout 2011, building i.a. on lessons learned from our previous experience. At the same time, our CSDP missions continue to play an important role around the world, whether in countering the risks of piracy off the shores of Somalia or building the rule of law in Kosovo. They also enable us to learn through doing, so that the EU is developing new expertise in such fields as regional maritime capacity building and security sector reform. Conflict prevention is also an important strand, and the tenth anniversary of the Gothenburg Programme provides an opportunity to reflect on the EU's expanding work in this field and direction for the future.

Problems cannot be addressed in isolation, and defy simple solutions. In a modern, inter-connected world, where technology and markets are bringing people together at a speed unknown in history, that remains truer than ever. As a result, issues like cyber security, energy security and the security implications of climate change have become a substantial part of the international agenda. For the Union, constructing a strong collective foreign policy in response, which is both coherent and able to move fast enough to shape events, presents an additional challenge.

Yet European foreign policy is not a matter of choice. We act abroad because our interests at home – security, prosperity, and the values on which we have built the European Union – demand it. And we act collectively, with the full engagement of all Member States, because the issues that we face are too complex to be resolved by unilateral means and because acting together we can make our joint weight tell. Events in the Southern Neighbourhood have served as a powerful demonstration of these basic realities. In the year ahead, and beyond that, the European Union will continue to build such a foreign policy, which reflects the varied and diverse nature of our Union, while mobilizing the unity, consistency and coherence that is needed for effective action and further develop the strategic vision of the EU in the field of external relations.

## **PART TWO: LOOKING BACK AT 2010**

### **Overview of 2010**

The post of High Representative<sup>1</sup> of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR) is the cornerstone of the Lisbon system in the domain of external relations and the key innovation in the Union's conduct of foreign policy in 2010. In the area of CFSP, the High Representative exercises the functions which had previously been carried out by the six-monthly rotating Presidency, the High Representative, and the Commissioner for External Relations. The High Representative conducts the Union's common foreign and security policy, presides over the Foreign Affairs Council and also as first Vice-President of the Commission ensures consistency in the Union's external actions. During 2010, the High Representative chaired 14 Foreign Affairs Councils, of which two in Defence Ministers' formation and two in Development Ministers' formation.

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<sup>1</sup> At their informal meeting on 19 November 2009 the EU Heads of State or Government agreed to appoint Catherine Ashton as the High Representative, ahead of the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon on 1 December 2009. On 4 December 2009, the European Council adopted the decision formally appointing the High Representative.

2010 saw **three main priorities** on the EU's foreign policy agenda.

The first priority, and key institutional achievement, of 2010 was the establishment of the **European External Action Service**. The role of the Service is to support the work of the High Representative in her broad external mandate, including conducting the EU's common foreign and security policy. The EEAS staff comes from the European Commission, the General Secretariat of the Council and the Diplomatic Services of EU Member States. They work in Brussels and in 137 Delegations around the world: co-operating closely with the Commission and Member States. The aim of the EEAS is to act as an integrated platform that projects the Union's common values and interests around the world. At her confirmation hearing before the European Parliament on 11 January 2010 the High Representative confirmed that the creation of the EEAS was a top priority, saying it was a "once in a generation opportunity to build something that brings together all the elements of our [EU] engagement - political, economic and military - to implement one coherent strategy" in foreign policy".

The EEAS was formally launched on 1 December, 2010; intensive preparatory work throughout the year led up to this date. Early in 2010 a High Level Group was established to support the High Representative in setting up the EEAS. At the 25 March General Affairs Council the High Representative tabled a proposal for a Council Decision on the establishment of the EEAS. This proposal was subsequently amended at the Foreign Affairs Council on 26 April. Formal consultations on the proposal, the "quadrilogue", took place between the High Representative, the European Commission, the Spanish Presidency of the Council and the European Parliament. On 21 June in Madrid an agreement was reached in Madrid between the four parties, which was approved by the European Parliament in a vote on 8 July<sup>2</sup>, and subsequently also approved by the College of Commissioners on 20 July. In the light of the consent of the European Commission and the consultation of the European Parliament, the General Affairs Council formally adopted the Council Decision on 26 July. During 2010, a transition period until the setting up of the EEAS, the Spanish and Belgian Presidencies of the Council provided active support to the High Representative in her new tasks.

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<sup>2</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the European External Action Service (EEAS) on 8 July 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0280).

On 25 October 2010 the High Representative appointed Pierre Vimont as Executive Secretary General and David O'Sullivan as Chief Operating Officer of the EEAS. On 29 October the High Representative completed the top management team with the appointment of two Deputy Secretary Generals - Helga Schmid as the Deputy Secretary General for Political Affairs and Maciej Popowski as the Deputy Secretary General for Inter-institutional Affairs.

The High Representative and the new institutional structures were tested early in 2010 with the Haiti earthquake<sup>3</sup> in January, which saw a strong political and humanitarian response from the Union. The High Representative has travelled extensively. Her visits include a major visit to the Middle East (March 2010), she was the first politician to enter Gaza from Israel since June 2007, and several trips to the Balkans and trips to India (June 2010), Georgia and Kazakhstan (July 2010) and to China (September 2010).

The second priority set was the **European Neighbourhood**. The EU's greatest achievement to date was enlargement to Central and Eastern Europe. Throughout 2010 the EU worked to further this process and assisted the countries of the Western Balkans towards the realisation of their European perspective. Over the past year the Union continued to engage with the countries of the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods and showed that the EU has the capacity to help bring stability and development to these two regions. A comprehensive review of the European Neighbourhood Policy was launched in 2010 by the HR and the Commission.

The third priority was the work of the EU with **strategic partners**. In a world where problems are global and power is shifting the EU continued to invest in partnerships, with our 'established partners' such as the US, Russia, Japan and Canada and focusing too on developing our relationships with powers that are emerging or have emerged, China, India, Brazil, South Africa and the Republic of Korea. This work covered not just the very important bilateral relationships, but also global issues, such as the Middle East Peace Process and Nuclear Proliferation.

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<sup>3</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the earthquake in Haiti on 10 February 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0015).

## A. Overview of activities by region

### *Middle East and Southern Neighbourhood*

Throughout 2010, substantial progress on the **Arab-Israeli conflict**<sup>4 5 6</sup> remained elusive. Indirect and subsequently direct negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians were brokered by the US. However, these discussions came to a halt by the end of September due to the expiry of the Israeli settlement moratorium. The High Representative re-visited the occupied Palestinian territory and Israel (in July and September) in order to bolster the parties' commitment to negotiations. In its December 2010 Council Conclusions, the EU called for urgent progress towards a two-state-solution. The EU regretted the non-extension of the moratorium, repeated its call for all parties to refrain from provocative unilateral actions and violence, outlined its position on the key final status issue and stressed the importance of intensified coordination within the Quartet. Recalling the Berlin declaration, the EU reiterated its readiness, when appropriate, to recognize a Palestinian state. The EU repeatedly urged those holding the abducted Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit to release him without delay.

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<sup>4</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the implementation of Goldstone recommendations on Israel/Palestine on 10 March 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0054).

<sup>5</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the case of Gilad Shalit on 11 March 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0066).

<sup>6</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Israeli military operation against the humanitarian flotilla and the Gaza blockade on 17 June 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0235).

The EU maintained serious concerns with respect to the continued settlement activity, the situation in East Jerusalem and the access regime to and from Gaza. The EU continued to reiterate its view that settlements are illegal under international law, an obstacle to peace and constitute a threat to a two-state solution. Expressing concern about the situation in East Jerusalem, the EU also recalled that it has never recognised the annexation of East Jerusalem. With regard to Gaza, despite some progress following the Israeli government's decisions to ease the closure, including facilitation of some exports from Gaza to the EU, the EU maintained that further efforts and complementary measures were needed to achieve a fundamental change of policy allowing for the economic recovery of Gaza, while addressing Israel's legitimate security concerns. The EU proposed a comprehensive package for Gaza focusing on improving crossings' infrastructure and provision of equipment and training to PA border authorities. The importance of private sector support was reiterated. Intra-Palestinian reconciliation did not progress.

The EU continued to assist **Palestinian state-building** in line with Prime Minister Fayyad's two-year plan, which yielded positive results in view of the Palestinian Authority's preparedness for the establishment of a state in the near future.

The EU and **Israel** maintained strong bilateral relations and an open political dialogue in the framework of the current Action Plan. **Egypt's** political climate in 2010 was marked by highly controversial legislative elections, tainted by reported irregularities and vote rigging. The EU-Egypt Association Council in April 2010 reiterated the political commitment to enhancing bilateral relations on the basis of the full implementation of the ENP Action Plan. The dialogue stalled towards the end of the year.

After a period of relative stability, the political situation in **Lebanon** became polarised in the second half of the year around the Special Tribunal for Lebanon investigating the assassination of Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. During the Association Council in June 2010 the EU expressed willingness to work closer with the government of **Lebanon** on its reform agenda of December 2009.

Work on a new EU-Tunisia Action Plan, reflecting Tunisia's willingness to deepen its relations with the EU and all its institutions, started in July 2010. The second half of December 2010 saw the people of **Tunisia** demonstrating against the rule of President Ben Ali. The government's repressive reaction did not stop the demonstrators, and protest spread to several cities asking for reforms and Ben Ali's departure, foreshadowing the wider protest developments in the Arab world.

In **Libya**<sup>7</sup>, tension between modernizing and conservative forces made the future course of the country unpredictable at the end of the year.

EU efforts to resolve the **Iranian**<sup>8</sup> **nuclear issue** continued, with active involvement by the High Representative, on both the pressure and engagement tracks (see further under B.1 – Non-proliferation and Disarmament)

The EU deployed an Election Assessment Team to survey and report on **Iraq's**<sup>9</sup> national elections in March. The platform for future EU-Iraq relations was broadened with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation in January 2010, the initialling of the draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement in spring 2010, and the adoption in November 2010 of the first ever multiannual Strategy Paper for assistance to Iraq. EUJUST LEX Iraq continues to provide training to the Iraqi rule of law sector.

Already one of the poorest nations in the Arab world and for all practical purposes a failing state, **Yemen**<sup>10</sup> faced continuing domestic unrest. The EU continued its Comprehensive Approach adopted in 2009 and engaged in the multilateral Friends of Yemen process. A fully fledged EU Delegation was established in Sana'a in January 2010.

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<sup>7</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the executions in Libya on 17 June 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0246).

<sup>8</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the human rights situation in Iran, in particular the cases of Sakineh Mohammadi Astiani and Zahra Bahrami on 8 September 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0310).

<sup>9</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Iraq: the death penalty (notably the case of Tariq Aziz) and attacks against Christian communities on 25 November 2011 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0448).

<sup>10</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Yemen on 10 February 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0017)



The June 2010 EU-**Gulf Cooperation Council** Joint Ministerial Council, which was the first to be chaired by the High Representative, adopted a new Joint Action Programme for deeper cooperation in areas from economics to environment to education.

Following the adoption of a joint document on an Advanced Status between **Morocco** and EU in 2008, negotiations on a first draft of the new EU-Morocco Action Plan were launched in December 2010.

In June 2010, EU and **Algeria** held their fifth Association Council, on the basis of the Association Agreement from 2005, where the two sides agreed to work with more ambition and greater commitment to strengthen their relationship.

The ninth EU-**Jordan**<sup>11</sup> Association Council announced political agreement on an Advanced Status partnership and the conclusion of technical negotiations on the new EU-Jordan ENP Action Plan. The new Action Plan reflects the ambitious character of the EU-Jordan partnership as well as the shared, deep understanding of the mutual commitment to achieving closer integration; of the pace and scope of reforms required; and of the continued support by the EU in order to overcome some of the remaining impediments in developing relations.

**The EU continued to engage with Syria<sup>12</sup>, seeking progress on the signature of the Association Agreement, but no decision was made by Damascus in this respect. The EU continued to deplore Syria's lack of cooperation with the IAEA to resolve open questions about the alleged nuclear site in Dair Alzour.**

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<sup>11</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation of the Jordan River with special regard to the Lower Jordan River area on 9 September 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0314).

<sup>12</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the human rights situation in Syria, in particular the case of Haythan Al-Maleh on 9 September 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0316).

The **Union for the Mediterranean**<sup>13</sup> **Secretariat** was established in Barcelona, co-financed by the Commission. In spite of the Israeli-Arab political deadlock, which led to the postponement of the Summit, there are still avenues to be explored to ensure that the practical work of the Union for the Mediterranean continues. The Secretariat will focus on the six priorities laid down at the Paris Summit (2008): environment and water; social and civil affairs including civil protection; energy, including renewables; transport and urban development; projects funding coordination and business development; higher education and research.,

### *Russia, Eastern Neighbourhood and Central Asia*

#### Russian Federation

Relations between the **EU and Russia** in 2010 saw a number of positive developments. These included the formal launching of the Partnership for Modernisation, the process towards the conclusion of bilateral negotiations on Russia's WTO accession, the agreement on the approach towards a possible future visa-waiver agreement, and two Summits<sup>14</sup> held in a particularly constructive atmosphere. More than 30 formal political dialogue meetings at different levels were held in 2010. The EU continued to pursue the integration of Russia, as one of its strategic partners, into the rules-based international system. The EU continued to engage with Russia on the many of the international issues on top of the EU's CFSP agenda, such as Iran, the broader Middle East, Afghanistan, and the protracted conflicts in the common neighbourhood, recognising the interest in achieving progress on these. The EU also continued cooperation with Russia on global issues like climate change, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, organised crime, illegal trafficking of all sorts and energy security.

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<sup>13</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Union for the Mediterranean on 20 May 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0192).

<sup>14</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the conclusions of the EU/Russia Summit (31 May – 1 June) on 17 June 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0234).

In 2010, “modernisation” increasingly emerged as the central theme of President Medvedev’s tenure. In this, Russia has identified the EU as her natural partner. The work on the **EU-Russia Partnership for Modernisation** progressed in 2010, bearing witness to the EU’s and Russia’s strong interdependence and mutual interest in closer cooperation.

Negotiations on a new **EU-Russia Agreement** continued with five rounds in 2010. The agreed aim is to conclude a strategic agreement that will provide a comprehensive framework for EU-Russia relations for the foreseeable future and help to develop the potential of our relationship. It should provide for a strengthened legal basis and legally binding commitments covering all main areas of the relationship, as included in the four EU/Russia common spaces and their road maps. The EU continued to stress the importance of balanced progress across all areas of the negotiations, including the need for substantive trade and investment related provisions.

In **external security**, building on the positive experience of Russia's contribution to the EUFOR TCHAD/RCA military operation and the coordination with EUNAVFOR ATALANTA, informal exploratory talks on a Framework Agreement for Russian participation in EU crisis management operations were launched in 2010. On 1 June 2010, the EU and Russia signed a security agreement.

Human rights, democracy, the rule of law and domestic developments in Russia continued to give rise to concerns in 2010. The situation in the Northern Caucasus and the situation of human rights defenders such as Oleg Orlov<sup>15</sup> were of particular concern. The EU continued to raise these issues in its political dialogue meetings with Russia, including at Summits. Two rounds of EU-Russia human rights consultations were held in 2010. These allowed the EU to raise its concerns in greater detail, including individual cases and the murders of journalists and human rights defenders.

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<sup>15</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on 21 October 2010 on the situation of human rights in the North Caucasus (Russian Federation) and the criminal prosecution against Oleg Orlov: P7\_TA(2010)0390.

## Eastern Neighbourhood

With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, 2010 was also a year of reflection on **the Eastern Partnership**, as part of preparations for the review of the European Neighbourhood Policy. While CFSP aspects have been until now relatively absent from the Eastern Partnership, its link to overall foreign policy is increasing. Programmes on the bilateral track of the Partnership aim at supporting essential reforms and Confidence-Building Measures as pre-conditions for conflict resolution. Work on such measures has been undertaken in the context of the Geneva process on the Georgian<sup>16 17</sup> conflicts, and actively towards the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova. The government of the Republic of Moldova has also consistently underlined, when speaking about the Transnistrian conflict, that that reforms undertaken with EU assistance will contribute to the attractiveness of Moldova to the population of the breakaway region.

Negotiations with **Ukraine**<sup>18 19 20</sup> on a new Association Agreement, which includes as an integral part a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), continued to make delete progress. The EU remained confident that they could be concluded by the end of 2011 if Ukraine shows the political will to resolve the outstanding issues. The High Representative attended the inauguration ceremony of President Yanukovich in February 2010, and European Council President Van Rompuy visited Kyiv in July 2010. **While 2010 saw the return of political and economic stability in Ukraine, there were concerns that this stability came at the cost of a deteriorating trend in democratisation. This issue remained high on the agenda of exchanges between the EU and Ukraine.**

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<sup>16</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the agreement between the EU and Georgia on the facilitation of the issuances of visas on 14 December 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0464).

<sup>17</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the agreement between the EU and Georgia on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation on 14 December 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0472).

<sup>18</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Ukraine on 25 February 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0035).

<sup>19</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the macro-financial assistance for Ukraine on 18 May 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0169).

<sup>20</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Ukraine on 25 November 2011 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0444).

Negotiations with **Moldova**<sup>21 22</sup> on a new Association Agreement were launched in January 2010 and progressed throughout the year at a good pace. EU support for Moldova's reform process continued. At the same time, EU involvement in the efforts to resolve the Transnistria conflict remained intense, however without much tangible progress in evidence. On 22 February 2010, the Foreign Affairs Council adopted Conclusions on the Republic of Moldova and a decision extending restrictive measures against the leadership of the Moldavian region of Transnistria, while at the same time suspending their implementation until September 2010. On this occasion the Council also regretted that no substantial progress had been made towards a political settlement of the Transnistrian conflict.

EU engagement in the **South Caucasus**<sup>23</sup> remained strong throughout 2010, with the High Representative meeting the Georgian President on 25 March 2010 and the Armenian President on 27 May 2010. On 17 June 2010 the EU-Georgia visa facilitation agreement was signed, followed by Readmission agreement on 22 November 2010. Work also continued toward the upgrading of contractual relations with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, to be based on the principles of inclusiveness, differentiation and conditionality. In May 2010 the Council authorised the opening of negotiations with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia for Association Agreements. The Council Conclusions of 14 June 2010 looked forward to the launching of negotiations for future Association Agreements, including on the establishment of Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas once the countries have met the necessary conditions. Negotiations with each of the three countries were launched in July 2010, and have been progressing at good speed since then. The EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) in Georgia continued to be deployed.

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<sup>21</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on implemented reforms and developments in the Republic of Moldova on 21 October 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0385).

<sup>22</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the EC and Moldova on 24 November 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0428).

<sup>23</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the need for an EU strategy for the South Caucasus on 20 May 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0193).

Internal developments in **Belarus**<sup>24</sup> made it possible for the EU to gradually step up relations with the country until the events at the end of 2010 changed the outlook drastically. The Council on 25 October 2010 adopted conclusions that reaffirmed the EU's readiness to deepen relations and provide support, contingent on positive developments as regards democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council remained concerned over the democracy and human rights situation in the country, which prevented the EU from fully lifting the restrictive measures against certain officials in Belarus. The positive trend was broken by the Presidential elections in Belarus on 19 December and the violent crackdown by the authorities. This triggered a strong reaction by the EU: on 20 December the High Representative issued a critical statement, followed on 23 December, by a joint statement by the High Representative and the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on the post-electoral situation.

### Central Asia

Throughout 2010, implementation of the EU Strategy for Central Asia continued, including political dialogue and technical cooperation. In April 2010, an EU-Central Asian ministerial meeting focussed on common threats and challenges, such as terrorism, human and drug trafficking, non-proliferation and energy security. Several other high-level political meetings were also held in the course of the year. In June 2010 the second joint Council-Commission Progress Report on the Implementation of the Central Asia Strategy, submitted to the European Council, noted that implementation is well on track and that additional focus should be given to making EU efforts in the region more visible and to intensifying cooperation on political issues. Numerous contacts took place between the EUSR for Central Asia and the countries in the region, as well as with third parties regarding the situation in the region.

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<sup>24</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation of civil society and national minorities in Belarus on 10 March 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0055).

The EU remained concerned by the **human rights situation** in Central Asia and these issues were raised in all high-level meetings with all the countries concerned. In line with the Central Asia Strategy, the EU has established human rights dialogues with all countries in the region. (Throughout 2010, such consultations were held with the Central Asian countries. As regards **Uzbekistan**, following a review of the situation, on 25 October 2010 the Council adopted Conclusions welcoming constructive cooperation between the EU and Uzbekistan in a number of areas while expressing serious concern about the human rights situation in Uzbekistan..

The EU worked closely with the UN, OSCE and other international actors to help **Kyrgyzstan** respond to the political upheaval in April and unrest in June 2010. The EU's engagement, in which the EUSR played a significant role, was reflected in a series of public statements by the EU High Representative and by the Presidency.

### *Western Balkans*

The Western Balkans remained a top priority for the EU throughout 2010. The High Representative visited Sarajevo, Pristina and Belgrade in February 2010 to encourage political dialogue and progress towards the EU. The President of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy, visited the region with a broad message of support to their European perspective. With EU Police Mission and EUFOR ALTHEA in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo) the region hosts three important CSDP missions contributing significantly to stability, security sector reform and rule of law.

On 8 November 2010 the Council decided to lift visa requirements for citizens of Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>25</sup>, with effect from 15 December. In December the Council took note of the Commission's intention to launch a visa liberalisation dialogue with Kosovo once all conditions are met and the Commission's intention, before launching such a dialogue, to share its assessment with the Council on the fulfilment of these conditions.

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<sup>25</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders of Member states (including visa liberalisation for Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina) on 7 October 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0349).

The **Stabilisation and Association Process** (SAP) continued to provide the overarching policy framework for relations and negotiations with the countries of the Western Balkans. In 2010 the Council reaffirmed its unequivocal commitment to the European perspective of the Western Balkans, as was reconfirmed at the High Level Meeting on the Western Balkans in Sarajevo on 2 June 2010, which remains essential for the stability, reconciliation and future of the region. The Council also reaffirmed the need for fair and rigorous conditionality, in the framework of the SAP and in accordance with the renewed consensus on enlargement approved by the European Council on 14 and 15 December 2006.

The EU reiterated the importance of **regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations** in the process of moving towards the EU. While significant progress was achieved in 2010, challenges remained, for all. These include constructive political dialogue, consolidation of the rule of law including ensuring freedom of expression, the fight against corruption and organized crime, effectiveness and independence of the judiciary and improving administrative capacity, as well as addressing and solving open bilateral issues. The South Eastern European Cooperation Process (SEECP) played a positive role in this context. The Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) continued to strengthen cooperation in the region on a number of key issues.

2010 saw substantial progress by **Croatia** in the accession negotiations, which entered their final phase. The Council encouraged Croatia to solve all outstanding bilateral issues, in particular border disputes, bearing in mind the importance of good neighbourly relations.

Following **Serbia's** application for EU membership in 2009, on 25 October 2010 the Council requested the Commission to prepare an opinion.

The EU-**Montenegro** Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) entered into force on 1 May 2010. The European Council granted candidate status to Montenegro on 16 December 2010.

The Interim Agreements between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as between the EU and Serbia - which entered into effect on 1 February 2010 - continued to be implemented pending finalisation of all procedures for the entry into force of the SAA.



In the case of **Bosnia and Herzegovina**<sup>26</sup>, the Council, in December 2010 and following the 3 October elections, reiterated its call to engage constructively in political dialogue in order to develop a shared vision on the future of the country and to anchor the EU agenda at the heart of the governments' programme. The EU Police Mission in BiH continued its work. EUFOR Althea continued to function effectively and the security situation remained overall calm and stable. **In Kosovo**<sup>27</sup>, the EU through its Special Representative (EUSR Kosovo) and the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo) maintains its strong presence, fostering respect for human rights, protection of minorities and protection of cultural and religious heritage. During 2010 areas of interest for the EUSR included support to the political process and contribution to regional cooperation and stability. The EU Rule of Law Mission for Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo) maintained its important role as an agent of stability.

In December 2010, the Council reiterated the readiness of the EU to facilitate a process of **dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina**, welcomed in UN General Assembly Resolution 64/298 to promote cooperation, achieve progress on the path to the EU and improve the lives of people. The process of dialogue in itself would be a factor for peace, security and stability in the region.) The Council welcomed Pristina's and Belgrade's commitment to engage on this basis and called on them to display a constructive spirit.

In December 2010 the Council strongly encouraged the political parties in **Albania**<sup>28</sup> to overcome the current political stalemate – ongoing since the elections in June 2009 - by establishing a constructive and sustained political dialogue to take forward EU required reform, including ensure the proper functioning of parliament.

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<sup>26</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina on 17 June 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0238).

<sup>27</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Kosovo on 8 July 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0281).

<sup>28</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Albania on 8 July 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0282).

In the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** (fYROM) the coalition Government established in 2008 remained functional and stable. In its Conclusions of December 2010, the Council noted the Commission's recommendation to open accession negotiations and stated its readiness to return to the matter during the next Presidency

Maintaining good neighbourly relations, including a negotiated and mutually accepted solution to the name issue, under the auspices of the UN, is essential.

### *Asia*

As **China's**<sup>29</sup> influence in regional and world affairs continued to rise, the EU encouraged China to play its part in promoting regional stability and to take an active role in seeking solutions to regional crises and in tackling global challenges. During the first part of the year, this focused on the consolidation of their bilateral relations in the post-Lisbon framework. The visit to China of the Commission College in May and the first Strategic Dialogue between State Councillor Dai Bingguo and the High Representative in September - also in China - contributed to enhancing mutual understanding. In the context of an EU review of its strategic partners, the European Council agreed on 16 September on the need for Europe to promote its interests and values with China more assertively and in a spirit of reciprocity and mutual benefit. This provided the background for the 13th EU-China summit in Brussels on 6 October. The EU is concerned about the deterioration in the human rights situation in China. China's reaction to the decision to award the Nobel Peace Prize to the jailed dissident Liu Xiaobo<sup>30</sup> affected bilateral relations in the latter days of 2010.

In the context of the ongoing EU strategic partners review, the High Representative presented a first progress report on the strategic partnership with China to the December 2010 European Council. This discussion will feed into preparations for the 14th summit, together with the ongoing high-level contacts between the two sides.

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<sup>29</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Tibet: plans to make Chinese the main language of instruction on 25 November 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0449).

<sup>30</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Human Rights violations in China, notably the case of Liu Xiaobo on 22 January 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0006).

The **EU-Japan Summit** (28 April 2010) was successful. During 2010 the EU and Japan cooperated in Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan and decided to continue exploring cooperation in building Afghan police capacity as well as to hold a capacity building seminar in Tajikistan aimed at enhancing border management capacity. Japan expressed interest for the first time in contributing civilian personnel to the CSDP civilian missions. There was fruitful interaction between the units of EU NAVFOR ATALANTA and the Japan Maritime Self-Defence Force. The EU and Japan also coordinated their support for the activities of the planned Djibouti regional training centre and the information sharing centres in Yemen, Kenya and Tanzania.

At the **EU-Republic of Korea Summit** (6 October 2010), the EU signed a Free Trade Agreement with South Korea and upgraded its relations with Seoul to a strategic partnership. During 2010, the EU issued statements condemning actions by DPRK directed against the Republic of Korea that resulted in loss of life.

In **Afghanistan**<sup>31</sup>, the transition process aimed at gradually handing over responsibilities to the Afghan Government began in 2010 with the London and Kabul conferences and the NATO Summit in Lisbon. Civilian assistance and regional cooperation were also stepped up. For the first time in Kabul, a double-hatted Head of Delegation/EUSR was appointed in order to strengthen EU presence on the ground, as foreseen in the Action Plan. The EU moreover deployed an Election Assessment Team for the 2010 Parliamentary Elections in Afghanistan. The EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) continued to contribute to peace, security and safety to the Afghan people in a society based on the rule of law.

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<sup>31</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on a new strategy for Afghanistan on 16 December 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0490).

The EU held its second ad hoc Summit with **Pakistan**<sup>32</sup> on 4 June 2010. To underpin the strategic dialogue, the EU and Pakistan agreed to draw up a 5-year Engagement Plan with specific targets for joint actions. The EU reacted quickly to some of the worst floods in Pakistani history in the summer of 2010, which affected more than 20 million people. The European Council of 16 September 2010 agreed on the elaboration of a comprehensive package of short, medium and long term measures in the humanitarian, development and trade fields. The High Representative and Pakistan's Foreign Minister co-hosted a Ministerial meeting of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan Group on 15 October 2010 in Brussels. In the Joint Communiqué following the meeting Pakistan committed itself to carry out economic and institutional reforms.

The implementation of the EU's Plan for Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan began in 2010, against a backdrop of increased conflict in both countries.

EU-**India** relations in 2010 were dominated by a determined drive towards reinforcing the political and strategic dimension of the strategic partnership, which remains underdeveloped. The first visit to India by the High Representative in June marked a milestone in this regard. In December 2010, the eleventh EU-India Summit was held, co-chaired by Presidents Van Rompuy and Barroso. The adoption of an EU-India Declaration on International Terrorism at the Summit was a significant step toward strengthening the political and strategic relationship, as was the agreement to focus concrete future security cooperation on the fields of counter-terrorism, cyber-security and counter-piracy. In all of these meetings, regional crises in South Asia as well as other global issues of common concern were also discussed. 2010 also witnessed another meeting of the India-EU human rights dialogue (during which a list of twenty prominent Human Rights Defenders whose situation the EU is closely monitoring was conveyed to the Indian authorities) and the now customary annual visit by EU HoMS to Kashmir.

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<sup>32</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on religious freedom in Pakistan on 20 May 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0194).

Human rights continued to be a major issue in EU-**Sri Lanka** relations in 2010, with the EU withdrawing GSP+ trade concessions in August in the absence of a roadmap to bring the country into compliance with its international obligations. The EU has nevertheless left open to the possibility of renewing dialogue with Colombo, starting from some sectoral issues of mutual interest.

The EU maintained its multi-track approach towards **Burma/Myanmar**. This meant keeping the restrictive measures in place while continuing to provide humanitarian aid and development assistance. Dialogue and contacts with the authorities was maintained within ASEM and ASEAN. The EU continued to support UN efforts. In line with the Council Conclusions of 26 April 2010, the EU continued its efforts to engage the authorities of Burma/Myanmar as well as members of the opposition and ethnic parties, including Aung San Suu Kyi over the country's political processes. The EU regretted that the authorities did not take the necessary steps to ensure a free, fair and inclusive electoral process at the 7 November elections. The EU remained committed to helping a peaceful transition to a legitimate, civilian system of government and to seeking the release of all political prisoners.

The EU continued its political dialogue with **ASEAN** at the Ministerial level through a meeting in May 2010. This meeting reaffirmed the strategic importance of EU-ASEAN cooperation and relations. On this occasion, the Ministers welcomed the progress in amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) to allow the EU to join the Treaty and they looked forward to the EU's accession to the TAC. The EU also made substantive progress in PCA negotiations with a number of ASEAN countries, in particular Vietnam and the Philippines<sup>33</sup>. Agreements have been initialled with these two countries. While maintaining the strategic objective of a region-to-region FTA, the EU continued to pursue bilateral FTAs with relevant ASEAN countries and agreed to launch negotiations with Malaysia<sup>34</sup> and Singapore.

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<sup>33</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Philippines on 22 January 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0007).

<sup>34</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Malaysia: the practice of canning on 16 December 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0494).

The Eighth **ASEM Summit** (Asia-Europe Meeting) was held in Brussels on 4-5 October 2010 , with 46 Heads of State or Government, together with the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary-General of ASEAN, addressing issues such as improving global economic governance, sustainable development, global issues, regional issues, people-to-people relations between Asia and Europe and the future of ASEM. In addition to the normal Chair's Statement, the Summit also issued a “Declaration on More Effective Global Governance” , helping focus attention on this topic in the run-up to the G-20 Summit in Seoul.

### *Africa*

In 2010, the EU continued to develop its strategic relationship with the African Union (AU) and African regional organizations. The **Joint Africa-EU Strategy** remained the major trans-continental policy framework. Its second Action Plan (2011-2013) was adopted at the third Africa-EU Summit<sup>35</sup> in November 2010. A number of other important meetings were held throughout the year, notably the third Joint consultative meeting between the EU PSC and the AU PSC.

On the Peace and Security Partnership, progress was made on the operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). A first ever continental training cycle, evaluating the AU's capacity to plan, manage and conduct an AU led peace support operation was successfully concluded.

Major achievements in the field of democratic governance and human rights included the launch of the EU-Africa Platform for dialogue on governance, the EU financial support to the AU's electoral Assistance Fund, better coordination between EU and AU election observation missions, the organisation of civil society seminars on Human Rights, a biannual EU-AU human rights dialogue and support to the African Peer Review Mechanism structures.

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<sup>35</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the future of the EU-Africa Strategic Partnership following the 3<sup>rd</sup> EU-Africa Summit on 15 December 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0482).

During 2010, further steps were made to strengthen the EU's strategic partnership with **South Africa**. The third annual South Africa-European Union Summit was held on 28 September 2010, offering an opportunity to engage South Africa as a leading player in Africa and potential bridge-builder, notably on climate change and the building of an effective multilateral system. Other important meetings throughout the year include the political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level held in Brussels on 11 May 2010 and co-chaired by the HR and the South African Minister for International Relations and Cooperation, as well as the visit of the HR to South Africa in October.

In the **Sahel** region the closely interlinked security and development problems remained present. Illicit trafficking continued and attacks, kidnappings and killings of European citizens by Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb were on the rise in 2010. The cross-border security threats combined with unresolved internal tensions, the fragility and weak capacities of the states, lack of education and employment opportunities, in particular for youth, hampered development efforts. This prompted the elaboration of an EU Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel. Building on existing national, bilateral and multilateral engagement, the EU will work in close cooperation with the authorities of the countries of the region, civil society and regional and international bodies, including the African Union and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The political and security situation in **Guinea-Bissau** continued to deteriorate with a military mutiny in April strongly condemned by the EU, and the subsequent nomination of persons implicated in anti-constitutional and other illegal events at the top military positions, also firmly rejected by the EU High Representative. In view of these negative events the EU decided to terminate its CSDP mission EU SSR GUINEA BISSAU and to study the possible opening of a Cotonou Agreement article 96 procedure and possible sanctions.

In **Guinea**, the political situation improved with the peaceful conclusion of the first free and transparent elections since the country's independence and the installation of the new President in December. These marked an important milestone in Guinea's progress to democratisation and the rule of law. The EU maintained a number of instruments in place: Article 96 measures, restrictive measures including sanctions, an arms embargo, and an assets freeze against members of the ruling military regime and persons associated with them.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**<sup>36</sup>, the results of the second round of Presidential elections held on 28 November, while recognised by the international community, were not accepted by the incumbent. This triggered a major crisis. The EU firmly supported the UN as well as African leadership and ownership and in particular the efforts of ECOWAS and the African Union. The EU imposed sanctions on the incumbent and other persons involved in illegal, violent and anti-democratic actions, and expanded the list in December 2010 to cover both relevant persons and entities.

The EU was a key player in the **Horn of Africa** in 2010, showing its continued commitment to the Horn through the adoption of Council Conclusions in June. These invited the High Representative and the Commission to make proposals for a comprehensive EU strategy for relations with the Horn of Africa.

In 2010, the EU intensified its efforts to fight piracy off the coast of Somalia through a comprehensive approach comprising the CSDP operation EU NAVFOR Atalanta and fighting the root causes of piracy in **Somalia** (see the part on operations in chapter E “*More Effective, Capable and Coherent*” below).

**In Somalia**, the EU was actively engaged in supporting a peaceful and durable solution to the Somali crisis in the framework of the Djibouti agreement, in close coordination with the UN and the AU. The EU strengthened its commitment to a comprehensive approach to Somalia comprising political, security, development and humanitarian aspects. It launched a CSDP Mission to train Somali security forces (EUTM Somalia).

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<sup>36</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire on 16 December 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0492).



**In Sudan, the elections in April 2010 and, in particular, preparations for the referendum on South Sudan's self-determination in January 2011 dominated the agenda. The EU observed the elections as well as the preparations, including voter registration, for the referendum. The EU continued its support of the AU High Level Implementation Panel for Sudan, which provided important assistance to the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in their negotiations on outstanding issues and post-referendum issues. During 2010, the EUSR for Sudan's focus was on the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in Sudan, notably the holding of general elections in April and the preparations of the referendum on South Sudan's self-determination in January 2011, as well as the Doha negotiations on achieving a lasting and comprehensive peace agreement for Darfur.**

In **Madagascar**<sup>37</sup>, after the illegal overthrow of the government in 2009, the Council decided in June to adopt measures in line with Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement which affected EU aid. These measures complemented the ones previously introduced by the AU. The EU supported the mediation of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

**In the Great Lakes**, there was continued progress in the relations between Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)<sup>38 39</sup> and Rwanda. The ongoing peace process in eastern DRC remained politically and militarily complex and the situation with regard to human rights and good governance in the country remained serious. The EU remains engaged in the Security Sector Reform with the presence of two CSDP missions, EUSEC and EUPOL, whose mandates were renewed and aligned. The EUSR Great lakes continued to ensure the follow-up of the regional political processes in the Great Lakes Region (Goma, Nairobi, Juba and Burundi) including post-peace process mechanisms. Moreover, the EUSR was actively involved in important EU matters of concern: the fight against sexual violence in DRC, the fight against illegal exploitation of natural resources and the fight against FDLR diaspora. The EUSR provided local political guidance to the two CSDP missions in DRC (EUPOL and EUSEC).

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<sup>37</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Madagascar on 11 February 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0032).

<sup>38</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo: the case of Floribert Chebeya Bahizire on 17 June 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0244).

<sup>39</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the failures in protection of human rights and justice in the Democratic Republic of Congo on 7 October 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0350).

Progress was also noted in the **Burundi** peace process. The rebel movement FNL disarmed, demobilised and transformed into a political party. The 2010 electoral cycle (Presidential, legislative and local) went well, as confirmed by the European electoral observation mission.

### *Americas*

Throughout 2010 the strategic partnership between the EU and the **United States** was further reinforced. Contacts between the High Representative and Secretary of State Clinton were frequent and close. This was particularly the case following the January earthquake in Haiti and the mobilization of international support for Pakistan in the wake of the flooding disaster in the middle of the year.

The **EU-US Summit**<sup>40</sup> in Lisbon on 20 November 2010 focussed on jobs and growth, global challenges, the security of our citizens and on foreign policy. It highlighted cyber-security as a major security challenge and a key area for EU-US cooperation, and established an EU-US Working Group on the issue. The importance of the TEC (Transatlantic Economic Council), which met on 17 December 2010, was emphasized and its role in boosting trade and creating jobs was highlighted. The EU-US Summit also provided the EU-US Development Dialogue with a new mandate to produce a work plan for improved cooperation on aid effectiveness ahead of the 4th High Level Forum on aid effectiveness in Busan in November 2011. The Summit was preceded by a ministerial meeting of the EU-US Energy Council co-chaired by the High Representative/Vice President and Secretary of State Clinton.

The **Iranian nuclear programme** remained of grave concern to both the EU and the US. Close EU-US consultations accompanied the discussions between Iran and China, France, Germany, Russia, the UK, the US and the EU High Representative. Both the EU and the US strongly supported the adoption of UNSCR 1929, which extended the range of restrictive measures against Iran.

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<sup>40</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the upcoming EU-US summit and Transatlantic Economic Council on 11 November (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0396).

EU-US cooperation extended to a widening number of **crisis management operations**, including EUTM Somalia, EUNAVFOR Atalanta, and the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX), to which the US contributed with seconded personnel. In Afghanistan efforts focussed on EUPOL cooperation with the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A), the US led training mission, now linked up with the new NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan (NTM-A). An EU-US space security agreement on research cooperation was concluded on 18 November. EU-US cooperation also extended to training and exercises. The US observed MILEX 10, the fifth EU Military Exercise in June.

The EU and the US continued their close cooperation on the **fight against terrorism**, including through the agreement on a Terrorist Financing Tracking Programme. In addition, negotiations on an agreement on Passenger Name Records were launched on the basis of mandates adopted in December.

The EU-**Canada**<sup>41</sup> Brussels Summit in May 2010 provided the opportunity for broad-ranging discussions. These included a review of the bilateral agenda, focusing on the on-going negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, cooperation in the foreign and security policy field, international issues, and the Canadian G8 presidency. Throughout 2010 Canada remained engaged in EU CSDP missions in Afghanistan, the Palestinian Territories and Kosovo. Canadian observers participated in EU Election Observation Missions in Sudan, Ethiopia and Burundi. The Council adopted a negotiating mandate for an upgraded Framework Agreement between the EU and Canada on 6 December.

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<sup>41</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the EU-Canada Summit on 5 May 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0142).

Political relations with **Latin America and the Caribbean**<sup>42</sup> continued to strengthen in 2010. The sixth EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit took place in Madrid on 18 May 2010, with the participation of the Presidents of the European Council and the European Commission, and the High Representative. At the Summit, negotiations for an Association Agreement with Central America were concluded, negotiations for an Association Agreement with Mercosur were resumed after a long stalemate, the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF) was launched, the decision was taken to establish the EU-LAC Foundation, and an Action Plan was adopted to foster the implementation of concrete activities in key areas. In the margins of the Summit, a number of important meetings took place, including an EU-LAC Foreign Ministers meeting.

The EU-**Mexico** Summit (16 May) formally endorsed the Joint Executive Plan of the EU-Mexico Strategic Partnership and agreed on the importance of launching sectoral policy dialogues on macro-economic issues and security.

The Summit with **Chile** (17 May) confirmed that the implementation of the Association Agreement in recent years had been a success. It also focussed on the situation after the February 2010 earthquake.

Besides the re-launching of negotiations for an association agreement, the **Summit with Mercosur** (17 May) resulted in commitments by leaders to avoid protectionism, to achieve closer cooperation in the field of science and technology and to increase coordination in international fora.

The Summit with the **Andean Community** (19 May) welcomed the finalisation of the negotiations on a trade agreement with Colombia and Peru and committed to step up cooperation against drugs.

The Summit with **Central America** on 19 May agreed to intensify cooperation on security and climate change related matters.

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<sup>42</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the EU strategy for the relations with Latin America on 5 May 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0141).

The EU-**Caribbean Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific States** (CARIFORUM) Summit on 17 May supported the renewed regional political dialogue, launched earlier in the spring, and decided on launching the work for a Joint EU-Caribbean Joint Strategy and adopted an outline framework.

The Euro-**Latin American Parliamentary Assembly** (EUROLAT) contributed to the Madrid Summit by issuing on 15 May a series of recommendations regarding issues such as bi-regional cooperation, the processes of regional integration, the EU-LAC Foundation, migration, climate change, renewable energy and the financial crisis.

The EU-**Brazil** Summit in July 2010 confirmed the solidity of our strategic relationship. It focussed on climate change, the international economic and financial crisis and the G-20. Civil aviation agreements were signed, and a triangular cooperation initiative with Mozambique was launched in bio-energy.

The fifth EU-**Cuba**<sup>43</sup> political dialogue session took place on 10 June in Paris. Human rights issues were raised, as well as international agenda, notably climate change. The FAC of 25 October mandated the HR to make an analysis of the steps taken by the Cuban government and to lead a reflection on their implications for the EU. As part of the reflection, and on the basis of the Common Position, the HR was mandated to take soundings and report back on progress.

In the aftermath of the tragic earthquake in **Haiti**<sup>44</sup> in January 2010, the EU mobilized substantial humanitarian and development support aid for the affected populations. The EU provided crucial budget support for maintaining government operations as well as funding for assisting the electoral process. The High Representative visited Haiti in March 2010 and attended with Commissioners Piebalgs and Georgieva the March 2010 New York international donors conference for supporting Haiti's reconstruction, announcing a single EU pledge amounting over € 1,2 billion.

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<sup>43</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Cuba on 11 March 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0063).

<sup>44</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the earthquake in Haiti on 10 February 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0015).

Throughout the year, Joint Committees with Argentina, Mexico and Chile took place. At the meeting with **Argentina**, a Joint Work Plan for the period 2010-2013 aiming at deepening bilateral relations was adopted. The meeting with **Mexico** allowed an assessment of the implementation of the Executive Plan, within the framework of the EU-Mexico Strategic Partnership. The first human rights dialogue with Mexico was carried out during the year<sup>45</sup>. With **Chile** discussions focused on the various areas of the bilateral relationship, including the implementation of the Association for Development and Innovation (ADI). At sub-regional level, the **EU-Andean Community** met in March 2010 and covered several aspects of our current relations, including the fight against drugs, climate change and the situation of EU's cooperation.

At the ministerial meeting of the **Rio Group** in New York in September 2010 the prospects for the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) were discussed.

## **B. Addressing threats and Global Challenges**

### *Non-Proliferation and Disarmament*

Throughout 2010, the EU's activities in this field continued to be based on the 2003 EU Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)<sup>46</sup> and the 2005 EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)<sup>47</sup>. They focussed on implementing the 2008 action plan on WMD,<sup>48</sup> which aims at turning non-proliferation policy into a cross-cutting priority of the EU's and Member States' policies, by raising awareness, identifying best practices and encouraging better coordination.

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<sup>45</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the escalation of violence in Mexico on 11 March 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0067).

<sup>46</sup> <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/03/st15/st15708.en03.pdf>

<sup>47</sup> <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st05/st05319.en06.pdf>

<sup>48</sup> <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st17/st17172.en08.pdf>

The EU continued to support universalisation of relevant international treaties and other instruments as well as their full implementation. This was done notably through concrete actions and projects financed under the CFSP budget<sup>49</sup>. The EU also continued to mainstream non-proliferation of WMD<sup>50</sup> and SALW<sup>51</sup> into its contractual relations with third states. In 2010, such clauses were agreed with several countries, including Vietnam, the Philippines, and Mongolia.

#### Weapons of Mass Destruction and means of delivery

The EU contributed to the successful outcome of the 2010 **Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference** and is committed to the implementation of the action plans adopted on all three pillars of the NPT, nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including the understandings reached on the Middle East. In the follow-up to the NPT Review Conference, the EU intensified efforts to prepare a EU Seminar due to take place in 2011, in implementation of Council Decision 2010/799 adopted on 13 December 2010 in support of a process of confidence building leading to the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East.

Renewed efforts by the High Representative, together with China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the UK and the US, to engage Iran into meaningful negotiations met with inadequate reactions on the part of Iran. This prompted the adoption of additional sanctions by the UNSC, which were complemented by additional EU measures. The EU's objective remains to build a long-term relationship with Iran based on confidence and cooperation. This depends on the progress on all issues of concern, first and foremost the nuclear issue, but also terrorism, Iran's approach to the Middle East peace process, regional issues and human rights.

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<sup>49</sup> cf. Annex I and III [placeholder: complete list to be provided by EEAS Policy Coordination/Relex wp team]

<sup>50</sup> More information is available on the EEAS Non proliferation Department website:  
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showpage.aspx?id=392&lang=en>

<sup>51</sup> <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st17/st17186.en08.pdf>

Concerning North Korea (**DPRK**)<sup>52</sup>, the EU continued its strong support for the Six Party Talks process and full implementation of UNSC Resolution 1718 and 1874. It encouraged inter-Korean reconciliation as well as regional stability and denuclearisation of the peninsula. The EU maintained its concerns about the external proliferation activities by the DPRK. The EU recalled the need for the DPRK to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner<sup>53</sup>.

The EU continued to promote the early entry into force of the **Comprehensive-Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)** and adopted a Council Decision<sup>54</sup> in order to further support the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

The EU also continued to provide support to the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** in Vienna. The EU remains the key donor to the nuclear security fund for the benefit of more than 50 countries in Africa, Middle East, Latin America and Asia, and stands ready to contribute substantively to the IAEA nuclear fuel bank and to the modernization of the IAEA Safeguards Laboratory in Seibersdorf.

Under the **Global Partnership**, the EU is on time for meeting in 2012 its one € billion commitment with more than €800 million committed and €900 million engaged as of today.

In the field of the **Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)**, measures related to the universalisation and full implementation of the convention were pursued. The EU continued to work on the basis of the Council Decision adopted in July 2009 that builds on successful experiences of cooperation between the EU and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The EU also started work on its position regarding the future of the OPCW.

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<sup>52</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in North Korea on 8 July 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0279).

<sup>53</sup> Council Regulation (EU) N°1283/2009 of 22 December 2009 amending Regulation (EC) N° 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against DPRK. OJ L346 dated 23.12.2009 p. 1-25.

<sup>54</sup> Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP of 26 July 2010 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.



The EU continued to work in order to prevent the **threat from biological weapons**, which is a growing concern worldwide. The basis of this work is provided by two Joint Actions, one in support of the Biological Weapons Convention (BTWC), which includes a number of projects in support of universalisation, national implementation and confidence-building measures, and one supporting the World Health Organization in bio-safety and bio-security activities implementing the International Health Regulations, recognizing the importance of preventive bio-safety and bio-security measures for international security. The EU also started preparation of its priorities (confidence in compliance, national implementation and universalisation of the convention) for a successful outcome of the 2011 Review Conference of the BTWC and carried out intensive consultations in the margins of the 2010 Meeting of States Parties to that end.

As regards **export control processes**, the EU supported the implementation of UNSCR Resolutions 1540, 1673 and 1810 through a Council Joint Action <sup>55</sup> which aims at strengthening the skills and capacities of third countries' state officials. Several regional workshops have been co-funded by the EU, which allowed for the assessment of specific needs and gaps in the field of export controls.

The EU continued the implementation of a Council Decision <sup>56</sup> in support of the **Hague Code of Conduct** (HCoC). This is the only international instrument dealing with missiles, which are the main means of delivery of WMD. In this, outreach to non-subscribing states is crucial.

The EU continued its work on a draft international Code of Conduct enhancing **confidence-building and transparency in outer space activities**, consulting with third countries.

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<sup>55</sup> Council Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP adopted on 14.05.2008 (OJ L 127/15.05.2008, p. 78-83)

<sup>56</sup> Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP adopted on 18.12.2008 (OJ L 345/23.12.2008, p. 91-95)

Conventional Weapons: Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Anti-personnel Landmines (APL) and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

Member States' **export control policies on conventional arms** continued to be guided by the Council Common Position of December 2008, which defines common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment. Through their implementation of this Common Position EU Member States apply responsible and transparent arms export controls.

In 2010, the EU was particularly active in outreach, funding and supporting initiatives for strengthening the implementation by third countries of effective **arms export controls**. The EU continued to support the negotiation of an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), carrying out intensive outreach efforts worldwide<sup>57</sup>. In 2010, a Council Decision to support the ATT negotiation process was adopted.

In line with its 2005 strategy on the issue, EU continued to promote strong control over **Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)** in all multilateral fora and in its political dialogue with third countries. The EU funded, e.g., the development of tools and techniques used to screen and target cargo aircrafts suspected of participating in the illicit trade of SALW<sup>58</sup>. It also provided assistance to stockpile management, collection, registration and reporting of weapons transfer and destruction of surplus in the Western Balkans.

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<sup>57</sup> Council Decision 2009/42/CFSP of 19 January 2009 on support for EU activities in order to promote among third countries the process leading towards an Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy (OJ L 17/22.01.2010, p. 39-44) and Council Decision 2010/336/CFSP of 14 June 2010 on EU activities in support of the Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy (OJ L 152/18.06.2010, p. 14-20).

<sup>58</sup> Council Decision [2010/765/CFSP](#) adopted on 2 December 2010 (OJ L 327/11.12.2010, p.44-48)

The EU continued to promote the universalisation and full implementation of the **Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel landmines as well as the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)**.. In 2010, the EU was also active in the negotiations of a new **protocol on cluster munitions** to the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), and participated as observer in the first Conference of States Parties to the Oslo Convention on Cluster Munitions (Vientiane 8-12 November 2010).<sup>59</sup>

### ***Terrorism***

During 2010, the EU addressed the terrorist threat in the framework of the UN and in its relations with third countries and international organizations. In doing this, it was guided by the principle that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing goals. In terms of thematic areas, priority was given to prevention, the fight against radicalization and recruitment, and financing of terrorism, in the EU and beyond.

In the context of the EU's continued support to the UN 2006 Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and to G8 initiatives in the field of counter-terrorism, in particular within the Roma-Lyon Working Group,, the EU launched an initiative in Central Asia with a view to reinforcing the implementation of this strategy and to reinforcing regional cooperation

Pakistan and Afghanistan, South East Asia, the Sahel, Yemen, Somalia and the Horn of Africa and Central Asia remained high on the EU counter-terrorism agenda. The Sahel came increasingly into the EU's focus, given the need to respond to the deteriorating security situation and to prevent the kidnapping of EU citizens. The EU also reinforced its political dialogue and cooperation with third states on capacity-building in the field of counter-terrorism. Dialogues were held with Morocco, Russia, Japan, the US, India and the UN. The main financial instrument to support third countries in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism remained the Stability Instrument (IfS).

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<sup>59</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the entry into force on 1 August 2010 of the Convention on Cluster Muniton (CCM) and the role of the EU on 8 July 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0285).

## *Energy security*

Mindful of the EU's vulnerability, as exposed by recent crises, as well as the Union's potential of improvement, energy security remained a key theme for the EU throughout 2010. The entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty introduced important new provisions on energy, notably by stipulating that Union policy in energy will aim to ensure the security of energy supply in the Union. In November 2010, the Commission's Communication "Energy 2020: A strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy" emphasized the close interrelationship between energy security and foreign and security policy.

The EU's energy relationship with Russia continued to be marked by strong interdependence, as Russia remained the EU's main external energy supplier and the EU the biggest consumer of Russian hydrocarbons. The EU-Russia Energy Early Warning Mechanism, signed in November 2009, was used in 2010 when disputes between Russia and Belarus temporarily affected the transit of oil and gas through Belarus to the EU. The EU-Russia Summits in May/June 2010 and in December 2010, as well as the EU Russia Permanent Partnership Council on Energy in November 2010, provided useful fora for also addressing energy security issues.

Despite its withdrawal from the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) in 2009, Russia continued in the course of 2010 to participate, at a technical level, in various Energy Charter meetings. In November 2010, Russia notified the EU of the text of a draft Convention on Ensuring International Energy Security.

Within the framework of strengthened energy cooperation with the EU, Moldova joined the Energy Community in May 2010, and Ukraine was set to do so in early 2011. This extended the rules-based EU internal energy market to both countries, strengthening energy security. Work on the integration of the Ukrainian and Moldovan energy markets with the EU moved ahead in 2010.

Bilateral energy discussions continued with other third countries. Notably, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Iraq in January 2010. The second phase of the cooperation among Euromed energy regulators **involving EU regulators and seven Arab countries, Israel and the Palestinian Authority started in 2010.**

The strengthening of energy transport links remained a key priority area in the EU strategy for Central Asia. Further momentum for cooperation was created throughout the year through high level contacts and technical meetings of the working groups.

In order to promote the widespread and sustainable use of renewable energy, the EU became a full member of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) by ratifying its statute in July 2010.

### *Climate Change and International Security (CCIS)*

Throughout 2010, the implementation continued of the 2008 Joint Paper to the European Council<sup>60</sup> from SG/HR Solana and the European Commission, and the ensuing Council Conclusions. This implementation work focussed on enhancing dialogue and strengthening international co-operation with other multilateral actors, systematic dialogue with third parties to identify the potential regional security risks of climate change, and awareness-raising and joint response to the implications of climate change for security. Achievements included a transatlantic dialogue, consisting of several workshops and seminars, on climate change and security for North-American and European representatives of government, academia and civil society.

The capacity of the EU to address CCIS continued to be developed. The informal EU Steering Group on Climate Change and International Security continued its work as the main discussion and co-ordination forum on the subject of CCIS within the EU. The EU Military Staff and the European Defence Agency explored ways to reduce the impact of CSDP operations on the environment.

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<sup>60</sup> Cf. "Climate change and international security" (Council. doc. 7249/08).

In the broader context of the climate change negotiations, following the Copenhagen conference, the European Council in March 2010 called on the EU to strengthen its outreach to third countries by addressing climate change at all regional and bilateral meetings, including at summit level, as well as other fora such as the G20. This was implemented at all levels in the course of 2010.

The EU's Green Diplomacy Network, launched in 2003, undertook important preparatory work ahead of the 16th Conference of the Parties on Climate Change in Cancún, in December 2010.

### **C. Contribution to a more Effective Multilateral Order**

Recognising that global challenges require global solutions, the EU maintained its unequivocal support to multilateralism, as reaffirmed in the Lisbon Treaty. Throughout the year, efforts focussed on the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty.

#### *United Nations*

The strengthening of the UN remained a key element in the EU external action. For the UN General Assembly (GA) 65<sup>61</sup>, the EU prioritised addressing international peace and security, environment and sustainable development, Human Rights and reform of the UN system.

Since early 2010, the EU sought a resolution in the UNGA on EU participation in the work of the UN, aiming at implementing Lisbon Treaty external representation at the United Nations, while maintaining the EU's observer status. Following a deferral of action on 14 September 2010, the High Representative established a Task Force to secure success in the campaign. Demarches were carried out in third country capitals during October and November 2010 to signal clearly the EU's re-engagement in this process. At the end of this first phase, consultations of the whole were organised in New York on 22 November 2010. Taking into account comments and suggestions made by the UN membership during these consultations, a revised draft resolution was transmitted to the UN membership on 9 December 2010. On the basis of the new text, a comprehensive and global campaign was launched to gather support for the revised draft resolution.

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<sup>61</sup> As set out in doc. 10170/10. In its resolution of 20 March 2010 the European Parliament made recommendations to the Council on the EU priorities for the 65th session of the UN General Assembly (P7\_TA(2010)0084).

During 2010, the implementation of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle continued to be a major priority for the EU at the UN. The EU continued to discuss and work on the implementation of the concept in EU and Member States' instruments and policies.

With EU leadership, the UN took a determined step towards further operationalising and improving the Protection of Civilians concept in situations of armed conflict (PoC). The inclusion of PoC activities in UN peace operations mandates went hand in hand with a successive strengthening of protection on the ground for which EU outreach and determined diplomacy were crucial. At the same time the EU updated its own guidelines for PoC in CSDP Missions and Operations.

The review of the UN's peacebuilding architecture was one of the crucial developments at the UN in 2010. The EU played a leading role in shepherding a renewed commitment and revitalisation of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). Strong and early engagement by the EU and its Member States ensured that the review focused on delivery in order to bring about a more relevant and flexible PBC engagement on the ground and a stronger relationship with the UN Security Council and General Assembly as well as International Financial Institutions. Implementation of the recommendations started immediately and is supported by the EU.

### *OSCE*<sup>62</sup>

Throughout 2010, the EU supported the efforts of the OSCE in various regional and thematic issues. The EU attached particular attention to early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation including through the work of the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the confidence and democracy-building work of the OSCE field missions, as well as to the OSCE's Human Dimension, including through supporting the work of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and the Representative on Freedom of the Media. Cooperation with the OSCE was developed further in the areas of border management and security and drug control.

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<sup>62</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on strengthening the OSCE: a role for the EU on 11 November 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0399).

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

The EU continued to contribute actively to the dialogue on the future of European security, building on the Corfu Process initiated during the Athens Ministerial Council in 2009, particularly through playing an instrumental role in preparing the OSCE Astana Summit in December 2010. It was in large part thanks to the efforts of the EU that the Summit achieved a fair success through the adoption of a Political Declaration which reaffirms the Helsinki principles and contains the vision of a future Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security community. In particular, the EU's role was decisive in securing that the Declaration reflected unambiguously existing commitments in the three dimensions of the OSCE.

### *Council of Europe*

The EU continued its cooperation with the Council of Europe in line with the Memorandum of Understanding between the two organisations, notably in the ENP area and the Western Balkans, on democracy, rule of law and human rights issues. Cooperation with the Venice Commission on constitutional and legislative issues remained good, with new prospects for cooperation in the Southern Mediterranean and Central Asia. The EU entered into negotiations for its accession to the European Convention of Human Rights in July, and opened a Delegation to the Council of Europe in September 2010.



#### **D. Human rights, democracy and the rule of law**

The EU's work in the field of human rights, democracy and the rule of law was marked by the fact that 2010 was the first full year of implementation of the Treaty of Lisbon. The centrality of these issues was reflected in the remarks of the High Representative to the European Parliament on 16 June 2010. On this occasion, she set out the broad lines of her approach to human rights. She also announced the launch of a consultation process on the review of EU policy and to inform a new EU human rights strategy<sup>63</sup>.

Multilateral work on human rights developed through 2010, not least because of the considerable activity generated by preparations for the review (in 2011) of the **UN Human Rights Council** (HRC). Even as discussions were underway on the rules and procedures governing the work of the HRC, there were other signs that it was beginning to fulfil its potential and live up to its mandate of "promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all".

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<sup>63</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Human Rights in the world in 2009 and EU policy on the matter on 16 December 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0489).

The EU was able to record some notable successes at the HRC in 2010<sup>64</sup>, thanks in large measure to its active engagement through cross-regional groupings and with its major partners. The mandates of various UN Special Rapporteurs were renewed. The EU lent its support to the creation of a new mandate for a Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. Resolutions were passed on the situation of human rights in the DRC<sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup>, Guinea, the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>67</sup> and Afghanistan, as well as the freedom of religion or belief. The EU welcomed the successful outcome of the special session of the HRC on Ivory Coast at the end of 2010.

Unfortunately, there were also some negative trends at the HRC. These included unprecedented attempts to qualify the authority of the HRC President, and strong criticism of the way that the UN's Special Rapporteurs perform their very difficult job. More generally, 2010 saw new questioning of the very concept of human rights defenders. The EU, led by the High Representative, was forthright in defending this concept.

Later in the year, the EU reached all its main objectives at the **Third Committee of the UN General Assembly** (which deals with human rights issues in New York). Based on a cross-regional initiative, the resolution for a moratorium on the death penalty<sup>68</sup> was passed with record support, and a resolution against religious intolerance was adopted by consensus. Country-specific resolutions on DPRK and Burma/Myanmar were also successfully adopted. The EU lent its support to the initiative on Iran.

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<sup>64</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Parliament's priorities for the UN HRC (Geneva, 1-26 March) on 25 February 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0036).

<sup>65</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo: the case of Floribert Chebeya Bahizire on 17 June 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0244).

<sup>66</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the failures in protection of human rights and justice in the Democratic Republic of Congo on 7 October 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0350).

<sup>67</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Kyrgyzstan on 5 May 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0149).

<sup>68</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the World Day against the Death Penalty on 7 October 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0351).

For the first time ever, the EU became party in its own right to a comprehensive UN human rights Convention. The instrument for formal confirmation of the 2006 UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) was deposited at the UN Treaty Office on 23 December 2010. This completed the ratification procedure begun on 26 November 2009 when the Council paved the way for EU accession to the UNCRPD. (All EU Member States have signed the UNCRPD, and 17 have already ratified it).

In its bilateral work, the EU continued its longstanding policy of engagement with other countries through its range of nearly 40 regular human rights dialogues, consultations and dedicated sub-committees. Focus in 2010 was on the evaluation of certain human rights dialogues, with a view to ensuring their effectiveness and tailoring them to meet new challenges in the respective countries.

On 26 April 2010 the Council adopted Conclusions on improving **prevention to tackle violence against women**. These underlined the EU's commitment to fighting all crimes - not only those against life, physical integrity, and freedom, but also coercion, threats and attacks against moral integrity. In this way the EU reaffirmed its attachment to a comprehensive perspective on such issues, building on its Guidelines on violence against women.

2010 was marked by the tenth anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution **(UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace and security**, which considerably raised the interest in these issues around the world<sup>69</sup>. The anniversary drew the attention of the international community to shortfalls in implementation of UNSCR 1325, including with regard to its component on the protection of women from sexual violence during armed conflict. As an important step towards ensuring more monitoring and accountability, the Security Council had a high level debate on 26 October 2010 resulting in validation of the set of indicators developed by UNIFEM to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and adopted UNSCR 1960 in December 2010 which provides for the establishment of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements for conflict-related sexual violence. For the EU, the anniversary year saw several important developments, including the adoption of 17 indicators for monitoring implementation of EU policy on women, peace and security; the elaboration of the report ‘Lessons and best practices of mainstreaming human rights and gender into CSDP military operations and civilian missions’; and the development of outlines for standard training elements for the CSDP on human rights, child protection and gender and of a new mandate for a new special procedure (Working Group of five experts) on the issue of discrimination against women in law and practice.

In December 2010, the EU revised its implementation strategy for the guidelines on **children and armed conflict** allowing it to further enhance its action in this field.

With globalisation affecting every sphere of activity, **child labour** received increased attention in 2010. The Council marked the international day against child labour, on 12 June, by adopting wide-ranging Conclusions. It agreed to step up EU efforts towards eliminating child labour by using EU instruments more effectively. Taking as its basis the EU Guidelines on the rights of the child, the Council called for child labour to be brought up in EU dialogues with other countries, and for the issue to be incorporated in EU poverty reduction strategies.

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<sup>69</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UNSCR 1325 on women and peace and security on 25 November 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0439).

The impact of **social media** was one of the defining features of 2010. On one hand, as in Iran, it showed its tremendous potential for the organisation of protest, but on the other hand it precipitated a crackdown on the freedom of expression by the affected regimes. The EU was quick to speak out on the problems faced by human rights defenders and journalists<sup>70</sup>. In its Conclusions of 22 March the Council reiterated its commitment to freedom of expression throughout the world as a universal right entitling individuals to seek, receive and impart information regardless of frontiers. The EU called on all States to put an end to internet censorship and to stop jamming satellite broadcasts.

As pro-democracy movements gained ground in different countries, particularly towards the end of 2010, the Council addressed the subject of **democracy support** in its Conclusions of 13 December.<sup>71</sup> These took stock of progress in the field and endorsed a list of countries for pilot implementation of the EU 'Agenda for Action': Republic of Moldova, the Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Ghana, Benin, the Solomon Islands, the Central African Republic, Bolivia, Mongolia, Philippines, Indonesia and the Maldives.

Unfortunately, 2010 saw a rise in repressive legislation against **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender people**. This was a particular issue in some African countries. The Council decided to adopt a new 'toolkit' on combating the specific discrimination facing these groups. The EU also issued various statements rejecting and condemning homophobia as a violation of human dignity.<sup>72</sup> The EU also called on all states to ensure that sexual orientation and gender identity cease to be a basis for criminal penalties.

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<sup>70</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the EU policies in favour of human rights defenders on 17 June 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0226).

<sup>71</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the financing instrument for the promotion of democracy and human rights worldwide on 21 October 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0380).

<sup>72</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution the situation in Uganda: the Bahati Bill and discrimination against the LGBT population on 16 December 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0495).

2010 saw a continued growth in attention to the **freedom of religion or belief and to religious minorities**.. For the EU this meant putting into practice the Council's Conclusions of 16 November 2009, which foresaw an evaluation of existing EU initiatives and the working up of new proposals. As part of this process, the EU embarked on a path of proactive engagement with various partners in a long-term effort to build bridges of tolerance and inter-religious harmony. In 2010, the EU further developed its actions to promote freedom of religion or belief in its relations with third countries.

The role of **private security service providers** came to fresh prominence in 2010, with renewed calls for their regulation. This raised a number of important issues touching on several branches of international law, including the law on the use of force, international humanitarian law, international criminal law and the law of state responsibility. For this reason, the EU took a view that consideration of the issues should begin with a close examination of existing international regulatory frameworks.

Following the adoption of UNSCR 1894 (2009), on the **protection of civilians in armed conflict**, the EU began work in 2010 on new 'Draft Revised Guidelines on the Protection of Civilians for CSDP Missions and Operations'. This was to take advantage of the experience gained from CSDP missions and operations to update the previous guidelines from 2003. The aim was to develop a comprehensive approach for the EU, covering the different roles of humanitarian and military actors and instruments. Following consultations with the UN (OCHA and DPKO) and the ICRC, the result was a set of detailed guidelines for the planning and conduct of CSDP missions and operations.

2010 saw the successful conclusion of the **Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the ICC**<sup>73</sup> in Kampala in May-June, where the definition and conditions for exercise of the Court's jurisdiction over crimes of aggression were agreed. Ahead of this Conference, the Council adopted Conclusions on 25 May 2010, reaffirming the EU's strong commitment to the ICC and to the fight against impunity. At the Conference, the EU made four pledges as proof of the high value that it attaches to the Court and its mission. The EU committed itself to establish a complementarity toolkit on how to better integrate the special needs linked to the fight against impunity into programmes for development and the rule of law.

The EU and the involvement of the High Representative contributed in 2010 to the accession of three new States to the Rome Statute: Bangladesh, Seychelles and Moldova.

**International criminal justice**, administered in particular by the ICC and International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL), plays a vital role in maintaining peace and strengthening international and local security. At a national level, the EU supports the extraordinary chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. The trial of Hissene Habré is a subject for dialogue between Senegal, the African Union and the EU, which could contribute to upholding accountability and ending a culture of impunity. An EU funded report was finalised in 2010 to help the Senegalese authorities with preparation of the process.

In 2010, seven **Electoral Observation Missions** were deployed in respectively Togo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Guinea, Burundi, Tanzania, Ivory Coast, while **Election Assessment Teams** (EAT) were deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan. An EAT is sent to a country meeting the criteria for deployment of an EOM but where a full EOM is prohibited on security grounds.

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<sup>73</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the ICC, in Kampala, Uganda on 19 May 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0185).

In 2010, eight **Election Expert Missions** (EEM) were deployed in respectively Nicaragua, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Solomon Islands, Niger, Haiti, Kosovo, Zambia. The Kosovo EEM was funded under IPA rather than EIDHR. The Zambia EEM was for voter registration.

## **E. More Effective, Capable and Coherent**

### *More Capable*

#### Civilian Capabilities

In July 2010, a High-Level seminar on facilitating the deployment of civilian personnel was held, involving a wide range of authorities from Member States. By the end of 2010, progress was noted on a number of issues. These included Member States' progress in facilitating the deployment of civilian personnel to CSDP and the Conduct of the Civilian Headline Goal 2010. In December 2010, the Council decided to extend the implementation of the existing CHG 2010 beyond 2010.

#### Military capabilities

In the framework of military capability development, work aimed at supporting Member States' development of capabilities and facilitating their national choices has continued in various fora including the EU Military Committee (EUMC) and the European Defence Agency (EDA). Progress was made on EU military conceptual documents, such as the concept for the implementation of an EU Air Deployable Base, which was agreed in February 2010. Initial reflections on the establishment of Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) and on its implications were launched by means of two seminars (March the 16<sup>th</sup> and July the 13<sup>th</sup>). Also, the reflection on the need of a Maritime Security Strategy was initiated in 2010. (Council Conclusions April 2010),



In December 2010, at the Foreign Affairs Council a list of military capability objectives beyond 2010 was agreed. This included improving the ability to project, protect and sustain deployed forces in EU operations, and addressing key requirements such as force availability, information superiority, engagement effectiveness and specialised training. The document recalled the need to further enhance readiness and rapid response capabilities.<sup>74</sup> This includes the flexibility and usability of the EU Battle Groups, fostering exchange of information and of best practices on capability transformation to enhance interoperability, and optimising existing planning and conduct capabilities at the operational level as well as the use of existing military capabilities.

### Weimar Letter

Following a letter from the EU Member States of the Weimar Triangle (DE, FR, PL), dated 6 December, the Council welcomed the letter as an important contribution to stimulating the agenda for the development of CSDP and invited the High Representative to take work forward on the important set of issues raised in the letter, including planning and conduct capabilities, EU-NATO relations, EU Battle Groups, and pooling and sharing of capabilities. .

### Pooling and sharing

At their informal meeting in September 2010, Defence Ministers recognised the need to increase the pooling and sharing of military capabilities, particularly against the backdrop of the financial crisis. This was reaffirmed by the Council in its 9 December Conclusions on military capability development. The Council encouraged Member States to analyse their national military capabilities from this point of view. It also encouraged the European Defence Agency (EDA) to intensify its work to facilitate the identification of pooling and sharing areas and support Member States in their voluntary efforts to implement cooperative initiatives.

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<sup>74</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the EU rapid response capability on 14 December 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0465).

The Agency has continued throughout the year to support existing projects in areas such as European Air Transport Fleet, European Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Procurement Cell, Helicopter availability, Logistic support, Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices. It has also identified best practices based on the analysis of over 80 existing projects, and pursued its work on further opportunities for cooperation.

#### Lessons learned and best practices in civilian CSDP

The 2010 civilian CSDP lessons report highlights two practices that need to be internalised. First, to integrate better the missions into overall EU policy towards the host country and region. Second, to seek stronger commitment from the host country before deploying a mission. This pertains particularly to reforms or other measures the host country needs to undertake in order to achieve stability and to prevent the country from falling back into conflict.

Moreover, the increasing use of benchmarks should allow for clearer assessment of progress towards objectives agreed with the host country. It should also facilitate a more structured learning of lessons on how best to achieve strategic effect, including by the use of different EU instruments.

Other key measures to strengthen the quality of mission include closer cooperation between CSDP actors and within the EU area of Freedom, Security and Justice (inside the EU's borders) and with key partner countries who provide staff to the missions. Making the recruitment procedures more transparent will also be important. Finally, more work is needed to ensure that procurement procedures for the missions are sufficiently flexible and commensurate with the specific requirements of rapid deployment scenarios, while respecting the financial regulation that governs the EU budget.

## Training and exercises

Significant efforts were made in 2010 to meet the overall objectives with regard to CSDP training; The main aim is to provide Member States and the EU institutions with knowledgeable personnel (diplomatic, civilian including police and other rule of law sectors as well as military), which is able to work efficiently on all CSDP matters. It is also important to train properly staff deploying to CSDP missions and operations. A CSDP Training seminar in September 2010 highlighted the progress achieved and identified gaps. In December 2010, minimum standard training elements on Human Rights/Gender and Child Protection in the context of the CSDP were agreed.

The European Security and Defence College (ESDC) consolidated its position as the key training actor at the EU level. The College is now a well-balanced network comprising some 50 security policy, diplomatic and other civilian institutes, higher defence institutes and universities, from almost all Member States as well as the EU Institute for Security Studies (EU ISS). The current network configuration enables the training annually of about 1200 diplomats, police, other civilians and military jointly in about 30 different training activities and the support of specific EU projects. Thus, the ESDC is making a significant contribution to the EU's comprehensive approach to crisis management and to enhancing the European security culture within the CSDP.

Member States were encouraged to implement enhancements of pre-deployment training for civilian CSDP missions. Given the increased complexity of CSDP crisis management missions and the challenging environments in which they operate, the Council stressed the importance of such training.

CPCC has developed its cooperation with the European Police College (CEPOL) by taking responsibility for operational planning training during the Top Senior Police Officer Course for command and planning of CSDP Missions and Operations. It is currently engaged in developing, together with national Institutes, a pilot training for EU Heads of Missions and senior leadership. It further supports many training initiatives from Member States, ESDC and CEPOL, through providing experts from Brussels and Missions to share the expertise developed on the ground.

The EUMS has been engaged to provide training in support of Operational Headquarters (OHQs). The CSDP Foundation Training (CFT) was organised for OHQ key nucleus personnel and other augmentees. Mobile Training Teams (MTT) were sent to OHQs in order to educate and familiarise their personnel with EU Concepts and Tools.

The EU Military Exercise MILEX 10<sup>75</sup> focused on key military aspects of crisis management. It provided an opportunity to test selected operational aspects, with a view to the deployment of an EU military force comprising both land and air components. It concentrated on the interaction between the EU Operation Headquarters (OHQ) in Potsdam (Germany) and the EU Force Headquarters (FHQ) in Toulon (France).

### *More effective*

#### Operations and missions

In December 2010, the mandate for **counter piracy Operation EUNAVFOR Atalanta** was prolonged until December 2012. The Area of Operation was extended for the second time in September. The Operation has allowed the safe delivery of food aid by World Food Programme ships, escorting more than 100 commercial vessels from Mombasa to Mogadishu. It has also provided support to the African Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), with 91 AMISOM vessel escorted.

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<sup>75</sup> Conduct dates: 16 - 25 June 2010, see Council Press Release 11083/10 (Presse 177) dated 14 June 2010.

This counter-piracy operation has also proved successful in deterring and repressing acts of piracy off the Somali coast, although it has not been able to prevent a general increase of the pirate threat in the region, which is having a real impact on international trade. On the basis of the transfer agreements with the Seychelles and with Kenya, 22 suspected pirates were transferred for prosecution in the Seychelles and 79 to Kenya. The EU worked with the UNODC to provide support, under the Instrument for Stability, to the Seychelles judicial system. It also started negotiations for a Transfer Agreement with Mauritius. Beyond addressing the effects of piracy, the EU has also initiated work to contribute to the development of Regional Maritime Capacity Building in the framework of the Regional Strategy signed by the High Representative during a ministerial conference in Mauritius in October.

In January 2010, the Council agreed on the support to the Somali Security Sector and set up an EU military mission to contribute to the training of Somali security forces in Uganda, where Somali forces were already being trained: **EU Training Mission (EUTM Somalia)**. The Council agreed that the EU military mission would be conducted in close coordination with partners, including the Transitional Federal Government (Somalia), Uganda, the AU, the UN and the US. The need to carry out this training as part of a wider international effort was recognised. EUTM Somalia was launched in April 2010.

The objective of the mission is to contribute to a comprehensive and sustainable development of the Somali security sector. This is to be done through strengthening the Somali security forces, through the provision of specific military training, and support to the training provided by Uganda of 2000 Somali recruits up to and including platoon level, including appropriate modular and specialised training for officers and non-commissioned officers. The Mission will train a total of 2000 soldiers. The training of the first batch started in May 2010, with a view to a return of the first group of trained soldiers returned to Somalia in the beginning of 2011. The EU is currently considering whether the Mission should be extended.

Throughout 2010, the **EUSEC RD Congo** mission successfully performed various activities in support of the implementation of the Congolese defence reform plans. This includes human resources, administration and logistic management, as well as the fight against impunity. In July 2010, the Council decided to extend the mission until 30 September 2012.

The EUSEC Mission supported the Congolese authorities in finalising the integration of the last internal rebels group within the armed forces in the three eastern provinces. Once finalised, the census of the forces will be completed, which will enable better personnel management. A further challenge will be the downsizing of the armed forces.

The EUSEC Mission also contributes to the harmonisation of the training provided by bilateral actors to the infantry units, by supporting the local authorities in the development and implementation of training doctrine

In 2010, **EUPOL RD Congo** continued supporting Security Sector reform (SSR) in the field of policing and its interface with the justice system, by means of monitoring, mentoring and advisory action. In 2010, the mandate was prolonged until the end of September 2011. EUPOL RD Congo began in October 2010, supporting the Congolese authorities in the implementation of the Police Action Plan. It does so by focusing on concrete activities/projects to underpin its action at the strategic level, on capacity building, and on enhancement of the interaction between the PNC and the wider criminal justice system with a view to better support the fight against sexual violence and impunity. EUPOL RD Congo also contributed to the training of police forces, mainly by means of "training the trainers". The mission is also involved in the support of the election process through supporting the creation of model police stations that could then be used for keeping order during the electoral period.

EU-Guinea Bissau relations were reassessed after the military mutiny of 1 April 2010 and the subsequent nomination to top Army posts of those responsible. The need to reinforce civilian authority over the military, the need to tackle impunity and illegal detentions and the will to engage in a real security sector reform remained pre-conditions for the further strengthening of EU engagement. As these conditions were far from being met, the **EU SSR GUINEA BISSAU** mission was closed down on 30 September but the EU continued its support to the ECOWAS/AU/CPLP initiative (including the ERM financing of € 336.000 to the AU for the preparation of a peace consolidation and post-conflict AU/ECOWAS mission). The EU also agreed on the opening of article 96 procedure. Further consultations and a reinforced political dialogue will help to jointly identify the way to take forward our relations and our future engagement.

Since 2005, as part of a wider EU engagement to contribute to resolving the **Arab-Israeli conflict**, two civilian CSDP missions have been deployed. **EUPOL COPPS** has become the key partner for the Palestinian Authority in terms of capacity building of the civilian police and related Rule-of-Law activities. In 2010 the Mission's mandate was extended for another year. **EUBAM Rafah** maintained its capacity to redeploy and fulfil its role as requested by the two parties as a third party at the Rafah Crossing Point in accordance with the Agreement on Movement and Access of 2005. Due to the situation in Gaza, EUBAM Rafah has not been in a position to redeploy since 2007. To maintain its capacity to redeploy, the mission was extended for another year in 2010.

In 2010, **EUJUST LEX Iraq** was extended until 30 June 2012. Under the current mandate, the Mission is progressively shifting its activities and structures into Iraq (Bagdad, Erbil, Basra). The Mission will limit its footprint in Brussels with the migration of most staff to the Baghdad Office. The Mission is welcomed by the Iraqi authorities and continued to implement successfully a substantial training schedule for judiciary, police and penitentiary officials.

In 2010, **EUPOL Afghanistan** established itself as the leader in the area of Civilian Policing vis-à-vis other actors such as the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan. While significant challenges remain, the realisation of the necessity of having a well-trained civilian policing capability with a general focus on law enforcement instead of counter-insurgency has gained ground. An illustration of EUPOL's contribution to this overall process is the increased emphasis placed on training Afghan Police leaders in the framework of the Kabul Police Staff College, financed through the EC Instrument for Stability. The appointment of the double hatted EU head of Delegation/EUSR in Kabul also allowed creating new synergies on the ground. In May, the mandate of EUPOL Afghanistan was extended for three years until the end of May 2013.

2010 saw the integrated **EU Rule of Law Mission EULEX Kosovo** maintain a credible role as agent of stability. Its activities in 2010 were primarily marked by the launch of sensitive investigations into high-profile cases, the regular functioning of the Mitrovica District Court and an increase of customs checks in the north of Kosovo. EULEX has established an effective partnership with the Kosovo authorities through the Joint Rule of Law Coordination Board. The implementation of reforms through the Programmatic Approach is progressing.

In the framework of its limited executive mandate, EULEX Kosovo also maintained its role as second-tier security provider, assisting the Kosovo Police when necessary and in cooperation with KFOR. In 2010, EULEX was able to respond to complicated security situations, notably in Mitrovica. However, the core of EULEX mandate remained to support the local security actors, through monitoring, mentoring and advising. In June, the Council extended the duration of EULEX Kosovo for another two years until June 2012.

During 2010, the **EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) Georgia** contributed successfully to stabilization, normalization and confidence-building efforts on the ground. While the mission was not granted access to the entire territory of Georgia, the EU continued to underline that this remains a pre-condition to fulfil the EUMM's country-wide mandate.



As of 1 January 2010, **EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM)** mandate was refocused on supporting the relevant Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) Law Enforcement Agencies in their fight against organized crime and corruption. This includes fostering cooperation between police and prosecutors and police-prison links. It is part of the overall EU effort to entrench rule of Law in BiH in support of its European perspective. The mission's current mandate will expire at the end of 2011. The EU is discussing future engagement in supporting the BiH authorities in this area.

**EUFOR Althea** had an operational focus on supporting BiH efforts to maintain a safe and secure environment and on the ongoing implementation of the capacity-building and training tasks whose launch was approved by the Council in January 2010. The Operation Commander revised the CONOPS and OPLAN, which were approved by the PSC in September 2010 and in October 2010, respectively. In October 2010, the Council confirmed that the EU would retain an executive military role beyond 2010. The UN Security Council renewed EUFOR Althea's executive mandate on 18 November 2010 (UNSCR 1948 (2010)) for one year.

EUFOR Althea maintained a close working relationship, including on operational matters, with other EU instruments and with other international actors on the ground. In particular, cooperation with the EUPM in supporting the fight against organized crime remained effective, the EUSR and the Force Commander continued to consult each other regularly and cooperation with NATO continued to work well.

### Tools

In 2010, the **European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC)** has been used to its full potential to support EU CSDP military operations and civilian missions, in particular EU NAVFOR Atalanta and EUMM Georgia.

EUSC received Member States' support via governmental imagery, starting with the Helios nations providing imagery to the EU NAVFOR Atalanta. The Arrangement for the provision of SAR-Lupe imagery to the EU was signed between Germany and the High Representative, and the implementation modalities of the COSMO-Skymed arrangement were finalised with Italy.

## Cooperation with Partners

In December 2010, the Council stressed the need to strengthen CSDP cooperation with third countries and other international organisations, notably the United Nations and the African Union,, including to reinforce capabilities and to facilitate engagement with the EU crisis management missions and operations.

The Council underlined that in order to increase coherence, mutual reinforcement and cost-effectiveness, the EU will continue to develop its cooperation with NATO on military capability development. This includes practical measures and close staff-to-staff contacts as appropriate, including between EDA and NATO Allied Command Transformation, adhering to the principles of inclusiveness and autonomy of decision making.

### **EU-UN Cooperation**

In 2008 the UN launched a reform process to improve the situation with regard to its peacekeeping activities, the New Horizon Initiative, which the EU has supported since its inception. In 2010, a discussion among Member States led to a joint Council General Secretariat/ Commission document identifying possible contributions to several activities, such as transfer of operational responsibilities and early planning, capacity support and interoperability, and lessons learned.

Dialogue and intense consultation with the UN continued at all levels. In mid-2010 an internal discussion was launched within the Council on enhancing EU CSDP support to UN peacekeeping operations. The discussion focused mainly on the possibility of contributing an EU component to a UN operation and on a possible role for the EU in supporting Member States willing to participate in UN operations as individual national entities. It is envisaged that in a second phase the discussion will involve also the UN DPKO and other relevant UN departments.

## EU-NATO

In 2010, EU-NATO cooperation in the context of the "Berlin Plus" arrangements for the CSDP operation EUFOR Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina continued. In the framework of the EU-NATO Capability Group, exchanges of information took place on a number of military capability areas of common interest where requirements overlap. As stated in previous reports, the participation of all 27 EU Member States would further facilitate the exchange of information in the field of military capabilities.

On 16 September 2010, the High Representative was invited to develop ideas on how EU/NATO cooperation in crisis management, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, could be further strengthened. This should be done in a spirit of mutual reinforcement and with due respect for their decision-making autonomy, further to the recommendations on concrete measures transmitted by the EU to NATO in February 2010.

In February 2010 the High Representative transmitted a set of concrete proposals identified by the EU Political and Security Committee to the Secretary General of NATO to foster EU – NATO relations building towards a better organisation-to-organisation relationship. The majority of these proposals were implemented in 2010, creating opportunities for informal discussions on issues of common interest, as well as for more political dialogue between EU and NATO and for enhanced cooperation in concrete capability development fields.

In this context, efforts continued to develop EU-NATO cooperation on military capability development at a time of downward pressure on defence budgets. EU and NATO staffs jointly proposed ways ahead for enhancing practical cooperation in two areas critical for the protection and the sustainability of troops in the field: medical support and counter-Improvised Explosive Devices. These proposals were supported by the Member States, and the Council on 9 December stressed the need to continue staff-to-staff contacts with a view to identifying possible additional areas of concrete cooperation under the political guidance of the PSC, the outcomes of which will be available to all member states. The need remains for arrangements to facilitate interaction in the field when CSDP and NATO crisis management operations/missions operate in the same theatre.

## **EU-AU**

The political dialogue between the EU and the AU and thereby also guidance in security matters was ensured by the two annual meetings of the two Peace and Security Councils of both Unions. The EU continued to support the African efforts to build the APSA (African Peace and Security Architecture). Financial support was provided by the Africa Peace Facility for the AMISOM and MICOPAX operations and for institution building. The EU kept its engagement with the AU and the Regional Economic Communities in Africa (RECs) towards the full preparedness of the Africa Standby Forces. The strong cooperation between EU and AU was also symbolised by the successful conclusion of the First Amani Africa Cycle.

## **Third States**

The EU pursued its regular dialogue with partners on CSDP, in particular with the non-EU European NATO members, other countries which are candidates for accession to the EU, as well as with the US, Canada, Russia and Ukraine. Dialogue and consultations were launched with some other important partners, including China and Japan.

Twelve countries (Albania, Canada, Chile, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the US) contributed meaningfully to seven of the ongoing CSDP missions and operations (EUFOR ALTHEA, EULEX Kosovo, EUPM BiH, EUPOL COPPS, EUPOL Afghanistan, EUNAVFOR ATALANTA, EUSEC RD Congo). Fruitful interaction with several other partners continued in the context of anti-piracy activities.

The Council on 26 April 2010 authorised the High Representative to open negotiations with twenty countries with a view to concluding agreements in order to establish a framework for their participation in EU crisis management operations. On this basis, in addition to the previously existing agreements with Canada, Iceland, Norway, Turkey and Ukraine, similar agreements have been or are being negotiated with several other partners.

*More Coherent*

#### Comprehensive approach

In 2010, the EU further intensified its efforts to maximise the effectiveness of the uniquely wide array of instruments which it has at its disposal. In line with the EU's comprehensive approach to crises, CSDP instruments are part of the EU's toolbox, in support of wider EU political objectives, including the need to address the root causes of a conflict. Work on implementing the Lisbon Treaty, and delivering more effectively the necessary coordination between EU military, civilian, diplomatic and development tools continued.<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the civilian-military cooperation and the development of civilian-military capabilities on 23 November 2010 (P7\_TA-PROV(2010)0419).

## EU civilian and military capability development beyond 2010

In December 2010, the Council agreed guidance on EU civilian and military capability development beyond 2010, the reference benchmark of the two existing civilian and military Headline Goals, and reaffirmed its commitment to the comprehensive civil-military level of ambition set in 2008 in the Declaration on Strengthening Capabilities.

The Council confirmed its will to continue efforts at solving persisting shortfalls. Based on the respective final reports, it extended beyond 2010 the implementation of the military and civilian Headline Goals 2010 and agreed that EU and Member States should focus on qualitative aspects of capability development. It set civilian-military, civilian as well as military capability objectives, to be revisited as necessary based inter alia on the evolution of the security context, progress made in capability development and the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty. The High Representative, acting under the authority of the Council, ensures the coordination of the implementation of this guidance.

### Civil-military synergies in capability development

The EU's ability to draw on civilian and military capabilities provided by the Member States, as stressed in the Lisbon Treaty, is a key operational requirement. Promoting civil-military synergies in EU capability development is both a necessity and a political priority for the EU. The potential benefits were underlined in April and December 2010 by the Council, which stressed the need to concentrate on the concrete delivery of capabilities leading to operational improvements.

To this end, the EU and its Member States are looking for possible ways to maximize coherence, effectiveness and comprehensiveness in EU capability development and to promote civil-military synergies wherever they add value. This initiative launched by the Swedish Presidency and endorsed by the Council in November 2009, has since then been carried forward under the PSC's political direction and involves all relevant EU capability development actors and Member States working together in various domains<sup>77</sup>, while preserving the specificities of the civilian and military capability development processes.

This work aims at submitting to PSC's consideration possible concrete actions, ranging from practical modalities to make dual use of civilian or military capabilities, to innovative concepts, through training and joint civil-military procedures.

This work was reinforced by other activities such as the EDA's Annual Conference held in February 2010 on "Bridging Efforts: Connecting civilian security and military capability development" or the seminar organised by the Spanish Presidency in February 2010 on "Synergies between the EU civil and military capability development for crisis management".

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<sup>77</sup> Strategic and tactical transportation, Logistic support, Communications and Information systems, Medical support, Security and Force protection, Use of space capabilities, Unmanned Vehicles, Warehousing and Centralised support systems, Sharing information and intelligence, Training, Exercises, Interconnecting the civilian and military capability development processes, Lessons learned.

## ANNEX I: ACTES JURIDIQUES PESC 2010

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
<b>I. MESURES RESTRICTIVES</b>			
<b>I.1 BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX</b>			
07.10.2010	Nouvelles mesures définies à l'appui d'une mise en oeuvre effective du mandat du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie (TPIY)	art. 29	2010/603/PESC L 265 (08.10.2010)
08.03.2010	Renouvellement des mesures définies à l'appui d'une mise en oeuvre effective du mandat du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie (TPIY)	art. 29	2010/145/PESC L 58 (09.03.2010)
<b>I.2 AFRIQUE</b>			
<b>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
22.12.2010	Modification de la décision du Conseil 2010/656/PESC renouvelant les mesures restrictives instaurées à l'encontre de la Côte-d'Ivoire	art. 29	2010/801/PESC L 341 (23.12.2010)
29.10.2010	Renouvellement des mesures restrictives instaurées à l'encontre de la Côte d'Ivoire	art. 29	2010/656/PESC L 285 (30.10.2010)
<b>REPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO</b>			
20.12.2010	Adoption de mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République démocratique du Congo et abrogeant la position commune 2008/369/PESC	art. 29	2010/788/PESC L 336 (21.12.2010)
<b>ÉRYTHRÉE</b>			
26.07.2010	Modification la décision 2010/127/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Érythrée	art. 29	2010/414/PESC L 195 (27.07.2010)
01.03.2010	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Érythrée	art. 29	2010/127/PESC L 51 (02.03.2010)



DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
<b>LIBERIA</b>			
01.03.2010	Modification de la position commune 2008/109/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives instituées à l'encontre du Liberia	art. 29	2010/129/PESC L 51 (02.03.2010)
<b>REPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE</b>			
25.10.2010	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République de Guinée	art. 29	2010/638/PESC L 280 (26.10.2010)
29.03.2010	Modification de la position commune 2009/788/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République de Guinée	art. 29	2010/186/PESC L 83 (30.03.2010)
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>			
08.11.2010	Abrogation de la position commune 98/409/PESC relative à la Sierra Leone	art. 29	2010/677/PESC L 292 (10.11.2010)
<b>SOMALIE</b>			
26.04.2010	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la Somalie et abrogeant la position commune 2009/138/PESC	art. 29	2010/231/PESC L 105 (27.04.2010) + C 107 (27.04.2010)
01.03.2010	Modification de la position commune 2009/138/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la Somalie	art. 29	2010/126/PESC L 51 (02.03.2010)
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
25.02.2010	Modification de l'annexe de la position commune 2004/161/PESC renouvelant les mesures restrictives à l'encontre du Zimbabwe	art. 29	2010/121/PESC L 49 (26.02.2010)
15.02.2010	Prorogation des mesures restrictives à l'encontre du Zimbabwe	art. 29	2010/92/PESC L 41 (16.02.2010)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
<b>I.3 ASIE / OCÉANIE</b>			
<b>BIRMANIE / MYANMAR</b>			
26.04.2010	Renouvellement des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la Birmanie/du Myanmar	art. 29	2010/232/PESC L 105 (27.04.2010) + C 107 (27.04.2010)
<b>RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DÉMOCRATIQUE DE CORÉE</b>			
22.12.2010	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la République populaire démocratique de Corée et abrogeant la position commune 2006/795/PESC	art. 29	2010/800/PESC L 341 (23.12.2010)
<b>I.4 MOYEN-ORIENT / GOLFE</b>			
<b>IRAN</b>			
25.10.2010	Modification de la décision 2010/413/PESC concernant des mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Iran et abrogeant la position commune 2007/140/PESC	art. 29 décision 2010/413/PESC art. 23 §2	2010/644/PESC L 281 (27.10.2010)
26.07.2010	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de l'Iran et abrogeant la position commune 2007/140/PESC	art. 29	2010/413/PESC L 195 (27.07.2010) + rectificatif L 197 (29.07.2010)
<b>IRAQ</b>			
01.03.2010	Modification de la position commune 2003/495/PESC sur l'Iraq	art. 29	2010/128/PESC L 51 (02.03.2010)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
<b>I.5 EUROPE ORIENTALE ET ASIE CENTRALE</b>			
<b>BIÉLORUSSIE</b>			
25.10.2010	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre de certains fonctionnaires de Biélorussie	art. 29	2010/639/PESC L 280 (26.10.2010)
<b>RÉPUBLIQUE DE MOLDAVIE</b>			
27.09.2010	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre des dirigeants de la région de Transnistrie (République de Moldavie)	art. 29	2010/573/PESC L 253 (28.09.2010)
22.02.2010	Prorogation des mesures restrictives à l'encontre des dirigeants de la région de Transnistrie (République de Moldavie)	art. 29	2010/105/PESC L 46 (23.02.2010)
<b>II. PESD</b>			
<b>II.1 BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX</b>			
06.12.2010	Modification de la décision 2009/906/PESC concernant la mission de police de l'Union européenne (MPUE) en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/755/PESC L 320 (07.12.2010)
30.11.2010	Prorogation du mandat du chef de la mission de police de l'Union européenne (MPUE) en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 38, décision 2009/906/PESC art. 10 §1	2010/754/PESC MPUE/1/2010 L 320 (07.12.2010)
15.10.2010	Modification de l'action commune 2008/124/PESC relative à la mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo <sup>78</sup> , EULEX KOSOVO	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/619/PESC L 272 (16.10.2010)
27.07.2010	Nomination d'un chef de la mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO	art. 38, action commune 2008/124/PESC art. 12§2	2010/431/PESC EULEX/1/2010 OJ L 202 (04.08.2010)

<sup>78</sup> Under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) - SK

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
15.06.2010	Nomination du chef de l'élément de commandement de l'Union européenne à Naples, dans le cadre de l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 38, action commune 2004/570/PESC art. 6	2010/344/PESC BiH/16/2010 L 155 (22.06.2010)
08.06.2010	Modification et prorogation de l'action commune 2008/124/PESC relative à la mission «État de droit» menée par l'Union européenne au Kosovo ( 1 ), EULEX KOSOVO	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/322/PESC L 145 (11.06.2010)
<b>II.2 AFRIQUE</b>			
07.12.2010	Modification de l'action commune 2008/851/PESC concernant l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/766/PESC L 327 (11.12.2010)
26.11.2010	Nomination d'un commandant de la force de l'Union européenne pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie (Atalanta)	art. 38 action commune 2008/851/PESC art. 6	2010/753/PESC ATALANTA/5/2010 L 320 (07.12.2010)
08.10.2010	Nomination du chef de la mission de conseil et d'assistance de l'Union européenne en matière de réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République démocratique du Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)	art. 38 décision 2010/565/PESC art. 8	2010/610/PESC EUSEC/2/2010 L 266 (09.10.2010)
08.10.2010	Nomination du chef de la mission EUPOL RD Congo	art. 38, décision 2010/576/PESC art. 10 §1	2010/609/PESC EUPOL RD CONGO/1/2010 L 266 (09.10.2010) + Rectificatif L 272 (16.10.2010)
23.09.2010	Mission de police de l'Union européenne menée dans le cadre de la réforme du secteur de la sécurité (RSS) et son interface avec la justice en République démocratique du Congo (EUPOL RD Congo)	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/576/PESC L 254 (29.09.2010)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
21.09.2010	Mission de conseil et d'assistance de l'Union européenne en matière de réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République démocratique du Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)	art. 28, art. 43	2010/565/PESC L 248 (22.09.2010)
06.08.2010	Signature et à la conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République d'Ouganda concernant le statut de la mission placée sous la direction de l'Union européenne en Ouganda	art. 37 (TUE) art. 218 §5 + §6 premier alinéa (TFUE)	2010/464/PESC L 221 (24.08.2010)
30.07.2010	Modification de l'action commune 2008/851/PESC concernant l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/437/PESC L 2010 (11.08.2010)
19.07.2010	Nomination d'un commandant de la force de l'Union européenne pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie (Atalanta)	art. 38 action commune 2008/851/PESC art. 6	2010/423/PSC ATALANTA/4/2010 L 199 (31.07.2010)
15.06.2010	Nomination du chef de la mission de l'Union européenne visant à soutenir la réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République de Guinée-Bissau (UE RSS GUINÉE-BISSAU)	art. 38 action commune 2008/112/PESC art. 8, § 1, deuxième alinéa	2010/334/PESC UE RSS GUINÉE- BISSAU/1/2010 L 151 (17.06.2010)
14.06.2010	Modification et prolongation de l'action commune 2007/405/PESC relative à la mission de police de l'Union européenne menée dans le cadre de la réforme du secteur de la sécurité (RSS) et son interface avec la justice en République démocratique du Congo (EUPOL RD Congo)	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/329/PESC L 149 (15.06.2010)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
28.05.2010	Nomination d'un commandant de l'opération de l'Union européenne pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie (Atalanta)	art. 38  action commune 2008/851/PESC art. 6 §1	2010/317/PESC ATALANTA/3/2010 L 142 (10.06.2010) + Rectificatif L 205 (06.08.2010)
25.05.2010	Modification et prolongation de l'action commune 2008/112/PESC relative à la mission de l'Union européenne visant à soutenir la réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République de Guinée- Bissau (UE RSS GUINÉE-BISSAU)	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/298/PESC L 127 (26.05.2010)
18.05.2010	Établissement du Comité des contributeurs pour la mission de conseil et d'assistance de l'Union européenne en matière de réforme du secteur de la sécurité en République démocratique du Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)	art. 38  action commune 2009/709/PESC art. 10 §3	2010/297/PESC EUSEC/1/2010 L 127 (26.05.2010)
23.03.2010	Nomination du commandant de la force de l'Union européenne pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie (Atalanta)	art. 38  action commune 2008/851/PESC art. 6	2010/185/PESC ATALANTA/2/2010 L 83 (30.03.2010)
05.03.2010	Modification de la décision Atalanta/2/2009 du Comité politique et de sécurité relative à l'acceptation de contributions d'États tiers à l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie (Atalanta), ainsi que la décision Atalanta/3/2009 du Comité politique et de sécurité établissant le Comité des contributeurs pour l'opération militaire de l'Union européenne en vue d'une contribution à la dissuasion, à la prévention et à la répression des actes de piraterie et de vols à main armée au large des côtes de la Somalie (Atalanta)	art. 38  action commune 2008/851/PESC art. 10	2010/184/PESC ATALANTA/1/2010 L 83 (30.03.2010)
15.02.2010	Mission militaire de l'Union européenne visant à contribuer à la formation des forces de sécurité somaliennes	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/96/PESC L 44 (19.02.2010)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
<b>II.3 ASIE / OCÉANIE</b>			
13.09.2010	Signature et conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République islamique d'Afghanistan concernant le statut de la mission de police de l'Union européenne en Afghanistan (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN)	art. 37 (TUE) art. 218 §5+6 premier alinéa (TFUE)	2010/686/PESC L 294 (12.11.2010)
11.06.2010	Nomination du chef de la Mission EUPOL Afghanistan	art. 38 décision 2010/279/PESC art. 10§1	2010/341/PESC AFGHANISTAN/2/2 010 L 154 (19.06.2010)
18.05.2010	Nomination du chef par intérim de la Mission EUPOL Afghanistan	art. 38 3ème alinéa décision 2010/279/PESC art. 10§1	2010/292/PESC AFGHANISTAN/1/2 010 L 125 (21.05.2010)
18.05.2010	Mission de police de l'Union européenne en Afghanistan (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN)	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/279/PESC L 123 (19.05.2010)
<b>II.4 MOYEN-ORIENT / GOLFE</b>			
21.12.2010	Prolongation du mandat du chef de la mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens (EUPOL COPPS)	art. 38 décision 2010/784/PESC art. 10 §1	2010/796/PESC L 338 (22.12.2010)
17.12.2010	Mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens (EUPOL COPPS)	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/784/PESC L 335 (18.12.2010)
02.12.2010	Modification de l'action commune 2005/797/PESC et la décision 2009/955/PESC du Conseil concernant la mission de police de l'Union européenne pour les territoires palestiniens	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/747/PESC L 318 (04.12.2010)
22.06.2010	Prorogation du mandat du chef de la mission intégrée «État de droit» de l'Union européenne pour l'Iraq, EUJUST LEX-IRAQ	art. 38 décision 2010/330/PESC art. 9 §2	2010/351/PESC EUJUST LEX IRAQ/1/2010 L 160 (26.06.2010)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
14.06.2010	Mission intégrée «État de droit» de l'Union européenne pour l'Iraq, EUJUST LEX-IRAQ	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/330/PESC L 149 (15.06.2010)
21.05.2010	Prorogation du mandat du chef de la mission de l'Union européenne d'assistance à la frontière au point de passage de Rafah	art. 38 action commune 2005/889/PESC art. 10 §2	2010/295/PESC EU BAM Rafah/1/2010 L 126 (22.05.2010)
12.05.2010	Modification et prorogation de l'action commune 2005/889/PESC établissant une mission de l'Union européenne d'assistance à la frontière au point de passage de Rafah (EU BAM Rafah)	art. 28, art. 43 §2	2010/274/PESC L 119 (13.05.2010)
<b>II.5 EUROPE ORIENTALE ET ASIE CENTRALE</b>			
03.09.2010	Prorogation du mandat du chef de la mission d'observation de l'Union européenne en Géorgie, EUMM Georgia	action commune 2008/736/PESC art. 10 §1	2010/480/PESC EUMM Georgia/1/2010 L 234 (04.09.2010)
12.08.2010	Mission d'observation de l'Union européenne en Géorgie (EUMM Georgia)	art. 28 art. 43 §2	2010/452/PESC L 213 (13.08.2010)
26.07.2010	Modification l'action commune 2008/736/PESC concernant la mission d'observation de l'Union européenne en Géorgie, EUMM Georgia	art. 28 art. 43 §2	2010/424/PESC L 199 (31.07.2010)
<b>III. REPRÉSENTANTS SPÉCIAUX DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE</b>			
<b>III.1 AFGHANISTAN</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Afghanistan	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/439/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
22.03.2010	Nomination du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Afghanistan	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/168/PESC L 75 (23.03.2010)
25.02.2010	Prorogation et modification du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Afghanistan et le Pakistan	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/120/PESC L 49 (26.02.2010)
<b>III.2 ANCIENNE RÉPUBLIQUE YUGOSLAVE DE MACÉDOINE (ARYM)</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne dans l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/444/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
16.03.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne dans l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/156/PESC L 67 (17.03.2010)



DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
<b>III.3 ASIE CENTRALE</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Asie centrale	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/443/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
22.02.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour l'Asie centrale	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/112/PESC L 46 (23.02.2010)
<b>III.4 BOSNIE-HERZÉGOVINE</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/442/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
22.02.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne en Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/111/PESC L 46 (23.02.2010)
<b>III.5 CAUCASE DU SUD</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le Caucase du Sud	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/449/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
22.02.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le Caucase du Sud	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/109/PESC L 46 (23.02.2010)
<b>III.6 GÉORGIE</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la crise en Géorgie	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/445/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
22.02.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la crise en Géorgie	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/106/PESC L 46 (23.02.2010)
<b>III.7 KOSOVO</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne au Kosovo	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/446/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
25.02.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne au Kosovo	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/118/PESC L 49 (26.02.2010)
<b>III.8 PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/447/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
22.02.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/107/PESC L 46 (23.02.2010)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
<b>III.9 RÉGION DES GRANDS LACS AFRICAINS</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la région des Grands Lacs africains	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/440/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
22.02.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour la région des Grands Lacs africains	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/113/PESC L 46 (23.02.2010)
<b>III.10 RÉPUBLIQUE DE MOLDAVIE</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne en République de Moldavie	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/448/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
22.02.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne en République de Moldavie	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/108/PESC L 46 (23.02.2010)
<b>III.11 SOUDAN</b>			
11.08.2010	Nomination du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le Soudan	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/450/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
22.02.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne pour le Soudan	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/110/PESC L 46 (23.02.2010)
<b>III.12 UNION AFRICAINE</b>			
11.08.2010	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne auprès de l'Union africaine	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/441/PESC L 211 (12.08.2010)
25.02.2010	Prorogation et modification du mandat du représentant spécial de l'Union européenne auprès de l'Union africaine	art. 28, art. 31(2), art. 33	2010/119/PESC L 49 (26.02.2010)
<b>IV. NON-PROLIFERATION</b>			
13.12.2010	Soutien au processus d'instauration d'un climat de confiance conduisant à la création d'une zone exempte d'armes de destruction massive et de leurs vecteurs au Moyen-Orient, à l'appui de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 26 §2	2010/799/PESC L 341 (23.12.2010)
02.12.2010	Action de l'Union européenne contre le commerce illicite d'armes légères et de petit calibre (ALPC) par voie aérienne	art. 26 §2	2010/765/PESC L 327 (11.12.2010)

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	RÉFÉRENCE J.O.
27.09.2010	Soutien aux activités de l'AIEA dans les domaines de la sécurité et de la vérification nucléaires et dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 26 §2 art. 31 § 1	2010/585/PESC L 259 (01.10.2010)
26.07.2010	Soutien aux activités de la commission préparatoire de l'Organisation du traité d'interdiction complète des essais nucléaires (OTICE) afin de renforcer ses capacités en matière de surveillance et de vérification et dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 26 §2 art. 31 § 1	2010/461/PESC L 219 (20.08.2010)
26.07.2010	Établissant d'un réseau européen de groupes de réflexion indépendants sur la non-prolifération à l'appui de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive	art. 26 §2 art. 31 § 1	2010/430/PESC L 202 (04.08.2010)
14.06.2010	Activités de l'Union européenne en faveur du traité sur le commerce des armes, dans le cadre de la stratégie européenne de sécurité	art. 26 §2 art. 31 § 1	2010/336/PESC L 152 (18.06.2010)
29.03.2010	Position de l'Union européenne en vue de la conférence d'examen de 2010 des parties au traité sur la non-prolifération des armes nucléaires	art. 29	2010/212/PESC L 90 (10.04.2010)
<b>V. LUTTE CONTRE LE TERRORISME</b>			
12.07.2010	Mise à jour de la liste des personnes, groupes et entités auxquels s'appliquent les articles 2, 3 et 4 de la position commune 2001/931/PESC relative à l'application de mesures spécifiques en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme	art. 29	2010/386/PESC L 178/28 (13.07.2010)
<b>VI. AUTRES ACTES JURIDIQUES</b>			
<b>PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT</b>			
17.11.2010	Accueil temporaire de certains Palestiniens par des États membres de l'Union européenne	art. 29	2010/694/PESC L 303 (19.11.2010)

**ANNEX II: MAIN APPEARANCES IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE FIELD OF CFSP/CSDP IN 2010**

**I. HIGH REPRESENTATIVE:**

<b>No</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>PERSON/ SUBJECT</b>	<b>PLACE</b>
1	11.01	Hearing for appointment	AFET, Brussels
2	19.01	HR on the earthquake in Haiti, the situation in Iran, the situation in Yemen and the situation in Iraq	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
3	10.03	HR on the two annual EP reports on CFSP (Rapporteur Albertini) and ESDP (Rapporteur Danjean), the review of the NPT and statement on EU policy on Arctic issues	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
4	10.03	HR on EEAS	Conference of Presidents
5	23.03	HR on the setting-up of EEAS and debriefing of FAC (22-23/3)	AFET, Brussels
6	20.04	HR on the EU strategy for the relations with Latin America, Kyrgyzstan and the EU-Canada summit	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
7	16.06	HR on the EU-Russia summit, the Israeli military operation against the humanitarian flotilla and the Gaza blockade, on the Annual report on human rights, the Situation in the Korean Peninsula and on Bosnia and Herzegovina	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
8	07.07	HR statements on EP report on EEAS, Kyrgyzstan, AIDS/HIV and on Convention on Cluster Munition	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
9	19.10	HR on EEAS	EP Plenary, Strasbourg
10	27.10	HR: exchange of views with AFET	AFET, Brussels
11	08.11	HR on development-related aspects of the EEAS	DEVE, Brussels
12	15.12	HR statements on Afghanistan, Human Rights, NATO Summit in Lisbon (19-20/11) and situation in Côte d'Ivoire	EP Plenary, Strasbourg

**II. APPEARANCES AS PART OF THE 2006 I.I.A. (JOINT CONSULTATION MEETINGS ON THE FINANCING OF CFSP) <sup>79</sup>:**

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	03.02	PSC Chair Fernandez-Arias	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
2	14.04	PSC Chair Fernandez-Arias	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
3	13.07	PSC Chair Stevens	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP
4	17.11	PSC Chair Stevens	AFET/BUDG bureaux, EP

**III. EUROPEAN UNION SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES (EUSRS):**

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	26.01	EUSR Inzko on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina - in camera	AFET, Brussels
2	26.01	EUSR Fouéré on FYROM	AFET, Brussels
3	27.04	EUSR Morel on Kyrgyzstan and Georgia	AFET, Brussels
4	27.04	EUSR Semneby on Report by the EU-Georgia PCC delegation visit to Tbilisi (29-31/3)	AFET, Brussels
5	22.06	EUSR Feith on Kosovo	AFET, Brussels
6	23.06	EUSR Morel on Kyrgyzstan	AFET, Brussels
7	13.07	EUSR Brylle on Sudan-post elections	AFET, Brussels
8	28.09	EUSR Ušackas on the EU in Afghanistan	AFET, Brussels
9	02.12	EUSR Feith on Kosovo	AFET, Brussels

<sup>79</sup> In accordance with the 2006 I.I.A. (OJ C 139/01, 14.6.2006) and the Declaration by the High Representative on political accountability on the adoption of the Council decision establishing the organisation and functioning of the EEAS (OJ C 210/01, 03.08.2010).

**IV. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH NEWLY APPOINTED EU SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES (EUSRS)<sup>80</sup>:**

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	23.03	Exchange of views with EUSR Ušackas on Afghanistan (in camera)	AFET, Brussels
2	29.09	Exchange of views with EUSR Marsden on Sudan	AFET, Brussels

**V. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH NEWLY APPOINTED EU HEADS OF DELEGATIONS (HOD)<sup>81</sup>:**

No	DATE	PERSON/ SUBJECT	PLACE
1	08.04	Exchange of views with de Almeida, newly appointed HoD in Washington (in camera)	AFET, Brussels
2	30.11	Exchange of views with Dimitrov, newly appointed EU HoD in Georgia (in camera)	AFET, Brussels
3	01.12	Exchange of views with Ederer, newly appointed EU HoD in China (in camera)	AFET, Brussels
4	01.12	Exchange of views with Schweisgut, newly appointed EU HoD in Japan (in camera)	AFET, Brussels
5	09.12	Exchange of views with Eichhorst, newly appointed EU HoD in Lebanon (in camera)	AFET, Brussels

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<sup>80</sup> In accordance with the Declaration by the High Representative on political accountability on the adoption of the Council decision establishing the organisation and functioning of the EEAS (OJ C 210/01, 03.08.2010).

<sup>81</sup> In accordance with the Declaration by the High Representative on political accountability on the adoption of the Council decision establishing the organisation and functioning of the EEAS (OJ C 210/01, 03.08.2010).

**ANNEX III: CFSP BUDGET 2010 - COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS****Actions financed in 2010:****19.0301 MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY PROCESSES**

DECISION NO AND DESCRIPTION	COST €
2009/572/CFSP EUMM Georgia (prolongation until 14 September 2010, €12.500.000)	3.500.000
2010/274/CFSP EUBAM RAFAH (prolongation until 24 May 2011)	1.950.000
2010/424/CFSP EUMM Georgia (budget top up period until 14 September 2010)	2.500.000
2010/452/CFSP EUMM Georgia (15 September 2010 - 14 September 2011)	26.600.000

**19.0302 NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT**

DECISION NO AND DESCRIPTION	COST €
2009/1012/CFSP Support of EU activities to promote the Control of arms exports	787.000
2010/179/CFSP Support of SEESAC arms control activities in Western Balkans	1.600.000
2010/336/CFSP EU activities in support of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT-UNIDIR)	1.520.000
2010/461/CFSP on EU activities in support of the CTBTO	5.280.000
2010/430/CFSP establishing a European network of independent think tanks	2.182.000
2010/585/CFSP EU support for the IAEA activities in the area of nuclear security ... (IAEA V)	9.966.000
2010/765/CFSP EU action to counter the illicit trade of SALW by air (SIPRI)	900.000

**19.0303 CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND OTHER STABILISATION MEASURES**

DECISION NO AND DESCRIPTION	COST €
2010/330/CFSP EUJUST LEX IRAQ (1 July 2010 - 30 June 2011)	17.500.000
2010/322/CFSP amending JA 2009/124/CFSP EULEX Kosovo (2009 budget extension until 14 October 2010)	19.164.882
2010/565/CFSP EUSEC DR Congo (1 October 2010 - 30 September 2011)	12.600.000
2010/619/CFSP EULEX Kosovo (15 October 2010 - 14 October 2011- first instalment - budget €165 Mio)	70.000.000

**19.0305 PREPARATORY AND FOLLOW-UP MEASURES**

DECISION NO AND DESCRIPTION	COST €
External Audits (5 audit assignments and 2 FR Art. 56 assessments)	273.365
Specific audit	22.600
Equipment for preparatory measures	32.000

**19.0306 EUROPEAN UNION SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES**

DECISION NO AND DESCRIPTION	COST €
2010/106/CFSP EUSR for the crisis in Georgia (€502.000)	419.753
2010/107/CFSP EUSR for the Middle East Peace process (€730.000)	608.847
2010/108/CFSP EUSR in the Republic of Moldova (€1.025.000)	863.000
2010/109/CFSP EUSR for the South Caucasus (€1.855.000)	1.549.094
2010/110/CFSP EUSR for Sudan (€1.410.000)	1.175.258



2010/111/CFSP EUSR in Bosnia and Herzegovina (€2.350.000)	1.950.000
2010/112/CFSP EUSR for Central Asia (€800.000)	700.000
2010/113/CFSP EUSR for the African Great Lakes (€1.065.000)	894.660
2010/118/CFSP EUSR in Kosovo (€1.660.000)	1.360.000
2010/119/CFSP EUSR to the African Union (no cost extension until 31.08.2010)	0
2010/120/CFSP EUSR for Afghanistan and Pakistan (no cost extension until 31.03.2010)	0
2010/156/CFSP EUSR in FYROM (€340.000)	290.000
2010/168/CFSP EUSR in Afghanistan (€2.500.000)	2.090.000
2010/439/CFSP EUSR in Afghanistan (12 month extension)	4.515.000
2010/440/CFSP EUSR for the African Great Lakes (12 month extension)	1.520.000
2010/441/CFSP EUSR to the African Union (12 month extension)	1.280.000
2010/442/CFSP EUSR in Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 month extension)	3.700.000
2010/443/CFSP EUSR for Central Asia (12 month extension)	1.250.000
2010/444/CFSP EUSR in FYROM (6 month extension)	310.000
2010/445/CFSP EUSR for the crisis in Georgia (12 month extension)	700.000
2010/446/CFSP EUSR in Kosovo (6 month extension)	1.230.000
2010/447/CFSP EUSR for the Middle East peace process (6 month extension)	585.000
2010/448/CFSP EUSR in the Republic of Moldova (6 month extension)	830.000
2010/449/CFSP EUSR for the South Caucasus (6 month extension)	1.410.000
2010/450/CFSP EUSR for Sudan (12 month mandate)	1.820.000

**19.0307 POLICE MISSIONS**

Decision no and description	COST €
2010/279/CFSP EUPOL Afghanistan (31 May 2010 - 31 May 2011)	54.600.000
2010/298/CFSP EUSSR Guinea-Bissau (no-cost ext. and extension 1 July - 30 September 2010)	630.000
2010/329/CFSP EUPOL Congo (extension 1 July - 30 September 2010)	2.020.000
2010/576/CFSP EUPOL Congo (extension 1 October 2010 - 30 September 2011)	6.430.000
2010/755/CFSP EUPM Bosnia Herzegovina (extension 1 January - 31 December 2011; 17,6 Mio)	7.470.013
2010/747/CFSP EUPOL COPPS (Budget top up January - December 2010)	220.000
2010/784/CFSP EUPOL COPPS (extension 1 January - 31 December 2011)	8.250.000

**ANNEX IV: 2010 OVERVIEW OF HR / VP DECLARATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE EU, HR / VP STATEMENTS, STATEMENTS BY THE HR / VP SPOKESPERSON AND LOCAL STATEMENTS**

## **Declarations on behalf of the EU**

### **11/01/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on 5th anniversary of signature of Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112203.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112203.pdf)

### **12/01/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on the trial against seven Baha'i leaders in Iran

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112212.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112212.pdf)

### **14/01/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative, Catherine Ashton, on behalf of the EU on the moratorium on the death penalty in Mongolia

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PESC/10/3&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

### **27/01/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on the situation in Honduras: inauguration of Mr. Porfirio Lobo

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112630.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112630.pdf)

### **05/02/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on the ratification of Protocol 14 to the European Convention on Human Rights by the Russian Federation

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112765.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112765.pdf)

### **08/02/2010**

Joint Statement by EU and USA calling on Iranian government to fulfil its human rights obligations

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/112843.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/112843.pdf)

### **19/02/2010**

Statement by HR C. Ashton, on behalf of the EU welcoming the ceasefire in the North of Yemen

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112936.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/112936.pdf)

**02/03/2010**

Statement by HR C. Ashton, on behalf of the EU on Côte d'Ivoire

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113132.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113132.pdf)

**10/03/2010**

Statement by HR C. Ashton, on behalf of the EU on the decision by the Government of Israel to build new housing units in East Jerusalem

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113283.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113283.pdf)

**10/03/2010**

Declaration by HR Ashton on behalf of the EU on the Georgian strategy on Abkhazia and South Ossetia

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113293.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113293.pdf)

**17/03/2010**

Declaration by HR Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on parliamentary and presidential approval of Kyrgyz law on accession to Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR on abolition of death penalty

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113417.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113417.pdf)

**21/03/2010**

Declaration by HR Ashton on International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113458.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113458.pdf)

**22/03/2010**

Declaration by HR Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU to commemorate the World Water Day

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113472.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113472.pdf)

**31/03/2010**

Speech by EU HR Catherine Ashton on Behalf of the European Union, to the International Conference on Haiti

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/113648.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/113648.pdf)

**31/03/2010**

HR's Declaration on behalf of the EU on the situation in Belarus

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113643.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113643.pdf)

**09/04/2010**

Declaration by HR Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on decision by Pre-Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Court to investigate the 2007-2008 post-election violence in Kenya

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113679.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113679.pdf)

**14/04/2010**

Declaration by HR Ashton on behalf of the EU on the situation after the national elections in Iraq

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113787.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/113787.pdf)

**27/04/2010**

Declaration by HR Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on the situation in the Middle East

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114051.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114051.pdf)

**30/04/2010**

Declaration by HR Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on Djibouti's introduction of the abolition of the death penalty in its Constitution

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114089.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114089.pdf)

**03/05/2010** - Declaration by the HR Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on World Press Freedom Day, 3 May 2010

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114167.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114167.pdf)

**10/05/2010**

Declaration on the launch of proximity talks between Israel and the Palestinians

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114343.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114343.pdf)

**11/05/2010**

Declaration on the alignment of certain third countries concerning the Council Decision 2009/969/CFSP

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114386.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114386.pdf)

**12/05/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the execution of five individuals in Iran

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114457.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114457.pdf)

**17/05/2010**

Declaration by HR Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on International Day against Homophobia

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114473.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114473.pdf)

**20/05/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the publication of the report on the sinking of the Republic of Korea Ship 'Cheonan

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/114589.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/114589.pdf)

**21/05/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on the human rights of LGBT people in Malawi

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114600.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114600.pdf)

**26/05/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain third countries with the Council Decision 2010/92/CFSP extending restrictive measures against Zimbabwe

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114649.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114649.pdf)

**31/05/2010**

Declaration - Council decisions on the Republic of Guinea

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114723.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114723.pdf)

**31/05/2010**

Declaration by HR Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on the Israeli military operation against the Flotilla

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114730.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114730.pdf)

**02/06/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain third countries with the Council Decision 2010/129/CFSP amending Common Position 2008/109/CFS

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114791.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114791.pdf)

**03/06/2010**

Myanmar/Burma: Declaration by HR Ashton on behalf of EU on alignment of third countries with Council Decision renewing restrictive measures

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114843.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114843.pdf)

**03/06/2010**

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Declaration by HR Ashton on behalf of EU on alignment of third countries with Council Decision concerning restrictive measures

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114844.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/114844.pdf)

**09/06/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain third countries with Council Decision 2010/127/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Eritrea

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115023.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115023.pdf)

**11/06/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on human rights in China  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115142.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115142.pdf)

**12/06/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on Iran  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115144.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115144.pdf)

**15/06/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain third countries with Council Decision 2010/231/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Somalia  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115190.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115190.pdf)

**25/06/2010**

Joint Declaration by the African Union and by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on the UN International Day in support of victims of torture  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/115506.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/115506.pdf)

**30/06/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on Femicide  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115578.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115578.pdf)

**01/07/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the Appointment of a UN Panel of Experts on accountability Issues in Sri Lanka  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115592.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115592.pdf)

**15/07/2010**

Declaration by HR Ashton on behalf of the EU on the situation of Human Rights Defenders in the North Caucasus  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115805.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115805.pdf)

**22/07/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the ICJ advisory opinion  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115902.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115902.pdf)

**26/07/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on Syria Human rights cases

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115970.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/115970.pdf)

**01/08/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the Convention on Cluster Munitions

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116071.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116071.pdf)

**05/08/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the approval of a new Constitution in Kenya

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116100.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116100.pdf)

**09/08/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the International Day of the World's Indigenous People

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116122.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116122.pdf)

**10/08/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the General Election in the Solomon Islands

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/365&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**12/08/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the sentencing of seven Baha'i leaders

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116157.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116157.pdf)

**15/08/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the fifth Anniversary of the signature of the Aceh MoU and Aceh's peaceful evolution

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116168.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116168.pdf)



**19/08/2010**

EU Statement on the Occasion of the General Assembly Plenary Meeting on the Humanitarian Situation resulting from the Floods in Pakistan

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116223.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116223.pdf)

**20/08/2010**

Statement by the Middle East Quartet - European Union, United Nations, Russian Federation, United States

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116226.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116226.pdf)

**08/09/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain third countries with Council Decision 2010/414/CFSP amending Decision 2010/127/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Eritrea

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116333.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116333.pdf)

**17/09/2010**

Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on political prisoners in Eritrea

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116600.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116600.pdf)

**28/09/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the elections in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116787.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116787.pdf)

**06/10/2010**

Declaration by HR Ashton on behalf of the EU on the OHCHR Report of the Mapping Exercise documenting the most serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed within the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo between March 1993 and June 2003

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116903.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/116903.pdf)

**20/10/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on recent legislative developments in Guatemala concerning the death penalty

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117228.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117228.pdf)

**07/11/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the elections in Burma/Myanmar

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117548.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117548.pdf)

**08/11/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the publication of the Final Report of the EU Election Observation Mission to Ethiopia 2010

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117578.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117578.pdf)

**16/11/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on violence against journalists in the Russian Federation

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117735.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117735.pdf)

**19/11/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton, on behalf of the European Union, on the political situation in Madagascar

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117904.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117904.pdf)

**25/11/2010**

Declaration by the High Representative, Catherine Ashton, on behalf of the European Union on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117997.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/117997.pdf)

**30/11/2010** - Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU in support of ratification of new strategic arms reduction treaty (START)

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/118094.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/118094.pdf)

**10/12/2010** - Declaration by the High Representative, Catherine Ashton, on behalf of the European Union on the Human Rights Day, 10 December 2010

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## Statements by the High Representative

**01/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative on the brutal bomb attack in Lakki Marwat, Pakistan

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/1&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**14/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton: Haiti situation - press conference

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/10/2&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**19/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the situation in Haiti

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**19/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Yemen

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**19/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Iran

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**19/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Iraq

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**20/01/2010**

Sri Lanka's pre-election situation: statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/37&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**20/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Guinea

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**29/01/2010**

Joint statement on Nigeria

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**29/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Holocaust Remembrance Day

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**29/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Presidential elections in Sri Lanka

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**29/01/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Iran

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**04/02/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the pre-electoral situation in Ukraine

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**05/02/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton, on imminent executions in Iran

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**08/02/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Ukrainian presidential elections, January 17 and February 7, 2010

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**09/02/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton, on human rights in China

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**09/02/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton, on Iranian nuclear activities

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**11/02/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton, on demonstrations in Iran

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**12/02/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton, on human rights in China

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**17/02/2010**

Statement by HR Ashton on the situation of the Union of Poles in Belarus

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**22/02/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton, on Guinea

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**23/02/2010**

EU roundly condemns fraudulent use of European passports in Dubai assassination

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**25/02/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the India-Pakistan meeting in New Delhi

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**27/02/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the earthquake in Chile

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**27/02/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton following telephone conversation with Chile's Foreign Minister Mariano Fernandez

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/204&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&quiLanguage=en>

**07/03/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the Iraqi elections

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**08/03/2010**

International Women's Day – 8 March 2010

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**09/03/2010**

Déclaration de la Haute Représentante Catherine Ashton et du Commissaire en charge du développement  
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**15/03/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the Agreement between the Transitional Federal Government of  
Somalia and Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a

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**18/03/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton at Erez crossing

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**23/03/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton following meeting with President Mbeki

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**24/03/2010**

Declaration by HR Catherine Ashton on the decision by the Israeli authorities on the Shepherd Hotel

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**26/03/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the violence in and around Gaza

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**26/03/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on ratification of Rome Statute of International Criminal Court by  
Bangladesh

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**28/03/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on agreement between United States and Russia on new strategic arms reduction treaty (START)

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**29/03/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on metro explosions in Moscow

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**31/03/2010**

Joint statement by HR Catherine Ashton and Commissioner Štefan Füle on the Serbian Declaration on Srebrenica

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**01/04/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Guinea Bissau

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**07/04/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Opposition unrests in Kyrgyzstan

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**08/04/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the political situation in Thailand

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**09/04/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the upcoming elections in Sudan

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Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Polish plane crash

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**13/04/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the Parliamentary Elections in Sri Lanka

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**13/04/2010**

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**17/04/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the helicopter crash in Haiti

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**19/04/2010**

Statement by HR/VP Catherine Ashton on elections in Sudan

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**20/04/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on adoption of Constitutional Amendment in Pakistan

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**11/05/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the adoption of negotiating directives for Association Agreements between the EU and Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

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**12/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the State of Emergency in Egypt

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**14/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Kyrgyzstan

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**17/05/2010**

Statement by HR/VP Catherine Ashton, on Moldova/Transnistria

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**18/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton recalling the EU position on the Falkland Islands

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**21/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton and Commissioner Stefan Füle on Albania

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**21/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Nagorno Karabakh

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**21/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the political situation in Thailand

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**22/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Iran

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**24/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Federal Republic of Nigeria

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**25/05/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the Legislative Elections in Ethiopia

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**25/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the UNRWA attack

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**25/05/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on 10th anniversary of Optional Protocols to UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

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**28/05/2010**

Burundi: Statement by HR/VP Ashton and Commissioner Piebalgs on the communal elections of 24 May  
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/633&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**28/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Lahore attacks  
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**29/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the outcome of the NPT Review Conference  
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**30/05/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on train derailment in India  
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**31/05/2010**

Reaction of High Representative Catherine Ashton on Israel's military operation against Gaza flotilla  
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**01/06/2010**

Joint statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/114733.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/114733.pdf)

**02/06/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the publication of the certified results of the Iraqi elections  
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**09/06/2010**

Statement by the E3+3 with the support of the EU High Representative following the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1929 on the Iranian nuclear programme  
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**11/06/2010**

Joint statement by High Representative / Vice President Catherine Ashton and Home Affairs Commissioner Cecilia Malmström on the release of Max Göldi  
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**11/06/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the new clashes in Kyrgyzstan

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**28/06/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the constitutional referendum in Kyrgyzstan

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**30/06/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Israel-Palestinian proximity peace talks

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**01/07/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the Presidential Elections in the Republic of Guinea

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**02/07/2010**

Déclaration de Madame Catherine Ashton, Haute Représentante, sur les élections présidentielles au Burundi

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**05/07/2010**

Statement by Catherine Ashton, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/European Commission Vice-President on announcement by Israel on Gaza blockade

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**06/07/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on imminent executions in Iran

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**08/07/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton following the vote in the European Parliament on the European Union External Action Service

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**08/07/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on the announcement of the liberation of 52 political prisoners in Cuba

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**09/07/2010**

Statement by HR Catherine Ashton on further ships carrying humanitarian aid to Gaza  
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**11/07/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton and EU Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy Stefan Füle on the occasion of the 15th commemoration of Srebrenica  
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**12/07/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the attacks in Uganda  
[http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115768.pdf](http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115768.pdf)

**19/07/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the national dialogue process in Yemen  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115882.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115882.pdf)

**28/07/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the death penalty in Japan  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116068.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116068.pdf)

**03/08/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Israel-Lebanon border incident  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116096.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116096.pdf)

**11/08/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton following phone call with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov to offer support in wake of recent fires in Russia  
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/367&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**11/08/2010**

Statement by the High Representative Catherine Ashton and EU Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs on the Presidential Elections in Rwanda  
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/366&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**11/08/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the recent mudslides in China  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116136.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116136.pdf)

**12/08/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court by Seychelles

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116138.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116138.pdf)

**13/08/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on Russian plans on missile deployment in Abkhazia

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116161.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116161.pdf)

**18/08/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton following her call with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116221.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116221.pdf)

**19/08/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court by Saint Lucia

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116222.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116222.pdf)

**20/08/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton on resumption of direct talks between Israel and the Palestinians

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116227.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116227.pdf)

**24/08/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on Azerbaijan's Supreme Court judgment of 19 August concerning the two youth organization members

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116230.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116230.pdf)

**24/08/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on terrorist attack in Somalia

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116231.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116231.pdf)

**27/08/2010**

Joint statement by Catherine Ashton, the High Representative, and Andris Piebalgs, the EU Development Commissioner, on the resurgence of violence in North Kivu, DRC.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1074&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**01/09/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the attack in the Middle East  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116258.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116258.pdf)

**02/09/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the launch of direct talks on the Middle East  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116267.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116267.pdf)

**08/09/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the next steps at the UN concerning the advisory opinion on Kosovo  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116353.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116353.pdf)

**10/09/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution on the ICJ opinion on Kosovo  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116439.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116439.pdf)

**17/09/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton ahead of the parliamentary elections in Afghanistan  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116588.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116588.pdf)

**22/09/2010**

Middle East Quartet Statement  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116664.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116664.pdf)

**22/09/2010**

Human rights failures in the Democratic Republic of Congo  
<http://www.eutrio.be/pressrelease/olivier-chastel-human-rights-failures-democratic-republic-congo>

**22/09/2010**

Statement delivered by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf on the E3+3  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116679.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116679.pdf)

**24/09/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on remarks made by Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad at the UN General Assembly  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116685.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116685.pdf)

**25/09/2010**

Remarks by High Representative Catherine Ashton at the informal meeting of EU Defence Ministers  
Ghent, 23 and 24 September 2010

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116710.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116710.pdf)

**27/09/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Middle East peace talks

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116778.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116778.pdf)

**30/09/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on events in Ecuador

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116856.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116856.pdf)

**01/10/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton following her visit to the Middle East

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116860.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116860.pdf)

**05/10/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116889.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116889.pdf)

**05/10/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the 10th anniversary of democratic changes in  
Serbia

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116890.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116890.pdf)

**07/10/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the pardon of Ethiopian opposition leader  
Birtukan Midekssa

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116917.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116917.pdf)

**08/10/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on Nobel Peace Prize being awarded to Liu  
Xiaobo

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116987.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116987.pdf)

**11/10/2010**

Nouveau Chef de mission pour EUSEC RD Congo

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/FR/foraff/116991.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/FR/foraff/116991.pdf)

**11/10/2010**

Nouveau chef de mission pour EUPOL RD Congo

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/FR/foraff/116990.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/FR/foraff/116990.pdf)

**11/10/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Kyrgyzstan elections

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116989.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/116989.pdf)

**14/10/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court by the Republic of Moldova

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117068.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117068.pdf)

**18/10/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the removal of the Russian checkpoint from the village of Perevi in Georgia

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117147.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117147.pdf)

**20/10/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton and European Commissioner for Enlargement Stefan Füle on Ukraine before the European Parliament

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117230.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117230.pdf)

**25/10/2010**

High Representative Catherine Ashton nominates the top management of the External Action Service

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117313.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117313.pdf)

**01/11/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the referendum in Niger

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117525.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117525.pdf)

**02/11/2010**

Statement by High Representative / Vice-president Mrs Catherine Ashton on the Côte d'Ivoire elections

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>



**02/11/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the General Elections in the United Republic of Tanzania

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117530.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117530.pdf)

**08/11/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Presidential Elections in the Republic of Guinea

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117582.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117582.pdf)

**08/11/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Parliamentary elections in Azerbaijan

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117582.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117582.pdf)

**12/11/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the election of the speaker of the Iraqi Parliament

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117700.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117700.pdf)

**13/11/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the release of Aung San Suu Kyi

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117708.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117708.pdf)

**16/11/2010**

EU High Representative Catherine Ashton appoints the Permanent Chair of the Political and Security Committee Policy

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117740.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117740.pdf)

**20/11/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the occasion of the Universal Children's Day

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117891.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117891.pdf)

**23/11/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton on North Korean attack on South Korean Island

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117954.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/117954.pdf)

**23/11/2010**

EU HR/VP Catherine Ashton appoints new Head of EU Delegation to WTO

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/606&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**25/11/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the non-use of force commitment announced by Georgian President Saakashvili

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118001.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118001.pdf)

**30/11/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton and Commissioner Stefan Füle on the parliamentary elections in the Republic of Moldova

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118093.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118093.pdf)

**01/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the second round of presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118116.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118116.pdf)

**02/12/2010**

EU High Representative Catherine Ashton appoints EEAS Managing Director for Crisis Response

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118159.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118159.pdf)

**03/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the forest fires in northern Israel

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118198.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118198.pdf)

**04/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on Ivory Coast election results

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118213.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118213.pdf)

**05/12/2010**

Statement by High Representative Catherine Ashton welcoming the IAEA nuclear fuel bank

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118216.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118216.pdf)

**06/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the elections to the People's Assembly of Egypt

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118243.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118243.pdf)

**06/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton and EU Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs on the Presidential Elections in Guinea

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118252.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118252.pdf)

**07/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of E3+3 after the talks with Iran

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118263.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118263.pdf)

**08/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the announcement of preliminary results of elections in the Republic of Haiti

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118345.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118345.pdf)

**08/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Middle East Peace Process

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118344.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118344.pdf)

**10/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on Nobel Peace Prize winner Liu Xiaobo

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118406.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118406.pdf)

**13/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton and European Commissioner for Enlargement Štefan Füle on Kosovo elections

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118432.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118432.pdf)

**14/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the passing of Ambassador Holbrooke

[http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118462.pdf](http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118462.pdf)

**14/12/2010**

EU High Representative Catherine Ashton appoints two Managing Directors for the External Action Service

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118477.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118477.pdf)

**15/12/2010**

EU HR/VP Catherine Ashton - Statement on Ivory Coast, European Parliament Strasbourg, 15 December 2010

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/10/758&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**15/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on Sakharov Prize

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118505.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118505.pdf)

**15/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on recent bomb attacks in Chabahar

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118537.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118537.pdf)

**16/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Middle East

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118541.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118541.pdf)

**17/12/2010**

EU High Representative Catherine Ashton appoints Director of the European Union Situation Centre (SITCEN) for the External Action Service

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/118626.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/118626.pdf)

**18/12/2010**

EU High Representative Catherine Ashton welcomes the establishment of new coalition government in the Kyrgyz Republic

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118630.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118630.pdf)

**20/12/2010**

SUDAN: EU to observe the South Sudan Referendum

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1755&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

**20/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the presidential elections in Belarus

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118650.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118650.pdf)

**21/12/2010**

EU High Representative Catherine Ashton appoints two new Managing Directors for the External Action Service

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118656.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118656.pdf)

**21/12/2010**

Statement by the High Representative, Catherine Ashton on the formation of a new Government of Iraq

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118659.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118659.pdf)

**23/12/2010**

EU High Representative Catherine Ashton appoints the permanent chairs of several Working Groups in the Council

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118693.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118693.pdf)

**23/12/2010**

Statement by Catherine Ashton, EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs, on ratification by the U.S. Senate of the START Treaty

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118696.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118696.pdf)

**23/12/2010**

Joint Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on the post-Presidential Elections situation in Belarus

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118697.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118697.pdf)

**30/12/2010**

Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the Khodorkovskii/Lebedev case

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## Statements by the Spokesperson

**19/01/2010**

Chile Presidential elections, statement by spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton

[http://eeas.europa.eu/chile/docs/statement\\_ashton\\_210110\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/chile/docs/statement_ashton_210110_en.pdf)

**10/02/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of the High Representative / Vice President Catherine Ashton on the situation in Sri Lanka

[http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/statement\\_ashton\\_sri\\_lanka\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/statement_ashton_sri_lanka_en.pdf)

**19/02/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of the High Representative / Vice President Catherine Ashton on Niger

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**25/02/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on the death of Mr Tamayo in Cuba

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**26/02/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on acts of violence in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh

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**26/02/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on heritage sites in Hebron and Bethlehem

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**01/03/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on Nigeria

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**01/03/2010**

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**18/03/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on Sahel region

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**04/04/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on the car bomb attacks in Iraq

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**09/04/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on Kyrgyzstan

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**23/04/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Ashton on New Zealand joining the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People

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**26/04/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on the normalisation of relations between Turkey and Armenia

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**30/04/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the political situation in Nepal

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**01/05/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the resumption of executions in Taiwan

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**04/05/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on the recent attacks against mosques in Somalia

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**11/05/2010**

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**28/05/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton on the flotilla sailing to Gaza

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**02/06/2010**

Déclaration par la Porte-parole de la Haute Représentante Catherine Ashton sur la situation politique aux Comores

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/114806.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/114806.pdf)

**04/06/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton on the death of Floribert Chebeya Bahizire, Executive Director of the organisation "La Voix des Sans Voix"

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**09/06/2010**

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**22/06/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton on Nagorno-Karabakh

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**23/06/2010**

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**25/06/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton on Hong Kong

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**30/06/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the signature of the ECFA agreement between China and Taiwan

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**02/07/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton on the attack against the Data Darbar Sufi shrine in Lahore

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**06/07/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton on Guinea Bissau

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**08/07/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the adoption of the Georgian Action Plan for Engagement for Abkhazia and South Ossetia

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**16/07/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the attacks in Iran

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**16/07/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the Political Crisis in the Maldives

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**16/07/2010**

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**16/07/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on death sentence in Gambia

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**16/07/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the expulsion of the acting Australian High Commissioner by Fiji

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**19/07/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on suicide bombings in Iraq on Sunday 18 July 2010

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Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on President Al-Bashir

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**02/08/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the Referendum on the formation of the Government of National Unity in Zanzibar

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**03/08/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton in support of U.N. international Gaza flotilla probe

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**13/08/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the bomb attack in Bogota

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**24/08/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on conviction of human rights defender Abdallah Abu Rahma

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**25/08/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on explosions in Iraq

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**27/08/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on President Al-Bashir's visit to Kenya

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**02/09/2010**

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**03/09/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the outcome of the launch of Middle East peace talks

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**04/09/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the murder of police officers in Colombia

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**10/09/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of the HR Catherine Ashton on the suicide bombing in Vladikavkaz

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**10/09/2010**

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**14/09/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of the HR Catherine Ashton on the occasion of the appointment of Michelle Bachelet as the head of UN Women

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**17/09/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of the HR Catherine Ashton on Guinea

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**18/09/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of the High Representative Catherine Ashton on the conviction of human rights defender Azimjan Askarov

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**24/09/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton on the bombing in Mahabad, Iran

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**01/10/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton on the bombing in Abuja, Nigeria

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**08/10/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of High Representative Catherine Ashton on the appointment of Admiral Bubu Na Tchuto

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**09/10/2010**

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**19/10/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the attack in Parliament in Chechnya

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**20/10/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of the HR Catherine Ashton on the attack on the convoy of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative in Iraq

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**01/11/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of EU High Representative Catherine Ashton following the attack against worshipers at Our Lady of Salvation Church in Baghdad, Iraq

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**02/11/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on possible execution of Sakineh Mohammadi-Ashtiani

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**03/11/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the recent bomb attacks in Iraq

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**08/11/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of Catherine Ashton, EU High Representative/Commission Vice-President on the human rights situation in Sudan

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**09/11/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton on the announcement by Israel of a plan for the construction of new housing in East Jerusalem

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**10/11/2010**

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**12/11/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on a death penalty case in Pakistan

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**18/11/2010**

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**19/11/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of Catherine Ashton, EU HR on the Presidential elections in Guinea

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**19/11/2010**

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**25/11/2010**

Statement by the Spokesperson of EU High Representative Catherine Ashton, on second round of presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire

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**01/12/2010**

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**09/12/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of Catherine Ashton, EU High Representative, on exports from Gaza

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**20/12/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of Catherine Ashton, EU High Representative, on the post-electoral situation in Belarus

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118638.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118638.pdf)

**22/12/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of HR Catherine Ashton, on the United States of America joining the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118689.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118689.pdf)

**23/12/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118694.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118694.pdf)

**27/12/2010**

Statement by the spokesperson of EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the second prosecution of Mikhail Khodorkovskii and Platon Lebedev

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118698.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/118698.pdf)

## Local Statements

**20/01/2010**

EU Local Statement by EU Heads of Mission on the trial of Mr Le Cong Dinh, Mr Nguyen Tien Trung, Mr Tran Huynh Duy Thuc and Mr Le Thang Long on 20 January 2010

<http://www.ambhanoi.um.dk/en/menu/AboutUs/News/Statement>

**28/01/2010**

Joint statement by the Heads of Mission of the EU, NATO, OSCE and the United States in Skopje

[http://www.osce.org/skopje/item\\_1\\_42501.html](http://www.osce.org/skopje/item_1_42501.html)

**18/02/2010**

EU statement on Eritrea's relations with the African Union

[http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/local/eu\\_statement\\_eritrea\\_au\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/local/eu_statement_eritrea_au_en.pdf)

**25/03/2010**

Local EU Statement on Sudan

[http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/delsdn/en/eu\\_and\\_sudan/news18.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/delsdn/en/eu_and_sudan/news18.htm)

**01/04/2010**

EU Local Statement on the sinking of the South Korean ship

[http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/local/2010\\_0401\\_korea\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/local/2010_0401_korea_en.pdf)

**15/04/2010**

EU local statement on homophobia and gender in education

[http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/albania/press\\_corner/all\\_news/news/2010/20100415\\_01\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/albania/press_corner/all_news/news/2010/20100415_01_en.htm)

**16/04/2010**

Déclaration des Chefs de Mission de l'Union européenne au Niger

<http://www.delner.ec.europa.eu/documents/Communique160410.pdf>

**21/04/2010**

EU Local Statement on the case of journalist Ernest Vardanyan

[http://www.delmda.ec.europa.eu/whatsnew/press\\_releases\\_en.shtml#21042010](http://www.delmda.ec.europa.eu/whatsnew/press_releases_en.shtml#21042010)

**22/04/2010**

EU Local Statement on the breach of the de facto moratorium on the death penalty in Gaza

<http://www.maec.es/subwebs/Consulados/Jerusalen/es/Home/Documents>

**27/04/2010**

Joint statement by the Heads of Mission of the EU, NATO, OSCE and the United States in Skopje

[http://www.osce.org/skopje/item\\_1\\_43658.html](http://www.osce.org/skopje/item_1_43658.html)

**06/05/2010**

EU statement on the report by the High Commissioner on National Minorities on his recent visit to Kyrgyzstan

[http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu\\_osce/eu\\_statements/2010/May](http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu_osce/eu_statements/2010/May)

**06/05/2010**

EU statement on the railway shipment dispute between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

[http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu\\_osce/eu\\_statements/2010/May](http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu_osce/eu_statements/2010/May)

**06/05/2010**

EU statement on the case against human rights defender Evgeniy Zhovtis

[http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu\\_osce/eu\\_statements/2010/May](http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu_osce/eu_statements/2010/May)

**06/05/2010**

EU statement on the detention of Nematillo Botakuziev by the authorities in Tajikistan

[http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu\\_osce/eu\\_statements/2010/May](http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu_osce/eu_statements/2010/May)



**12/05/2010**

Local EU Statement on the death in custody of PUDEMO member Siphon Jele

<http://www.delswz.ec.europa.eu/whatsnew>

**13/05/2010**

EU statement on Uzbekistan

[http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu\\_osce/eu\\_statements/2010/May/PC%20no.809%20-%20EU%20reply%20to%20Amb.Venczel,%20Project%20Co-ordinator%20UZB.pdf](http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu_osce/eu_statements/2010/May/PC%20no.809%20-%20EU%20reply%20to%20Amb.Venczel,%20Project%20Co-ordinator%20UZB.pdf)

**13/05/2010**

EU statement in response to Amb. Venczel, OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan

[http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu\\_osce/eu\\_statements/2010/May](http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu_osce/eu_statements/2010/May)

**18/05/2010**

Statement by the EU Special Representative and Head of Delegation to Afghanistan, Ambassador Vygaudas Usackas

[http://www.delafg.ec.europa.eu/en/downloadable\\_documents/Nov\\_2008/Press\\_Release/PR\\_1](http://www.delafg.ec.europa.eu/en/downloadable_documents/Nov_2008/Press_Release/PR_1)

**18/05/2010**

EU local statement on the executions in Gaza

<http://ukinbelarus.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=News&id=22265992>

**21/05/2010**

Local EU Statement on raids on the "Tell the Truth" civic campaign in Belarus

<http://ukinbelarus.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=News&id=22265992>

**27/05/2010**

Local EU Statement on Sudan

[http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/delsdn/en/eu\\_and\\_sudan/news19.html](http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/delsdn/en/eu_and_sudan/news19.html)

**31/05/2010**

EU statement in response to the Head of the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, Ambassador Andrew Tesoriere

[http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu\\_osce/eu\\_statements/2010/May/PC%20no.811%20-%20EU%20reply%20to%20Amb.Tresoriere,%20HoC%20Bishkek.pdf](http://www.delvie.ec.europa.eu/en/eu_osce/eu_statements/2010/May/PC%20no.811%20-%20EU%20reply%20to%20Amb.Tresoriere,%20HoC%20Bishkek.pdf)

**10/06/2010**

Local EU Statement on the law on TV and Radio in Armenia

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/armenia/press\\_corner/all\\_news/news/2010/20100610\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/armenia/press_corner/all_news/news/2010/20100610_en.htm)

**28/06/2010**

Local EU statement on the results of the second autopsy of Khaled Said

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/egypt/press\\_corner/all\\_news/news/2010/20100628\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/egypt/press_corner/all_news/news/2010/20100628_en.htm)

**29/06/2010**

Local EU statement on Presidential Elections Somaliland

<http://www.delken.ec.europa.eu/en/news.asp?newsid=148>

**23/07/2010**

Declaración conjunta de los Embajadores de la Unión Europea en Colombia y Venezuela sobre la ruptura de relaciones diplomáticas entre Venezuela y Colombia

<http://www.delven.ec.europa.eu/es/UltimasNoticias/Prensa2010/comunicado%20colombia%20venezuela.doc>

**28/07/2010**

Statement from European Union heads of mission in Pakistan following the crash of a passenger airliner near Islamabad

<http://www.delpak.ec.europa.eu/WHATSNEW/statement/EU%20Statement%20280710.doc>

**11/08/2010**

Declaración conjunta de los jefes de las delegaciones de la Unión Europea y de los embajadores de los estados miembros en bogota y caracas sobre el restablecimiento de relaciones diplomáticas entre Venezuela y Colombia

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/colombia/press\\_corner/all\\_news/news/2010/declaracion11082010\\_es.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/colombia/press_corner/all_news/news/2010/declaracion11082010_es.htm)

**19/08/2010**

Local EU Statement on parliamentary by-elections in Chifubu and Luena in Zambia

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/zambia/press\\_corner/all\\_news/news/2010/20100819\\_01\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/zambia/press_corner/all_news/news/2010/20100819_01_en.htm)

**09/09/2010**

Local European Union Statement on the announcement of official dates for Nigerian general elections

<http://www.delnga.ec.europa.eu/>

**13/09/2010**

Déclaration conjointe des Chefs de mission de l'Union européenne et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique en République de Guinée

[http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/guinea/press\\_corner/all\\_news/news/2010/20100913\\_fr.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/guinea/press_corner/all_news/news/2010/20100913_fr.htm)

**13/09/2010**

Local European Union Statement on Ethiopia

<http://www.deleth.ec.europa.eu/Press%20releases.htm>

**13/09/2010**

Local EU Statement on the Legislative Elections in Ethiopia

<http://www.deleth.ec.europa.eu/Press%20releases.htm>

**14/09/2010**

The European Delegation issues the following statement on behalf of the EU Heads of Missions in Nairobi

<http://www.delken.ec.europa.eu/en/news.asp?newsid=151>

**07/10/2010**

Local EU Statement on the new Tuvalu government

[http://www.delfji.ec.europa.eu/en/press\\_release/07102010-Tuvalunewgovt.pdf](http://www.delfji.ec.europa.eu/en/press_release/07102010-Tuvalunewgovt.pdf)

**18/10/2010**

Statement of EU Heads of Mission to Syria on the Martin Ennals Award presented to Mr. Muhanad al-Hassani in Geneva

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/syria/press\\_corner/all\\_news/news/2010/20101018\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/syria/press_corner/all_news/news/2010/20101018_en.htm)

**01/11/2010**

Local EU statement on Albania's national human rights institutions

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/albania/press\\_corner/all\\_news/news/2010/20101101\\_01\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/albania/press_corner/all_news/news/2010/20101101_01_en.htm)

**03/11/2010**

Déclaration conjointe des Chefs de mission des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de l'Union européenne et de ses Etats membres représentés en République de Guinée

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/guinea/documents/press\\_corner/news/20101103\\_fr.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/guinea/documents/press_corner/news/20101103_fr.pdf)

**20/11/2010**

EU Local statement on the opening of new Southern African Development Community (SADC) house in Gaborone, Botswana

<http://www.delbwa.ec.europa.eu/publications/newsletters/EU%20local%20statement%20SADC.doc>

**24/11/2010**

EU Heads of mission declaration on the political environment in Mogadishu

[http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/local/2010\\_11\\_eu\\_local\\_somalia\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/local/2010_11_eu_local_somalia_en.pdf)

**01/12/2010**

Local EU statement on the release of the final certified results for Ghazni province and the conclusion of Afghanistan's 2010 parliamentary elections

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/20101202\\_01\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/20101202_01_en.pdf)

**06/12/2010**

Eritrea and the European Union signed cooperation programmes worth over 50 Mio €

<http://www.deleri.ec.europa.eu/whatsnew/2010%2011%2024%20FA%20press%20release.doc>

**16/12/2010**

EU Delegation in Eritrea, UN Resident Co-ordinator and UN Children's Fund campaign against Female Genital Mutilation

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/eritrea/press\\_corner/all\\_news/news/2010/20101214\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/eritrea/press_corner/all_news/news/2010/20101214_en.htm)

**22/12/2010**

Declaración local de la UE sobre el asesinato de Marisela Escobedo Ortíz

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/mexico/documents/press\\_corner/declaracion\\_ue\\_asesinato\\_marisela\\_escobedo\\_ortiz\\_es.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/mexico/documents/press_corner/declaracion_ue_asesinato_marisela_escobedo_ortiz_es.pdf)

**23/12/2010**

Local EU Statement on the Cook Islands new Government nomination

[http://www.delfji.ec.europa.eu/en/press\\_release/24122010\\_cooksgovt.pdf](http://www.delfji.ec.europa.eu/en/press_release/24122010_cooksgovt.pdf)

**24/12/2010**

Local EU Statement on the Kingdom of Tonga new Government nomination

[http://www.delfji.ec.europa.eu/en/press\\_release/24122010\\_tongagovt.pdf](http://www.delfji.ec.europa.eu/en/press_release/24122010_tongagovt.pdf)