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Brussels, 30 November and 1 December 2011

President

Catherine Ashton

High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and
Security Policy

P R E S S

Rue de la Loi 175 B – 1048 BRUSSELS Tel.: +32 (0)2 281 9442 / 6319 Fax: +32 (0)2 281 8026
press.office@consilium.europa.eu <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/Newsroom>

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Main results of the Council

*The Council discussed **Iran** and adopted conclusions, reiterating its serious and deepening concern over the nature of Iran's nuclear programme. In the light of this concern, the Council strengthened the EU restrictive measures against that country and agreed to broaden existing sanctions through additional measures, in close coordination with international partners. The Council also expressed its outrage over the attack on the British Embassy in Tehran, condemning it utterly.*

*The Council exchanged views on the situation in the EU's Southern neighbourhood, in the light of the latest developments in the region. It adopted conclusions on **Egypt, Syria and Yemen**. In view of the gravity of the situation in Syria, the Council reinforced the restrictive measures on the country's regime. The Council also took stock of the **EU's response to the developments in its Southern neighbourhood**.*

*During lunch, ministers discussed the Arab Spring, the Middle East Peace Process and **relations with the Arab League** with Dr. Nabil El Araby, Secretary General of the League of Arab States.*

*In their six-monthly meeting within the Council, EU defence ministers discussed the state of play concerning the **Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)** and adopted conclusions. The Council also established the **2012 budget for the European Defence Agency**. In addition, it approved a framework for cooperation between the European Defence Agency and the Federal Department of Defence of the Swiss Confederation, with a view to its conclusion by the EDA Steering Board.*

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- Where declarations, conclusions or resolutions have been formally adopted by the Council, this is indicated in the heading for the item concerned and the text is placed between quotation marks.
- Documents for which references are given in the text are available on the Council's Internet site (<http://www.consilium.europa.eu>).
- Acts adopted with statements for the Council minutes which may be released to the public are indicated by an asterisk; these statements are available on the Council's Internet site or may be obtained from the Press Office.

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PARTICIPANTS

High Representative:

Ms Catherine ASHTON

High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

Belgium:

Mr Steven VANACKERE

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Institutional Reforms

Mr Pieter DE CREM

Minister for Defence

Bulgaria:

Mr Nickolay MLADENOV

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Ms Avgustina TSVETKOVA

Deputy Minister for Defence

Czech Republic:

Mr Karel SCHWARZENBERG

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Alexandr VONDRA

Minister for Defence

Denmark:

Mr Villy SØVNDAL

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Nick HÆKKERUP

Minister for Defence

Germany:

Mr Guido WESTERWELLE

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Thomas de MAIZIÈRE

Federal Minister for Defence

Estonia:

Mr Urmas PAET

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Harri TIIDO

Ambassador, Representative to the Political and Security Committee

Ireland:

Ms Lucinda CREIGHTON

Minister of State with special responsibility for European Affairs (Departments of the Taoiseach and Foreign Affairs)

Mr Allan SHATTER

Minister for Justice and Equality, Minister for Defence

Greece:

Mr Stavros DIMAS

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Dimitrios AVRAMOPOULOS

Minister for Defence

Spain:

Ms Trinidad JIMENEZ

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Ms Carmen CHACÓN PIQUERAS

Minister for Defence

France:

Mr Alain JUPPÉ

Ministre d'État, Minister for Foreign and European Affairs

Mr Gérard LONGUET

Minister for Defence and Ex-Servicemen

Italy:

Mr Giulio TERZI DI SANT'AGATA

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Giampaolo DI PAOLA

Minister for Defence

Cyprus:

Ms Erato KOZAKOU-MARCOULLIS

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Demetris ELIADES

Minister for Defence

Latvia:

Mr Edgars RINKĒVIČS

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Artis PABRIKS

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Defence

Lithuania:

Mr Egidijus MEILŪNAS

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Vytautas UMBRASAS

Deputy Minister for Defence

Luxembourg:

Mr Jean ASSELBORN

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Jean-Marie HALSDORF

Minister for Defence

Hungary:

Mr János MARTONYI
Mr Csaba HENDE

Minister for Foreign Affairs
Minister for Defence

Malta:

Mr Tonio BORG
Mr Chris SAID

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs
Parliamentary Secretary for Consumers, Fair Competition,
Local Councils and Public Dialogue

Netherlands:

Mr Uri ROSENTHAL
Ms Marjanne KWAASTENIET

Minister for Foreign Affairs
Ambassador, Representative to the Political and Security
Committee

Austria:

Mr Michael SPINDELEGGER

Vice Chancellor, Federal Minister for European and
International Affairs
Minister for defence

Mr Norbert DARABOS

Poland:

Mr Radosław SIKORSKI
Mr Tomasz SIEMONIAK

Minister for Foreign Affairs
Minister for Defence

Portugal:

Mr Paulo PORTAS
Mr Paulo BRAGA LINO

Ministro de Estado, Minister for Foreign Affairs
State Secretary attached to the Minister for Defence, with
responsibility for defence

Romania:

Mr Teodor BACONSI
Mr Viorel OANCEA

Minister for Foreign Affairs
Secretary of State for Defence Policy

Slovenia:

Mr Samuel ŽBOGAR
Ms Ljubica JELUŠIČ

Minister for Foreign Affairs
Minister for Defence

Slovakia:

Mr Ivan KORČOK
Mr Róbert ONDREJCSÁK

Permanent Representative
State Secretary for the Ministry of Defence

Finland:

Mr Erkki TUOMIOJA
Mr Stefan WALLIN

Minister for Foreign Affairs
Minister for Defence

Sweden:

Mr Carl BILDT
Mr Johan RAEDER

Minister for Foreign Affairs
Defence Counsellor

United Kingdom:

Mr William HAGUE

First Secretary of State, Secretary of State for Foreign and
Commonwealth Affairs
Minister for International Security Strategy

Mr Gerald HOWARTH

Commission:

Mr Štefan FÜLE
Mr Daniel CALLEJA CRESPO

Member
DG Enterprise and Industry

Other participants:

Mr Pierre VIMONT

Executive Secretary General, EEAS

ITEMS DEBATED

DEFENCE ISSUES

Common Security and Defence Policy

The Council reviewed developments in the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and adopted conclusions, set out in [17991/11](#).

– ***Operations***

The Council discussed the state of play concerning the EU's military CSDP operations and considered the way forward. These operations include Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the EUNAVFOR Atalanta counter-piracy operation off the coast of Somalia, and the EU training mission for Somali forces. They also took stock of the latest developments with regard to Libya.

– ***Partnerships***

The High Representative updated ministers on her efforts to strengthen EU-NATO cooperation in crisis management in line with the mandate of the European Council of September 2010, on the EU-UN cooperation, and on her contacts with strategic partners with regard to CSDP.

Common costs of EU military operations - ATHENA mechanism

The Council tasked its preparatory bodies to continue discussing a revised mechanism for financing the common costs of EU military operations (ATHENA mechanism).

European Defence Agency

The Council set the 2012 budget for the European Defence Agency at EUR 30.5 million.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Western Balkans

The High Representative briefed ministers about the latest round of the EU-facilitated dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina, held on 30 November.

The Council took stock of recent developments in the region, focusing on the Belgrade-Pristina dialogue as well as on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and confirmed its continued support for the EU policy towards the Western Balkans.

The exchange of views will feed into the upcoming debate on EU enlargement in the General Affairs Council on 5 December, which will adopt conclusions.

Iran

The Council discussed the situation concerning Iran, following the publication of the new report by the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning Iran's nuclear programme.

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

1. "The Council reiterates its serious and deepening concerns over the nature of Iran's nuclear programme, and in particular over the findings on Iranian activities relating to the development of military nuclear technology, as reflected in the latest IAEA report. In this regard, the Council strongly supports the resolution adopted by the IAEA Board of Governors, which expresses deep and increasing concerns about unresolved issues and stresses the grave concern posed by Iran's continued refusal to comply with its international obligations and to fully co-operate with the IAEA.
2. In the light of these concerns, the Council has today designated a further 180 entities and individuals to be subject to restrictive measures. These designations include entities and individuals directly involved in Iran's nuclear activities, which are in violation of UNSC resolutions; entities and individuals owned, controlled or acting on behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Line (IRISL); and members of, as well as entities controlled by, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC).
3. In accordance with the European Council Declaration of 23 October, the Council further agreed that, given the seriousness of the situation, including the acceleration of the near 20% uranium enrichment activities by Iran, in violation of six UNSC resolutions and eleven IAEA Board resolutions, and the installation of centrifuges at a previously undeclared and deeply buried site near Qom, as detailed in the IAEA report, the EU should extend the scope of its restrictive measures against Iran.

4. In particular, the Council agreed to broaden existing sanctions by examining, in close coordination with international partners, additional measures including measures aimed at severely affecting the Iranian financial system, in the transport sector, in the energy sector, measures against the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps, as well as in other areas. The Council tasked preparatory Council bodies to further elaborate these measures for adoption, no later than by the next Foreign Affairs Council.
5. The Council again reaffirmed the longstanding commitment of the European Union to work for a diplomatic solution of the Iranian nuclear issue in accordance with the dual track approach. The Council welcomes and fully supports the continuing efforts of the EU High Representative on behalf of the E3+3 aimed at convincing Iran to enter into meaningful talks on concrete confidence building measures. The Council calls upon Iran to respond positively to the offer of negotiations in the EU High Representative's latest letter by demonstrating its readiness to seriously address existing concerns on the nuclear issue.
6. The Council reaffirms that the objective of the EU remains to achieve a comprehensive and long-term settlement which would build international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of the Iranian nuclear programme, while respecting Iran's legitimate rights to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy under the NPT."

The Council also adopted the following statement on the attack on the British Embassy in Teheran:

"The Council is outraged by the attack on the British Embassy in Tehran and utterly condemns it. It is a violation of the Vienna Convention. It also deplores the decision to expel the British Ambassador from Tehran. The Council considers these actions against the UK as actions against the European Union as a whole. The EU is taking appropriate measures in response."

In the light of the EU's concerns, the Council reinforced EU restrictive measures. For more information, see press release [17877/11](#).

Camp Ashraf

The Council discussed the situation regarding Camp Ashraf in Iraq, following an update by the High Representative about the latest developments.

Southern neighbourhood

The Council exchanged views on the situation in the EU's Southern neighbourhood, in the light of the latest developments in the region.

– *Egypt*

The Council discussed the situation in Egypt and adopted the following conclusions:

1. "The Council welcomes the well-organized and peaceful start of the parliamentary elections in Egypt on 28 November and the significant voter turn-out which proves the engagement of the Egyptian people in the political transition. It hopes this process will continue in a safe and transparent environment. The Council takes note of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces' (SCAF) recent announcement to hold Presidential elections before the end of June 2012.
2. The Council underlines that a swift move to civilian rule should take place as soon as possible. In this context, the SCAF has the responsibility of protecting the democratic rights of the population and must ensure that power is transferred as soon as possible to a representative, inclusive civilian government that has all the necessary authority to lead Egypt through its transition process. It encourages the interim authorities to seek a peaceful and constructive way forward based on an inclusive and open dialogue with all political forces and civil society representatives while safeguarding the principles of democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms.
3. The EU is deeply concerned about the violence and unrest that took place in Egypt prior to the first round of elections. The Council deplores the loss of life and high number of injured people in recent clashes and expresses its condolences to the families of the victims. It condemns the excessive and unacceptable violence committed by the security forces against the demonstrators. The Council urges restraint on all sides and calls for an independent investigation bringing those responsible for violence to justice. It also urges the authorities to uphold the rule of law and respect for human rights.
4. The Council expresses its deep concern regarding the deterioration of the economic situation in Egypt, which makes it even more urgent to have representative authorities able to engage in the necessary social and economic reforms and to allow the effective use of available international assistance. The EU conveys its continued support to Egypt in this regard.

5. The Council reiterates its support for a democratic, pluralist and stable Egypt as a key EU partner in the region sharing the goal of building stability, peace and prosperity in the Mediterranean and Middle East region.
6. The EU will continue to stand by Egypt and its people in their quest for freedom and a democratic transition based on the goals of deep and sustainable democracy and inclusive economic development, in line with the Council conclusions on the European Neighbourhood Policy of 20 June 2011."

– *Syria*

The Council discussed the situation in Syria.

In light of the continued repression, the Council reinforced the EU's restrictive measures against the Syrian regime, targeting its ability to conduct the brutal repression. For more information, see press release [17895/11](#).

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

1. "The European Union strongly supports the efforts of the League of Arab States (LAS) to bring about an end to the repression in Syria and provide protection to the civilians by deploying an observer mission on the ground. The EU welcomes the significant decision of the Arab League to impose sanctions against the Syrian regime due to its repeated failure to deliver on its promises and to its refusal to implement the Arab Plan of Action. The EU will continue to support the Arab League's efforts to restore peace and welcomes the commitment by the Arab League to engage with the UNSG to solve this crisis which represents a threat to regional stability.
2. The EU reiterates its condemnation in the strongest terms of the brutal crackdown by the Syrian government which risks taking Syria down a very dangerous path of violence, sectarian clashes and militarization. The EU salutes once more the unwavering courage of those in Syria who are protesting and their willingness to remain committed to non-violence. The EU reaffirms its support for the Syrian people, in their quest for dignity and freedom, to decide the future of their country through peaceful, democratic as well as non-sectarian means. President Assad must step aside immediately to allow for a peaceful and democratic transition.
3. The EU is extremely worried about the deteriorating living conditions of the Syrian people in certain localities affected by the unrest, especially in the region of Homs. The Syrian authorities must immediately alleviate the suffering of the population living in these areas and must allow unhindered and sustained access to humanitarian agencies and workers and ensure the functioning of basic and health services.

4. The EU welcomes the resolution on human rights in Syria approved on 22 November in the UN General Assembly's Third Committee and welcomes in particular the Arab support for its adoption. The resolution sends a strong signal of wide and united condemnation of the Syrian regime's systematic abuses and underlines international support for the Arab League. The EU welcomes the publication of the report of the independent international commission of enquiry on the violations of international human rights law in Syria since March 2011. The upcoming Special Session of the UN Human Rights Council on Syria, for which the EU has called, could also contribute to the international efforts to push the Syrian government to end the appalling violence against its population. The EU will continue to press for strong UN action to increase international pressure and urges all members of the UN Security Council to uphold their responsibilities to end the violence in Syria and support the Syrian people in their desire for greater freedoms and political rights.
5. The EU reiterates its strong support to the Syrian people and encourages the Syrian opposition to establish a united platform and to continue to engage with the Arab League towards a successful transition. The EU will continue to actively engage with representative members of the Syrian opposition which adhere to non-violence, inclusiveness and democratic values. It welcomes the Syrian National Council's commitments in this regard.
6. In light of the continued repression in Syria, the EU has decided today to place further restrictive measures targeting the regime's ability to conduct its brutal repression. These new measures are related to the energy, financial, banking and trade sectors and include the listing of additional individuals and entities that are involved in the violence or directly supporting the regime. In line with the European Council Conclusions of 23 October, the EU will continue to impose additional and more comprehensive measures against the regime, not the civilian population, as long as the repression continues. The EU will continue to consult closely with the Arab League on this matter and calls on the international community to join its efforts and those of the Arab League to target those responsible for or associated with the violent repression and those who support or benefit from the regime.
7. As soon as President Assad steps aside and a genuine democratic transition begins, the EU is ready to develop a new and ambitious partnership with Syria across all areas of mutual interest, including by mobilizing assistance, and strengthening trade and economic links."

– *Yemen*

The Council discussed the situation in Yemen and adopted the following conclusions:

"The European Union welcomes the signature on 23 November of the agreement for political transition in Yemen and its implementation mechanism. The EU commends the Gulf Cooperation Council for its initiative and its sustained efforts to broker this settlement, in close and constructive cooperation with international partners.

The EU calls now on all parties to deliver in good faith on their commitments to a peaceful and orderly transition, which remains essential for an inclusive, Yemeni-led process of democratic renewal. The challenges facing Yemen are immense. The new transitional government of national unity will need to act as a matter of urgency to tackle the humanitarian, economic and security crises which now confront Yemen.

The EU deeply deplores ongoing violence since the signature on 23 November and reiterates its call upon all actors to immediately stop all violence and provocations and commit constructively to the transition.

The signature of the agreement is a critical first step towards the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2014, unanimously adopted on 21 October 2011. The Resolution sets out the serious concerns of the international community about the situation in Yemen and calls for a peaceful transfer of power. The subsequent reports of the Secretary-General, starting with that issued on 28 November, provide an important means for the international community to continue following actively and closely the evolution of the situation.

The EU strongly hopes that the transition process which has just begun will become a solid platform for national reconciliation in Yemen. It should meet the legitimate demands and aspirations of all Yemenis from throughout the country and all parts of Yemeni society, including civic organisations, women and young people.

The EU will do all it can to assist the Yemeni people, notably through urgently needed humanitarian and development assistance. The EU will continue to monitor the situation."

– *EU response to the developments in the Southern neighbourhood*

The Council took stock of progress in implementing the EU's horizontal approach to the transitions in its Southern neighbourhood and adopted conclusions, as set out in [17967/11](#).

OTHER ITEMS APPROVED

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Export controls on military technology and equipment

The Council took note of the thirteenth annual report in accordance with article 8(2) of Council common position 2008/944 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.

EU-Georgia Cooperation Council

The Council took note of preparations with a view to the twelfth meeting of the EU-Georgia Cooperation Council, held in Brussels on 1 December 2011.

European Endowment for Democracy

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

"Recalling its conclusions of 20 June on the proposal to create a European Endowment for Democracy, the Council welcomes the preparatory work done notably by the EEAS and the Commission and it takes note of the submitted draft declaration. The Council looks forward to continuing the work swiftly and invites Coreper to steer the process towards the establishment of the European Endowment for Democracy."

Relations with Russia

The Council took note of progress in the preparations for the EU-Russia summit, to be held in Brussels on 14-15 December 2011.

COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

EU police mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council extended the European Union police mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina for a further six months until 30 June 2012. With a view to the closure of the mission, EUPM will prepare a hand-over of the remaining key tasks to the Office of the EU Special Representative.

EDA - Cooperation with the Swiss Confederation

The Council approved a framework for cooperation between the European Defence Agency and the Federal Department of Defence of the Swiss Confederation, with a view to its conclusion by the EDA Steering Board. The Swiss Department of Defence and the European Defence Agency can accordingly collaborate on research and technology and armaments cooperation at project and programme level. The framework sets out procedures for mutual consultation as well as for Swiss participation in ad hoc programmes and projects of the European Defence Agency.

European Defence Agency report

The Council took note of a report from the head of the European Defence Agency.

Guidelines for the European Defence Agency

The Council approved guidelines for the work of the European Defence Agency in 2012.

EU military capabilities

The Council took note of the single progress report on the development of EU military capabilities for the second semester of 2011 and approved its transmission to NATO for information purposes.

2011 report on CSDP and CSDP-related training

The Council took note of the 2011 comprehensive annual report on the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and CSDP-related training.