

## COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS

The Council expressed the profound solidarity of the European Union with the American people and approved a declaration condemning the terrorist attacks in the United States.

The Council was informed of the security measures taken by the Member States. To ensure maximum cooperation between the latter, the Council asks its Justice and Home Affairs and Transport compositions to take all the necessary measures as soon as possible to maintain the highest level of security, particularly in the field of air transport, and any other measure needed to combat terrorism and prevent terrorist attacks. The Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting on 27 and 28 September, or if necessary earlier, and the informal Transport Council meeting on 14 and 15 September will evaluate the measures which will already have been taken and those which should supplement them. The Council reaffirms its determination to combat all forms of terrorism with all the resources at its disposal. The Council also took note of the declaration by the Commission and the President of the ECOFIN Council.

The Council has requested the Presidency, the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Commission to submit, as soon as possible, a report on concrete measures that may be recommended to speed up the implementation and the strengthening of the operational instruments of both the Common Foreign and Security Policy and Justice and Home Affairs. These measures will be aimed at increasing the capacity of the European Union to effectively fight, together with the United States, international terrorism.

The Council intends to return to this regularly in order to ensure coordination of all the European Union's action.

CONCLUSIONS AND PLAN OF ACTION OF THE  
EXTRAORDINARY EUROPEAN COUNCIL MEETING ON 21 SEPTEMBER 2001

The European Council met in extraordinary session on 21 September 2001 in order to analyse the international situation following the terrorist attacks in the United States and to impart the necessary impetus to the actions of the European Union.

Terrorism is a real challenge to the world and to Europe. The European Council has decided that the fight against terrorism will, more than ever, be a priority objective of the European Union.

Moreover, the European Union categorically rejects any equation of groups of fanatical terrorists with the Arab and Muslim world.

The European Council reaffirms its firm determination to act in concert in all circumstances.

1. SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES

The European Council is totally supportive of the American people in the face of the deadly terrorist attacks. These attacks are an assault on our open, democratic, tolerant and multicultural societies. They are a challenge to the conscience of each human being. The European Union will cooperate with the United States in bringing to justice and punishing the perpetrators, sponsors and accomplices of such barbaric acts. On the basis of Security Council Resolution 1368, a riposte by the US is legitimate. The Member States of the Union are prepared to undertake such actions, each according to its means. The actions must be targeted and may also be directed against States abetting, supporting or harbouring terrorists. They will require close cooperation with all the Member States of the European Union.

Furthermore, the European Union calls for the broadest possible global coalition against terrorism, under United Nations aegis. In addition to the European Union and the United States, that coalition should include at least the candidate countries, the Russian Federation, our Arab and Muslim partners and any other country ready to defend our common values. The European Union will step up its action against terrorism through a coordinated and inter-disciplinary approach embracing all Union policies. It will ensure that that approach is reconciled with respect for the fundamental freedoms which form the basis of our civilisation.

2. THE EUROPEAN POLICY TO COMBAT TERRORISM

The European Council approves the following plan of action:

• *Enhancing police and judicial cooperation*

1. In line with its conclusions at Tampere, the European Council signifies its agreement to the introduction of a European arrest warrant and the adoption of a common definition of terrorism.



The warrant will supplant the current system of extradition between Member States. Extradition procedures do not at present reflect the level of integration and confidence between Member States of the European Union. Accordingly, the European arrest warrant will allow wanted persons to be handed over directly from one judicial authority to another. In parallel, fundamental rights and freedoms will be guaranteed.

The European Council directs the Justice and Home Affairs Council to flesh out that agreement and to determine the relevant arrangements, as a matter of urgency and at the latest at its meeting on 6 and 7 December 2001.

In addition, the European Council instructs the Justice and Home Affairs Council to implement as quickly as possible the entire package of measures decided on at the European Council meeting in Tampere.

2. The European Council calls upon the Justice and Home Affairs Council to undertake identification of presumed terrorists in Europe and of organisations supporting them in order to draw up a common list of terrorist organisations. In this connection improved cooperation and exchange of information between all intelligence services of the Union will be required. Joint investigation teams will be set up to that end.

3. Member States will share with Europol, systematically and without delay, all useful data regarding terrorism. A specialist anti-terrorist team will be set up within Europol as soon as possible and will cooperate closely with its US counterparts.

The European Council trusts that a cooperation agreement will be concluded between Europol and the relevant US authorities by the end of the year.

- *Developing international legal instruments*

4. The European Council calls for all existing international conventions on the fight against terrorism (UN, OECD, etc.) to be implemented as quickly as possible. The European Union supports the Indian proposal for framing within the United Nations a general convention against international terrorism, which should enhance the impact of the measures taken over the last twenty-five years under UN aegis.

- *Putting an end to the funding of terrorism*

5. Combating the funding of terrorism is a decisive aspect. Energetic international action is required to ensure that that fight is fully effective. The European Union will contribute to the full. To that end, the European Council calls upon the ECOFIN and Justice and Home Affairs Councils to take the necessary measures to combat any form of financing for terrorist activities, in particular by adopting in the weeks to come the extension of the Directive on money laundering and the framework Decision on freezing assets. It calls upon Member States to sign and ratify as a matter of urgency the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. In addition, measures will be taken against non-cooperative countries and territories identified by the Financial Action Task Force.

- *Strengthening air security*

6. The European Council calls upon the Transport Council to take the necessary measures to strengthen air transport security at its next meeting on 15 October. These measures will cover in particular:

- classification of weapons;
- technical training for crew;
- checking and monitoring of hold luggage;
- protection of cockpit access;
- quality control of security measures applied by Member States.

Effective and uniform application of air security measures will be ensured in particular by a peer review to be introduced in the very near future.

- *Coordinating the European Union's global action*

7. The European Council instructs the General Affairs Council to assume the role of coordination and providing impetus in the fight against terrorism. Thus, the General Affairs Council will ensure greater consistency and coordination between all the Union's policies. The Common Foreign and Security Policy will have to integrate further the fight against terrorism. The European Council asks the General Affairs Council systematically to evaluate the European Union's relations with third countries in the light of the support which those countries might give to terrorism.

The General Affairs Council will submit an overall report on these issues to the next European Council.

### 3. THE UNION'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE WORLD

The fight against terrorism requires of the Union that it play a greater part in the efforts of the international community to prevent and stabilise regional conflicts. In particular, the European Union, in close collaboration with the United States, the Russian Federation and partners in the Arab and Muslim world, will make every endeavour to bring the parties to the Middle East conflict to a lasting understanding on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

It is by developing the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and by making the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) operational at the earliest opportunity that the Union will be most effective. The fight against the scourge of terrorism will be all the more effective if it is based on an in-depth political dialogue with those countries and regions of the world in which terrorism comes into being.

The integration of all countries into a fair world system of security, prosperity and improved development is the condition for a strong and sustainable community for combating terrorism.



The members of the European Council issue an appeal to the international community to pursue, in all multilateral fora, dialogue and negotiation with a view to building, at home and elsewhere, a world of peace, the rule of law and tolerance. In this respect, the European Council emphasises the need to combat any nationalist, racist and xenophobic drift, just as it rejects any equation of terrorism with the Arab and Muslim world.

The European Union will give special attention to the problem of refugee flows. The European Council asks the Commission to set up urgently an aid programme particularly for Afghan refugees.

#### 4. WORLD ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

The events of 11 September mean that the slowdown of the economy will be more pronounced than foreseen. The members of the European Council will remain vigilant. The members of the European Council welcome the concerted action by the European Central Bank, the US Federal Reserve Bank and other central banks, on both sides of the Atlantic, which should provide the financial markets with further leeway.

The European Council calls upon the Commission to submit an analysis of trends in the economic situation and any recommendations to the next European Council.

Stability, which is the fruit of the policies and structural reforms put in place by the European Union over latter years, is enabling the Union to face up to such a situation. Thanks to the single currency, the countries of the euro zone are sheltered from the shocks associated with monetary fluctuations. The forthcoming putting into circulation of the euro will make it possible for each of us to become aware of the positive effects of this increased stability.

At the same time, the efforts made to consolidate public finances have provided the necessary room for manoeuvre to enable automatic stabilisers to come into play. They have also enabled the European Central Bank to play a central role in facing up to the shock affecting European economies. In the present circumstances, such action should suffice to restore consumer confidence. The European Council reaffirms its commitment to respect the framework, rules and application in full of the stability and growth pact.

The European Council welcomes the decision of OPEC to ensure the continuity of oil supplies.

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The European Council has asked the Presidency to establish contact with the candidate countries for accession so that the latter may associate themselves with these conclusions.

The European Council has decided to send a ministerial troika mission to present the European Union's position to certain partners, particularly in the Middle East.

The European Council has asked the Presidency of the European Union to convey and explain the outcome of the extraordinary European Council meeting on 21 September 2001 to the highest authorities of the United States.

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L.G.Y 08.10.01

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## GAC STATEMENT

The EU declares its full solidarity with the US and its wholehearted support for the action that is being taken in self-defence and in conformity with the UN Charter and the UNSCR 1368. The terrorist attacks of the 11th of September are an assault on our open, democratic tolerant and multicultural societies and are regarded by the UN Security Council as a threat to international peace and security. The Heads of State and Government of the EU made clear on 21 September that a riposte to those barbaric acts would be legitimate. Member States have confirmed that they stand ready to act each according to their means. The EU remains in close consultation with the United States.

All the information points clearly and convincingly to the responsibility of Osama Ben Laden and the Al Qaida network for the 11 September attacks. A month later, and despite repeated pressure, the Taliban regime has refused to take responsibility for handing over those suspected so that they could be brought to justice. The Al Qaida network and the regime which supports and harbours it are now facing the consequences of their action.

The EU stresses that the carefully targeted action launched on 7 October is not an attack against Islam nor the people of Afghanistan, whom the EU is determined to support and sustain. The EU and its Member States are responding urgently to the humanitarian crisis in and around Afghanistan and have already decided to make available 316 million EUROS. The Afghani people deserve a government which is truly representative and which responds to their needs and aspirations. Such a government will find a ready partner in the EU. The EU believes that the role of the UN in this respect is essential.

The military action being taken is one part of a wider multilateral strategy in which the European Union is committed to playing its part. This involves a comprehensive assault on the organisations and financing structures that underpin terrorism.

The EU will continue its close contacts with the countries of the region and other partners.

[The associated countries of ..... align themselves to this statement].



### Conclusions CAG

1. Le Conseil réaffirme la détermination de l'Union européenne et de ses Etats membres de prendre toute leur part, de manière coordonnée, dans la coalition globale contre le terrorisme, sous l'égide des Nations Unies. Le terrorisme est un véritable défi pour l'Europe et le monde et constitue une menace pour notre sécurité et notre stabilité.
2. L'Union continuera de renforcer son partenariat avec les Etats-Unis, sur la base d'une coopération et d'une concertation renforcées, conformément à la déclaration ministérielle conjointe du 20 septembre et à la lumière des derniers entretiens du Président du Conseil européen et du Président de la Commission à Washington le 28 septembre.
3. L'Union a pris plusieurs initiatives afin d'étendre et de rendre effective la coalition anti-terroristes. Elle souligne l'importance de ses relations avec ses partenaires arabes et musulmans. La Troïka s'est rendue du 24 au 28 septembre au Pakistan, en Iran, en Arabie Saoudite, en Syrie et en Egypte, où elle s'est aussi entretenue avec les responsables de la Ligue Arabe, pour souligner en particulier le rejet solennel par l'Union européenne de tout amalgame entre les groupes de terroristes fanatiques et le monde arabe et musulman. Une consultation particulière a été menée avec la Russie, lors du Sommet UE/Russie du 3 octobre à Bruxelles. A la suite de la déclaration conjointe adoptée lors de ce sommet, le Conseil souligne la nécessité d'intensifier et de renforcer le dialogue avec la Russie, notamment en ce qui concerne la lutte contre le terrorisme.
4. Le Conseil se félicite de l'adoption de la résolution 1373 (2001) par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies et de la mise en place du Comité prévu par cette résolution. Il rappelle que l'Union et ses Etats membres se sont engagés à prendre rapidement les mesures nécessaires à sa pleine mise en œuvre.



5. Le Conseil rappelle la détermination de l'Union à s'attaquer aux sources de financement du terrorisme, en concertation étroite avec les Etats Unis. Il note que la Commission prend les mesures nécessaires pour geler les avoirs des personnes identifiées par le Comité des Sanctions établi dans le cadre de la résolution 1267.
6. L'Union poursuivra un dialogue étroit avec ses partenaires du processus de Barcelone, notamment à la réunion ministérielle du 6 novembre, ainsi qu'avec les pays du Golfe. Elle soutiendra l'intention des partenaires africains d'élaborer un projet d'initiative contre le terrorisme à l'occasion de la réunion ministérielle UE/Afrique du 11 octobre. Une réunion de la conférence européenne au niveau ministériel sera organisée le 20 octobre, consacrée à la lutte contre le terrorisme. Elle permettra de mieux associer les états candidats et d'inviter pour la première fois, en qualité d'« invités spéciaux » la Russie, l'Ukraine et la Moldavie. L'Organisation des Nations Unies, notamment sa 56ème Assemblée Générale, représentera un forum essentiel pour poursuivre les objectifs de l'Union.
7. En ce qui concerne l'Afghanistan :
  - Le Conseil a adopté une déclaration séparée suite à la riposte en Afghanistan.
  - L'Union et ses Etats membres mettront tout en œuvre afin d'éviter un drame humanitaire en Afghanistan et dans les pays limitrophes. Ceci doit être fait en collaboration étroite avec les Nations Unies, le UNHCR et les autres agences spécialisées, le CICR, les Etats Unis, les pays limitrophes et d'autres partenaires dans le cadre d'organisations multilatérales. A cet égard, le Conseil accueille avec satisfaction les premières mesures prises par la Commission pour venir en aide aux réfugiés, et l'invite à en présenter de nouvelles sans délai.

- L'Union européenne entend se tenir prête à appuyer, le moment venu, un processus politique engagé en Afghanistan avec le soutien des Nations Unies ainsi qu'à contribuer à la reconstruction, la modernisation, le développement et l'ouverture de ce pays.

8. Le Conseil est convenu des orientations suivantes :

- L'Union et ses Etats membres agiront dans un cadre multilatéral et bilatéral pour promouvoir la signature, la ratification et la mise en œuvre rapide de toutes les conventions internationales existantes en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme, ainsi que la finalisation des négociations sur le projet de convention globale sur le terrorisme.
- Pour mener l'évaluation systématique des relations de l'Union avec les pays tiers en fonction de leur éventuel soutien au terrorisme, un cadre de référence sera élaboré. Dans ce contexte, le Conseil note l'intention de la Commission de lui faire, le moment venu, des propositions concernant les relations conduites dans le cadre de la Communauté.
- Dans les circonstances présentes, les relations de l'Union avec certains pays doivent être réexaminées :
  - Le dialogue avec le Pakistan, engagé à la faveur de la mission de la troïka, sera poursuivi et développé. Le Conseil invite par ailleurs la Commission à examiner les voies d'un renforcement de l'assistance communautaire à Islamabad, en particulier en envisageant la signature de l'accord de coopération de troisième génération avec le Pakistan.
  - Les consultations avec l'Iran seront renforcées en vue de la négociation d'un accord de commerce et coopération avec ce pays.

- L'Union européenne, dans la perspective du second sommet avec l'Inde, définira un renforcement de sa coopération avec ce pays.
  - Il importe également que l'Union renforce son engagement et ses relations avec les pays d'Asie centrale. Le Conseil invite ses instances compétentes et la Commission à lui soumettre des propositions en ce sens. Une contribution substantielle de l'Union sera assurée en vue de la Conférence de Bichkek des 13 et 14 décembre, qui traitera notamment de la lutte contre le terrorisme.
9. L'Union réaffirme son action en faveur de la non-prolifération et du désarmement ainsi que sa volonté de poursuivre les efforts déjà engagés pour prévenir et stabiliser les conflits régionaux.
10. Le Conseil réaffirme la nécessité d'un retour à un véritable processus politique pour résoudre le conflit au Proche Orient. Il rappelle son engagement à cet égard et invite le Haut Représentant à poursuivre ses efforts.
11. Le Conseil Affaires Générales examinera les progrès effectués à sa prochaine réunion.

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2.5.4. 17.10.01

Luxembourg, 17 October 2001

**Council conclusions of 17 October 2001**

**Action by the European Union following the attacks in the United States of America**

1. The European Union declares its total solidarity with the United States, with which it shares the objectives of combating terrorism. It reiterates the importance of its close consultations with the United States. It confirms its wholehearted support for the action taken in the context of legitimate defence and in accordance with the UN Charter and UN Security Council Resolution 1368.
2. The Council reiterated the importance of a multilateral and global approach under United Nations aegis in order to strengthen the international coalition in its fight against terrorism in all its aspects. The Union will act with determination within the United Nations and the other international organisations competent for furthering the fight against terrorism. It will take advantage, in particular, of the November Ministerial session of the United Nations General Assembly to advance its objectives.
3. Emergency humanitarian aid in Afghanistan is an absolute priority of the Union, which undertakes to mobilise without delay aid amounting to more than EUR 320 million. In this respect, the releasing of EUR 25 million from the reserve will enable the Commission (ECHO) to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs. Mobilisation and conveying of aid will be regularly examined.
4. The Council expresses its concern at the difficulties of access and of conveying humanitarian aid in Afghanistan. It supports the efforts of the United Nations specialised agencies, of the ICRC and of all humanitarian organisations in seeking practical and flexible solutions. The Council also appeals to the countries of the region to facilitate by all means possible the humanitarian operations for hosting fresh flows of Afghan refugees and will implement the necessary means to assist them in doing so.

5. The General Affairs Council agreed on the following points to guide the Union's future proceedings on Afghanistan, once it is freed of the Al Quaida network and of its terrorists:

- the establishment in Afghanistan of a stable, legitimate and broadly representative government, expressing the will of the people;
- the essential role of the UN in seeking a peace plan for Afghanistan;
- maintaining absolute priority for emergency humanitarian aid;
- a plan for the reconstruction of the country;
- the regional dimension of the stabilisation of Afghanistan.

It instructs the Presidency, the High Representative and the Commission to make contact without delay with the international community and in particular the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his personal representative, Mr Brahimi, in order to contribute effectively to the United Nations' efforts.

6. The Council has decided to intensify the European Union's relations with the countries neighbouring Afghanistan in order to contribute to the stability of the region. The political dialogue with Pakistan, whose efforts in the current situation are deserving of praise, will be stepped up. The signing of a cooperation agreement with Pakistan will be envisaged. The Council notes the proposals made by the Commission regarding trade and welcomes its intention to provide financial assistance, in coordination with international financial institutions.
7. The President of the Council informed the Indian Government on 15 October 2001 of the Union's intention to define, with a view to the EU/India Summit on 23 November, intensification of the political dialogue and cooperation with that country.
8. While continuing the political dialogue with Iran, the Council welcomes the Commission's undertaking to submit in November 2001 negotiating directives for a Trade and Cooperation Agreement with Iran.
9. Relations with the countries of central Asia will be developed more actively. The Council noted the Commission's intention of submitting at the earliest opportunity a communication on central Asia including concrete initiatives in the context of strengthening the Union's relations with these countries. The Council also invited the High Representative to make proposals.

10. Further to the ministerial Troika mission at the end of September, the Union is determined to continue a close and coordinated political dialogue with our Arab and Muslim partners and invites the Presidency and the High Representative to keep the Council informed.
11. The Union emphasises the urgent need to relaunch the Middle-East peace process. Recalling its declaration of 8 October 2001, the Council invited the High Representative to continue, with the United States and the principal players, his efforts to bring the parties to the conflicts in the Middle East to work towards a political settlement, based on the principle of the establishment of a Palestinian State and the right of Israel to live in peace and security.
12. The Member States will consult each other on the measures they take, in particular in order to ensure the effectiveness of ministerial visits in the region.
13. Furthermore, the Union will be more effective in developing the Common Foreign Security Policy and making the European Security and Defence Policy operational as soon as possible.
14. The Council examined the Presidency's report on the work done by the various configurations of the Council on the fight against terrorism.
15. It welcomes the fact that, in all the Council's configurations, work on stepping up the fight against terrorism is progressing satisfactorily and has already produced its initial results. The conclusions of the extraordinary informal European Council of 21 September 2001 have everywhere produced effects. It noted in particular the following results:
  - the measures which have already been taken, in particular pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1373, against the sources that fund terrorism, such as the political agreement on the Directive against money laundering, application in full of the FATF measures and freezing the assets of persons and organisations linked to the Taliban;
  - work in progress to draw up a list of terrorist organisations and the valuable contribution made by the intelligence services; the Council believes that their regular meetings are vital if terrorism is to be combated successfully; the Council approved a system of indicators making it possible to evaluate the commitment and the cooperation of third countries in the fight against terrorism;



- the progress already made in the examination of the Commission proposals on the European arrest warrant and terrorist offences and the establishment of a coordinated EU position in the context of the conclusion of a global UN convention on international terrorism; the Council requests that at the same time consideration should be given to any measure facilitating mutual assistance with third countries concerning the pursuit of terrorists or terrorist organisations;
  - the many current contacts with the USA and in particular the Troika's meeting at operational level planned for 19 October 2001 in Washington, which will include representatives from the Police Task Force, Europol's anti-terrorism group, Eurojust and the intelligence services.
16. The Council welcomed the road map submitted by the Presidency, which sets out all the initiatives and work carried out by the Council and lists those responsible for implementation, the time frames and progress made. The Council asked for the road map to be regularly updated by Coreper. It considers this to be an essential instrument for measuring the results obtained in all configurations of the Council. It is on the basis of the updated road map that at its next meeting the Council will examine further progress.
17. The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to ensure that, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1373, the Union reports back on the measures it has taken to implement that Resolution.
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EYRETAIKO 2403-4710 TANAKA

## Press Releases

**Title:** Declaration by the Heads of State and Government and the President of the Commission: 11 September attacks

**Category:** Press Releases by the Belgian EU Presidency

**Description:** DECLARATION BY THE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION

#### FOLLOW-UP TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS

#### AND THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

The European Council again unequivocally states its full support for the action being taken against terrorism in all its aspects within the framework defined by the United Nations and reaffirms its total solidarity with the United States.

1. The European Council has taken note of the reports by the President of the General Affairs Council. It attaches particular importance to information, consultation and coordination with the United States.

The European Council confirms its staunchest support for the military operations which began on 7 October and which are legitimate under the terms of the United Nations Charter and of Resolution 1368 of the United Nations Security Council. It notes that these targeted actions are in accordance with the conclusions of the Extraordinary European Council meeting on 21 September 2001. The partners will continue to do everything in their power to shield civilian population groups.

The European Council is determined to combat terrorism in every form, throughout the world. In Afghanistan the objective is still elimination of the Al Quaida terrorist organisation, which is responsible for the attacks on 11 September and the leaders of which have not been handed over by the Taliban regime. We must now, under the aegis of the United Nations, work towards the emergence of a stable, legitimate and representative government for the whole of the Afghan people, one which respects human rights and develops good relations with all the neighbouring countries. As soon as that goal is attained, the European Union will embark with the international community on a far-reaching and ambitious programme of political and humanitarian aid for the reconstruction of Afghanistan with a view to stabilising the region. The Presidency, with the High Representative and the Commission, will maintain contact with all the countries in the region to associate them with this policy. The European Council will continue its efforts to strengthen the coalition of the international community to combat terrorism in every shape and form.

2. The European Council has examined the implementation of the Action Plan against terrorism. Pursuant to that Plan, 79 operations have already begun. Those operations are continuing at a steady pace and have already produced their first results. Without losing its overall view of those operations it requests the Council to focus in particular on four points which must be put into effect as soon as possible:

- approval at the Council meeting on Justice and Home Affairs on 6 and 7 December 2001, on the basis of the progress already made, of the practical details of the European arrest warrant, the common definition of terrorist offences and the freezing of assets. The European Council reaffirms its determination to abolish the principle of double criminality for a wide range of actions, in particular terrorist offences that give rise to a request for direct surrender;
- increased cooperation between the operational services responsible for combating terrorism: Europol, Eurojust, the intelligence services, police forces and judicial

authorities. Such cooperation should in particular enable a list of terrorist organisations to be drawn up by the end of the year.

- effective measures to combat the funding of terrorism by formal adoption of the Directive on money laundering and the speedy ratification by all Member States of the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

Moreover, the commitments made in the FATF, the mandate of which must be broadened, must be turned into legislative instruments by the end of the year;

- approval without delay of the Commission's proposals on air transport security.

3. Humanitarian aid for Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries is an absolute priority.

The European Union and the Member States will make available, along with other donors, all the humanitarian aid necessary to cover the needs of the Afghan population and Afghan refugees. The Union will carry out its work in the framework of the United Nations, the ICRC and other humanitarian organisations. It expresses its appreciation of the offer by the Russian Federation to cooperate closely in the conveying of aid. The European Council has examined the economic and financial impact of the Afghan crisis on the neighbouring countries which are taking in refugees. Reception of refugees in those countries can only be temporary, the objective being their return to Afghanistan once the crisis has been resolved. The Union will do everything possible to lessen the negative consequences for these countries at economic, financial and humanitarian level. In accordance with the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 17 October 2001, the Union will intensify its relations with the countries in the region.

4. In the same context, the European Council has also examined the concrete proposals for cooperation which the US authorities made following the meeting on 27 September 2001 between the President of the European Council and the President of the United States. Technical examination of those proposals has already been initiated and they are already the subject of discussions between the US authorities and the Troika operational in Washington. Most of those proposals are already covered by the European Union's action plan. The Union is moreover prepared to engage with the United States in reciprocal initiatives such as:

- facilitation of mutual judicial assistance between the competent authorities of the United States and of the Member States, as well as extradition in connection with terrorism in accordance with the constitutional rules of the Member States;
- enhancement of the joint efforts with regard to non-proliferation and export controls regarding both arms and chemical, bacteriological and nuclear substances capable of being used for terrorist purposes;
- intensification of our cooperation to ensure the security of passports and visas, and the fight against false and forged documents.

5. The European Council has examined the threats of the use of biological and chemical means in terrorist operations. These call for adapted responses on the part of each Member State and of the European Union as a whole. No attack of this kind has occurred in Europe. The authorities will maintain increased vigilance and cooperation between the intelligence, police, civil protection and health services will be stepped up. In tandem with the measures already taken, the European Council asks the Council and the Commission to prepare a programme to improve cooperation between the Member States on the evaluation of risks, alerts and intervention, the storage of such means, and in the field of research. The programme should cover the detection and identification of infectious and toxic agents as well as the prevention and treatment of chemical and biological attacks. The appointment of a European coordinator for civil protection measures will be part of the programme. The Member States will react firmly with regard to any irresponsible individuals who take advantage of the current climate to set off false alarms, particularly by applying severe



criminal penalties for such offences.

6. The European Council emphasises the crucial need to relaunch the Middle East peace process without any pre-conditions. Resolutions 242 and 338 must remain the foundation for a political settlement, based on the establishment of a Palestinian State and the right of Israel to live in peace and security. Such a settlement is necessarily conditional upon the cessation of violence and recognition of the principle of two States. The Presidency of the European Council is instructed, together with the High Representative and the Commission, to visit the countries directly concerned to determine the means by which the Union can foster the relaunch of such a process. The Union will attach special importance to reviving economic activity and investment in Palestinian territory.

7. The European Union will increase its efforts in other regions of the world to promote a fair international system based on security, prosperity, democracy and development. Law must be restored to areas of lawlessness. A return to stability in the Balkans remains one of the European Union's clear priorities.

8. To avoid any equating of terrorism with the Arab and Muslim world, the European Council considers it essential to encourage a dialogue of equals between our civilisations, particularly in the framework of the Barcelona process but also by means of an active policy of cultural exchange. The Union invites those responsible in the Member States to give concrete priority to the dialogue between cultures both at international level and within their societies.

**Date:** 19/10/2001

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Conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 19 November 2001  
Afghanistan

The Council welcomes the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1378 and reiterates its full support for the efforts of the Special Representative of the United Nations General Secretariat to set up a transitional administration swiftly. The Council recalls that such efforts are intended to install in Afghanistan a legitimate, broad-based, multi-ethnic government committed to establishing human rights in Afghanistan. The Union will continue to participate in seeking a political solution.

The Council welcomes recent developments on the ground which contribute to achieving the objectives of the international coalition against terrorism. The Council confirms its unreserved support for the coalition's action undertaken in self-defence and in conformity with United Nations Resolution 1368. The Council calls on the Northern Alliance to exercise restraint in the regions under its control and to do its utmost to further the rapid establishment of a new administration which enjoys national and international support. It also calls on all the Afghan forces to respect human rights and international humanitarian law. The responsible behaviour of the new Afghan leaders in this area will constitute a deciding factor for the aid which the European Union is prepared to provide for the country's reconstruction.

The Council stresses the urgency of the Afghan people's humanitarian needs: humanitarian aid remains an absolute priority for the Union. The mobilisation and supply of aid will be subject to closer coordination between the Member States and the Commission, as well as with specialist humanitarian agencies, the Afghanistan Support Group and non-governmental organisations. Developments in the situation on the ground must be turned to advantage to help refugees and displaced persons.

While recognising the primary responsibility of the Afghan people in determining its future, the Council calls on the United Nations and international financial institutions to devise a plan for the economic, social and institutional reconstruction of Afghanistan also enabling the efforts of the international community to be coordinated effectively. This plan must also promote the role of women in Afghan society. Preparation of this plan with all States and organisations concerned, including the Afghans, will underscore the determination of the international community to work towards the long-term recovery of the country. In this context, the Union will participate actively in the meeting in Washington on 20 November.

The Council will step up its dialogue with the countries in the region in order to contribute to the region's stability: peace in Afghanistan is a guarantee of security for the entire region.

The Council has decided to appoint a Special Representative for Afghanistan. He will work under the authority of the High Representative and will assist the latter and the Presidency in their activities