



**XLI COSAC**  
*- background papers -*



May 2009

Parliament of the Czech Republic  
Chamber of Deputies  
**Parliamentary Institute**

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## **1. Current Economic and Financial Situation: Czech Presidency's Perspective on Its Recovery**

Due to the current global economic crisis, its consequences and impact on the EU economy and in particular on the citizens of the EU Member States, one of the main priorities of the Czech Presidency has become combating this crisis. Its objective is to face head on the negative consequences of the crisis, namely to try to reduce its impact on the businesses and people affected, stabilise the economic situation, and direct the European economy down the road to long-term sustainable growth.

In its Conclusions from the European Council of 19 and 20 March 2009, the Czech Presidency expressed its confidence in the ability of the EU to tackle the financial and economic crisis. The Council reviewed the considerable fiscal stimulus of over EUR 400 billion being injected into the EU economy and emphasised that concerted action and coordination were an essential part of Europe's strategy for recovery and that the single market was central to making the recession in Europe shorter and less severe. The Council stressed the need to get lending flowing again to businesses and households and agreed to speed up agreement on pending legislative proposals on the financial sector. In June, the European Council will take first decisions to strengthen EU financial sector regulation and supervision, to be based on Commission proposals following thorough discussion in the Council of the report drawn up by the group headed by Jacques de Larosiere (the de Larosiere Report).

The Presidency Conclusions call on the Member States to act in a coordinated manner, in line with the guidelines provided by the Commission Communication of 25 February 2009 and in full respect of competition rules. With regard to the banking sector, support for parent banks should not imply any restrictions on the activities and subsidiaries in EU host countries. The Presidency Conclusions also call on the accelerated reform of macroeconomic global management and the regulatory framework for financial markets (strengthening of prudential rules, crisis management arrangements, and the supervisory framework). The European Council also calls upon the Council and the European Parliament to rapidly reach agreement on the legislative acts relating to rating agencies, the solvency of insurance companies, the capital requirements for banks, and cross-border payments and electronic money, so as to allow their adoption before the end of European Parliament mandate.

As regards getting the real economy back on track, good progress has been made in implementing the European Economic Recovery Plan adopted last December. Although it will take time for the positive effects to work their way through the economy, the size of the fiscal

effort will generate new investments, boost demand, create jobs, and help the EU move to a low-carbon economy. The Spring European Council reached an agreement on the Community part of the European Recovery Plan in support of projects in the field of energy and broadband Internet, as well as CAP Health Check related measures. It welcomed the progress reached in particular on advance payments from the structural and cohesion funds, the agreement on the application on a voluntary basis of reduced VAT rates, as well as on the EIB actions to boost SME financing possibilities, and called for a swift agreement to be reached regarding the revision of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund. At the same time, it emphasised that the measures taken by EU Member States should respect the principles of: promoting openness within the internal market and vis-à-vis third parties; ensuring non-discrimination of products and services from other Member States; and ensuring consistency with long-term reform objectives. The Member States should return to their medium-term budgetary objectives as soon as possible in conformity with the Stability and Growth Pact, thereby returning to positions consistent with sustainable public finances as soon as possible. The European Council recognises that free and fair trade is a key element for global recovery; therefore, it calls for swift conclusion of bilateral trade negotiations and of the WTO Doha Development Agenda.

With the desire to contribute significantly to shaping the future international governance of the financial sector, the European Council defined the Union's position with a view to the G-20 Summit, which took place in London on 2 April 2009, where it emphasised in particular the need to keep markets open and avoid all form of protectionist measures as well as the need to renew the functioning of an open market, continue international coordination of fiscal stimulus measures, and ensure consistency of fiscal measures with long-term objectives (sustainable finances, productivity, demographic and climate change). Agreement was also reached at the summit on steps to improve regulation of the financial sector and fight against tax havens (off-shore centres) – including the creation of a list of such jurisdictions and the development of sanction measures – and on increasing IMF lending capacity in the form of a loan amounting to EUR 75 billion and improving the IMF's surveillance instruments.

## 2. European Commission's Annual Policy Strategy for 2010

The Annual Policy Strategy (the "Strategy") represents the first overview of the Commission's policy priorities for the upcoming calendar year and forms the background for discussions about priorities with other institutions and Member States. Nevertheless, the Strategy for 2010 is specific for two reasons: it should ensure continuity following the appointment of the new Commission and has to take into account the possibility of the Treaty of Lisbon coming into force, even though it does not anticipate taking any specific steps in this respect. The Strategy defines the main priorities in the following areas: economic and social recovery; climate change and sustainable development; citizen-focused measures; external policy; and better regulation and transparency.

In its introduction, the Commission strategy introduces the planned **communication priorities for 2010**. These comprise economic recovery; the environment; climate and energy; and improved governance in Europe for internal and external security.

The highest priority in the area of **economic and social recovery** is the effective follow-up of the European Economic Recovery Plan and structural reforms under the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs. Other areas of priority include:

- Future of the Lisbon Strategy after 2010
- Use of EU employment, education and training policies and instruments to tackle unemployment and maintain social cohesion
- Timely completion and implementation of ongoing work to overhaul the regulation and supervision of the financial markets
- Further improvement of business environment opportunities as well as consumer confidence and demand
- Implementation and operation of the Services Directive
- Fighting against cartels and enforcement of competition rules, sector inquiries
- Common approach to rescuing companies hit hard by the crisis
- Reform of the policy framework for information and communication technologies (ICT)
- Efforts to create a Community patent and patent litigation system
- Development of the European Research Area (ERA)
- Review of transport policy and updating of guidelines for Trans-European Transport Networks

At this time, the area of **climate change and sustainable development** is dominated by efforts to have a new international agreement on climate change concluded in Copenhagen in 2009. The EU has taken on its own commitments in the fight against climate change by adopting a Climate and Energy package, whose implementation is the main priority for 2010. Priorities in this area will also include the following:

- Adoption of an Energy Action Plan for 2010-2014 as well as an Energy Efficiency Action Plan
- Implementation of nature legislation, completion of the Natura 2000 network, and delivery of the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan
- Agricultural product quality
- Implementation of the integrated maritime policy and reform of the Common Fisheries Policy
- Implementation of the Baltic Sea Strategy

The “**Putting the citizen first**” policy priority includes topics and measures that are directly related to the position and quality of life of individuals. Priorities in this area include the following:

- Implementation of the Stockholm Programme in the area of freedom, security and justice
- Improvement of judicial cooperation in criminal and civil matters
- Protection of fundamental rights, in particular as regards vulnerable groups (children)
- Progress towards the establishment of a European border surveillance system (Eurosur)
- Presentation of a follow-up strategy to the Roadmap on Gender Equality and improvement of the position of disabled people
- EU Health Strategy and Second Programme of Community Action in the field of health
- Adoption of regulation on patients’ rights in cross-border healthcare, organ donation and transplantation, and pharmaceuticals
- Greater product safety and consumer redress in relation to collective claims

The EU’s actions in the area of **external** policy will be significantly affected if the Lisbon Treaty comes into force (a European External Action Service would be one of the outcomes). Measures aimed at resolving the economic crisis, in particular financial supervision and crisis management initiatives, will have an international impact. Other priorities in this area include the following:

- Acceleration of the stabilisation and association process in the Western Balkans
- Completion of the reunification process in Cyprus
- Deepening of bilateral relations, in particular with Israel, Moldova, Morocco, and Ukraine, for example through the Eastern Partnership and Union for the Mediterranean initiatives
- Continuation of negotiations on a new agreement with Russia
- Cooperation with the new US administration and with ASEAN countries, China, India, Latin America, and Cuba
- Bilateral trade negotiations tying on to the Doha Development Round
- EU’s involvement in the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Georgia
- Humanitarian aid and continuation of the implementation of the Food Facility
- Review of the progress on the Millennium Development Goals and delivery of the EU’s commitments

Efforts in the area of **better regulation and transparency** will continue to focus on reducing administrative burdens by 25% by 2012. The reinforced impact assessment system should also be used. Under the European Transparency Initiative, the Commission will be discussing with the European Parliament the possibility of creating the Register for Interest Representatives.

The second part of the strategy is the **general framework for human and financial resources** for 2010. The Commission, especially in connection with the approved European Recovery Plan, is proposing certain changes to financial programming. This concerns in particular the release of sufficient funds to develop projects in the fields of energy, agriculture, and extension of broadband access in rural areas, and an increase in funding for the 7<sup>th</sup> Research Framework Programme and the Trans-European Transport Networks. EUR 600 million is to be designated for the Eastern Partnership.

### 3. Eastern Dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy

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#### I. European Neighbourhood Policy

##### Introduction

The European Neighbourhood Policy (the “ENP”) was launched in 2004 as a response to EU enlargement underway at the time. Enlargement resulted in the need to develop new kind of mutual relations to the EU’s future neighbours. The aim of this policy is, therefore, closer cooperation with particular countries based on shared common values (democracy and human rights, good governance, market economy, and sustainable development).

This cooperation is formally stipulated in Article 310 of the Treaty Establishing the European Community (the “Treaty”), which gives the European Community the right to conclude association agreements with countries or international organizations. As the ENP is, therefore, not based on Article 46 of the Treaty, which gives European countries the possibility to apply for membership in the EU, it is perceived as an alternative to enlargement policy, although according to the European Commission (the “Commission”), the ENP does not foresee how mutual relations will develop further.

Cooperation is based formally on Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (for northern neighbors) or on Association Agreements (for southern neighbours). So-called action plans are implemented under these agreements. The action plans are drafted by a joint body of the EU and the ENP countries (the so-called Cooperation Council), which is the institutional basis for cooperation. Implementation of the action plans is monitored by the Commission, which draws up regular progress reports.

The substantive basis for cooperation is the same as for pre-accession negotiations. The action plan sets out the priorities from the EU’s *acquis communautaire*, and these are implemented

with the EU's support in exchange for the possibility of closer cooperation, especially economical but also political cooperation.

### **ENP countries**

The following countries are involved in cooperation under the ENP: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, and Ukraine. The ENP has not been "activated" with Algeria<sup>1</sup>, Belarus<sup>2</sup>, Libya<sup>3</sup> and Syria<sup>4</sup>, however, because final agreement on the respective action plans has not been reached.

### **Regional initiatives**

Regional differences can be found under the ENP. The basic geographical dimensions of the ENP are as follows:

- Southern dimension
- Eastern dimension (including Eastern Europe and the Southern Caucasus).

At this time, the most visible regional initiative under the ENP's Southern dimension is France's Union for the Mediterranean project, which intensifies the Barcelona Process and brings it up to a higher qualitative level. This initiative was approved at a March 2008 meeting of the European Council and launched in July 2008. The following areas are key ones for the Union for the Mediterranean:

- Clean-up of the Mediterranean Sea
- Sea and land transport infrastructure
- Civil protection (natural disaster prevention and response programme)
- Alternative energy: Mediterranean Solar Plan
- Higher education and research, Euro-Mediterranean University
- Mediterranean business development initiative

Aside from the Eastern Partnership (see below), the current European Commission project under the Eastern dimension is the Black Sea Synergy project, which is aimed at the economic development of this region. This project should include Greece, Bulgaria, and Romania, as well as Ukraine, Russia, Moldova, and the countries of the Southern Caucasus. Cooperation should focus on energy and transport, and the project should include efforts to resolve "frozen conflicts" in Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

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<sup>1</sup> The Association Agreement with Algeria came into force in 2005 but the action plan has not been adopted. A roadmap for the implementation of the Association Agreement with Algeria was agreed by the Association Committee in September 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Belarus was not permitted to take part in the ENP due to the EU's objections against the government regime there; nevertheless, it will now take part in the Eastern Partnership initiative (see below).

<sup>3</sup> In November 2008, negotiations on a Framework Agreement between the EU and Libya began, which is indicative of the beginning of the first ever contractual relations between the two parties.

<sup>4</sup> Although an Association Agreement was agreed with Syria at the technical level in 2004, the EU has not signed and ratified it to date for political reasons. In December 2008 an updated Association Agreement was initialled.

## II. Eastern Partnership

### **Basic characteristics**

The Eastern Partnership (the “EaP”) is an EU initiative under the European Neighbourhood Policy. It pertains to six countries neighbouring the EU to the east: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. The partnership intends to reinforce political relations with the mentioned countries through a new generation of association agreements; greater economic cooperation; easier travel; improved energy security measures; and greater financial assistance from the EU. This initiative also aims to bring the partner countries closer to the EU and to contribute to their stability, better governance, and economic development.

### **Genesis of the initiative, discussions within the EU**

The idea for the EaP came from Sweden and Poland as a response to the Union for the Mediterranean<sup>5</sup>. The creation of these two new initiatives under the ENP affirmed the division of the ENP into two regional initiatives: the Eastern dimension (Eastern Europe and the Southern Caucuses) and the Southern dimension (the Mediterranean and the Middle East).

Poland first introduced the EaP concept at European Council meeting of 14 March 2008. The Polish and Swedish delegations then presented the Eastern Partnership proposal to the Council on 26 May 2008. The project quickly gained support across the EU and was approved by the European Council at the following meeting on 20 June 2008. The European Council then authorized the Commission to draw up specific project implementation proposals for presentation in spring 2009. The entire process was then accelerated by the conflict between Georgia and Russia and the five-day war that followed. The EU responded to the conflict by paying greater attention to Georgia (negotiating a cease-fire, deployment a mission under the European Security and Defence Policy) and the entire region. The Commission presented the specific form of the EaP on 3 December 2008 (see separate chapter). At the next meeting of the European Council on 11 December 2008, the EU welcomed the Commission’s proposals and charged the Council with reviewing the project with the aim of approving the project in March 2008. The EaP was launched at the EU27+6 Summit, which took place on 7 May 2009.

The Eastern Partnership is perceived in particular as being beneficial to the EU, especially in the area of security. For example, in the document entitled Report on the Implementation of the European Security Strategy, which is concurrently an update of the European Security Strategy (the “ESS”), the EaP is identified as a principal activity of the EU in this area.

### **Specific form of the Eastern Partnership**

The specific form the EaP is set out in the document entitled “Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Eastern Partnership”. The Communication was published by the Commission on 3 December 2008.

Just like the entire ENP, the EaP is founded on European values, i.e., the rule of law, good governance, respect for human rights, respect for and protection of minorities, and the principles of the market economy and sustainable development. Measures aimed at achieving these goals will go ahead on a bilateral and multilateral dimension.

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<sup>5</sup> The Union for the Mediterranean project was launched on 13 July 2008.

The **bilateral dimension** will include the following:

- Upgrading of negotiated relations towards association agreements, the prospect of negotiations to put in place deep and comprehensive free trade areas with each country, leading to the establishment of a network of FTAs that can grow into a Neighbourhood Economic Community in the longer terms.
- Progressive visa liberalization aimed at the gradual introduction of visa-free travel and the targeted opening up of the EU job market
- Deeper cooperation to enhance the energy security of the partners and the EU (membership of Moldova and Ukraine in the Energy Community, integration of Ukraine's energy market with the EU's, "Intelligent Energy for Europe Programme")
- Support of policies aimed at reducing the differences between individual countries (support of economic and social development, for example through regional development programs)
- A prerequisite to start negotiations and even the subsequent deepening of relations is the progress made by partner countries toward coming closer to European values. A new Comprehensive Institution-Building (CIB) programme will be needed to improve the capacity of each partner to undertake the necessary reforms.

The **multilateral dimension** will provide a new framework where common challenges can be addressed. Efforts are aimed at supporting regional dialogue and building mutual trust, followed by integration. The Commission proposes four policy platforms:

- Democracy, good governance, and stability (sharing experience to resolve problems, support stability and build trust)
- Economic integration and convergence with EU policies (includes environmental policies and climate change issues)
- Energy security (creating common early warning mechanisms and common security measures, harmonization of energy policies, diversification of transit means, and creation in the medium term of an interconnected energy market)
- Interpersonal relations (notably cooperation in the area of education, youth and research)

The procedure for implementing the EPA's multilateral dimension will be as follows:

- A summit will be held every two years.
- Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs will be held annually in the spring.
- Four thematic platforms will be established, based on which meetings will be held twice a year at the level of senior officials. Each platform will adopt objectives, with the progress with their fulfillment undergoing review.
- Panels (working groups) will be created to support the work of the thematic platforms.

The EaP requires a substantial increase in funding. The Commission has planned to release an additional EUR 350 million for 2010-2013, so the amount of funding for partners will reach approximately EUR 785 million in 2013 from the current EUR 450 million. However, total additional funding will probably be as high as EUR 600 million, as the Commission is planning to reallocate EUR 250 million already set aside in the current budget. Financing will take place in the framework of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI).

### **Obstacles to the EaP**

Although the EaP is aimed to strengthen relations between the EU and its eastern neighbours, not each of partner countries has welcomed it without any objections. Ukraine, which has been aspiring on EU membership prospects, responded with just a little enthusiasm to the project because it understands the project as a possible obstacle for its future EU membership..

Relations between the EU and Belarus have long been problematic. It is clear, however, that the EU has recently taken a more open stance towards Belarus even despite increasing concerns on the part of the EU about Russia's policies in the region. On 13 October 2008, the EU lifted the visa embargo on Belarus agents for six months. In November, it welcomed efforts on the part of Belarus to improve its voting legislation. Now the EU is offering a place in the EaP to Belarus. Furthermore, the EU is now looking at initiating dialogue with Belarus on human rights at the ministerial level.

Certain concerns on the impact of the EaP on relations between the EU and Russia are prevalent. Both the text of the European Commission's document and the statements presented by European representatives are accommodating to Russia in the respect: Commission President Joss Barrios, for example, stated that the EaP "does not want to create spheres of influence or to draw dividing lines in Europe". The final version of the document also moderates the question on the connection between the EaP and EU accession: while the report originally talked about European identity and the European aspirations of Eastern European countries, its final version proclaims the neutrality of the EaP with regard to European aspirations.

The programme also deals with the same problem as the entire ENP. Although the term "partnership countries" is used, some countries express objections, saying that policy is one-sided in favour of the EU. A partnership in the form of assistance that is subject to a review of how it is being put to use may offend the partner countries (this view on the ENP was expressed by Ukraine).

### **Developments in 2009**

On 15 January 2009, the Conference of European Parliament (the "EP") Committee Chairpersons adopted a decision on the establishment of a Parliamentary Assembly for Relations with Eastern Neighbourhood (EURONEST), which marks the establishment of a parliamentary dimension to the EaP. Member of European Parliament Jacek Saryusz Wolski believes that EURONEST should serve as a controlling body and ensure democratic oversight. It will be composed of Members of Parliaments from EaP countries and Members of European Parliament who are members of delegations for relations with these countries. EURONEST should be established after the EP elections in June 2009.

On 19-20 March 2009, the **European Council** adopted the "Declaration by the European Council on the Eastern Partnership", by which is confirmed its agreement with the initiative and the initiative's compliance with the Commission's original proposal. In its declaration, the European Council defines the basic characteristic of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) as follows:

- The EaP is an partnership founded on European values.
- The EaP will be governed by the principles of common interest, differentiation, and conditionality.

- Financial support will amount to EUR 600 million for the period until 2013 (the EU thereby finally overcame a long disagreement on the costs of the EaP).
- The EaP will have a bilateral dimension (EU and a given partner country) and a multilateral dimension (EU and all partner countries).

The EaP project has faced financing problems in particular for a long time. The Commission's proposal anticipated a transfer of an additional EUR 350 million, which the **Member States** had to agree to. However, as recently as 20 January 2009, Eneko Landaburu, the Director-General of DG RELEX<sup>6</sup>, indicated the great difficulty in predicting whether the Member States would be able to come to an agreement on this point. The reason for the disagreements was concerns that the cost of the EaP could divert financing away from the Union for the Mediterranean project. In the end, this problem was resolved.

**Russia's** response to the initiative was one of concern over the expansion of the European "sphere of influence". In Brussels on 21 March 2009, Sergej Lavrov, Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, questioned whether the EaP was in fact not a "sphere of influence, including Belarus". He also criticized Czech Foreign Minister Karel Schwarzenberg for stating that if Belarus recognized Abkhazia and South Ossetia it could complicate its participation in the EaP. Lavrov also indicated that he understood such pressure as blackmail rather than democracy at work.

The project has the support of the **USA**, however. At the informal EU-USA summit on 5 April 2009, President Barack Obama expressed his support for the Eastern Partnership initiative. The American administration sees it as a means to increasing EU energy security, i.e., decreasing energy dependence on Russia.

### III. EU-EaP Trade Statistics

#### Armenia

#### EU-27 exports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Armenia	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	869,2	100,0	0,327	0,04
2004	953,0	100,0	0,338	0,04
2005	1 052,7	100,0	0,419	0,04
2006	1 159,3	100,0	0,477	0,04
2007	1 241,4	100,0	0,605	0,05
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			105	

Source: Eurostat

<sup>6</sup> The Directorate-General for External Relations of the European Commission.

### EU-27 imports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Armenia	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	935,3	100,0	0,168	0,02
2004	1 027,5	100,0	0,247	0,02
2005	1 179,6	100,0	0,514	0,04
2006	1 351,7	100,0	0,339	0,03
2007	1 433,8	100,0	0,355	0,02
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			105	

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation from Armenia according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	355	100,0	0,0
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	293	82,7	0,2
2. Crude materials inedible, except fuels	37	10,5	0,1
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14	4,0	0,0
0. Food and live animals	3	0,8	0,0
1. Beverages and tobacco	2	0,5	0,0
7. Machinery and transport equipment	1	0,3	0,0
9. Unclassified commodities and trade items	1	0,4	0,0
5. Chemicals and related products	0	0,0	0,0

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation to Armenia according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	605	100,0	0,0
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	129	21,3	0,1
7. Machinery and transport equipment	121	20,0	0,0
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	84	13,9	0,2
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	78	13,0	0,1
5. Chemicals and related products	53	8,7	0,0
0. Food and live animals	36	6,0	0,1
1. Beverages and tobacco	17	2,9	0,1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4	0,6	0,0
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2	0,4	0,0
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	2	0,3	0,1

Source: Eurostat

## Azerbaijan

### EU-27 exports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Azerbaijan	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	869,2	100,0	0,798	0,09
2004	953,0	100,0	1,246	0,13
2005	1 052,7	100,0	1,495	0,14
2006	1 159,3	100,0	1,955	0,17
2007	1 241,4	100,0	1,594	0,13
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			66	

Source: Eurostat

### EU-27 imports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Armenia	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	935,3	100,0	1,302	0,14
2004	1 027,5	100,0	1,292	0,13
2005	1 179,6	100,0	2,508	0,21
2006	1 351,7	100,0	5,447	0,40
2007	1 433,8	100,0	7,400	0,52
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			36	

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation from Azerbaijan according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	7 400	100,0	0,5
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	7 239	97,8	2,2
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	68	0,9	0,0
0. Food and live animals	29	0,4	0,0
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	20	0,3	0,0
7. Machinery and transport equipment	18	0,2	0,0
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	7	0,1	0,0
5. Chemicals and related products	6	0,1	0,0
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	2		0,0
1. Beverages and tobacco	1		0,0

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation to Azerbaijan according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	1 594	100,0	0,1
7. Machinery and transport equipment	657	41,2	0,2
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	233	14,6	0,2
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	166	10,4	0,1
5. Chemicals and related products	138	8,6	0,1
1. Beverages and tobacco	69	4,3	0,4
0. Food and live animals	50	3,2	0,1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	17	1,1	0,0
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	16	1,0	0,0
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	8	0,5	0,0
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	2	0,1	0,1

Source: Eurostat

### Belarus

#### EU-27 exports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Belarus	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	869,2	100,0	2,2	0,26
2004	953,0	100,0	2,6	0,28
2005	1 052,7	100,0	3,2	0,31
2006	1 159,3	100,0	4,4	0,38
2007	1 241,4	100,0	4,8	0,39
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			40	

Source: Eurostat

#### EU-27 imports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Belarus	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	935,3	100,0	2,0	0,22
2004	1 027,5	100,0	2,7	0,26
2005	1 179,6	100,0	3,4	0,29
2006	1 351,7	100,0	4,5	0,33
2007	1 433,8	100,0	4,4	0,31
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			47	

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation from Belarus according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	4 354	100,0	0,3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2 449	56,2	0,7
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	727	16,7	0,4
5. Chemicals and related products	303	7,0	0,3
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	234	5,4	0,4
7. Machinery and transport equipment	201	4,6	0,1
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	197	4,5	0,1
0. Food and live animals	66	1,5	0,1
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	7	0,2	0,1
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	6	0,1	0,0
1. Beverages and tobacco	4	0,1	0,1

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation to Belarus according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	4 836	100,0	0,4
7. Machinery and transport equipment	2 080	43,0	0,5
5. Chemicals and related products	707	14,6	0,4
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	681	14,1	0,4
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	359	7,4	0,3
0. Food and live animals	283	5,8	0,7
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	72	1,5	0,1
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	63	1,3	0,2
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	48	1,0	0,1
1. Beverages and tobacco	39	0,8	0,2
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	10	0,2	0,4

Source: Eurostat

### Georgia

#### EU-27 exports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Georgia	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	869,2	100,0	0,443	0,05
2004	953,0	100,0	0,610	0,06
2005	1 052,7	100,0	0,681	0,06
2006	1 159,3	100,0	0,925	0,08
2007	1 241,4	100,0	1,089	0,09
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			80	

Source: Eurostat

### EU-27 imports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Georgia	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	935,3	100,0	0,261	0,03
2004	1 027,5	100,0	0,314	0,03
2005	1 179,6	100,0	0,276	0,02
2006	1 351,7	100,0	0,473	0,03
2007	1 433,8	100,0	0,483	0,03
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			94	

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation from Georgia according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	483	100,0	0,3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	202	41,8	0,1
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	102	21,1	0,2
0. Food and live animals	50	10,5	0,1
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	39	8,0	0,0
1. Beverages and tobacco	36	7,5	0,5
5. Chemicals and related products	19	4,0	0,0
7. Machinery and transport equipment	10	2,1	0,0
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	1,0	0,0
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	5	0,9	0,0
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation to Georgia according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	1 089	100,0	0,1
7. Machinery and transport equipment	293	26,9	0,1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	115	10,5	0,1
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	73	6,7	0,0
5. Chemicals and related products	125	11,5	0,1
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	42	3,8	0,1
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	242	22,2	0,4
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	43	4,0	0,2
0. Food and live animals	42	3,9	0,1
1. Beverages and tobacco	14	1,3	0,1
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	11	1,0	0,4

Source: Eurostat

## Moldova

### EU-27 exports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Moldova	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	869,2	100,0	0,784	0,09
2004	953,0	100,0	0,915	0,10
2005	1 052,7	100,0	1,080	0,10
2006	1 159,3	100,0	1,183	0,10
2007	1 241,4	100,0	1,495	0,12
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			67	

Source: Eurostat

### EU-27 imports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Moldova	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	935,3	100,0	0,430	0,05
2004	1 027,5	100,0	0,520	0,05
2005	1 179,6	100,0	0,435	0,04
2006	1 351,7	100,0	0,514	0,04
2007	1 433,8	100,0	0,727	0,05
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007			82	

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation from Moldova according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	727	100,0	0,1
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	238	32,7	0,1
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	227	31,2	0,1
0. Food and live animals	83	11,5	0,1
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	82	11,3	0,1
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	26	3,6	0,4
1. Beverages and tobacco	17	2,3	0,3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	15	2,0	0,0
7. Machinery and transport equipment	10	1,4	0,0
5. Chemicals and related products	3	0,4	0,0
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	3	0,3	0,0

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation to Moldova according to commodity, data for 2007

Area of production SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	EUR mil.	%	Share of total imports to EU (in %)
TOTAL	1 495	100,0	0,1
7. Machinery and transport equipment	395	26,4	0,1
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	290	19,4	0,2
5. Chemicals and related products	173	11,6	0,1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	170	11,4	0,3
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	161	10,8	0,1
0. Food and live animals	78	5,2	0,2
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	42	2,8	0,2
1. Beverages and tobacco	26	1,7	0,1
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	10	0,6	0,0
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	3	0,2	0,1

Source: Eurostat

### Ukraine

#### EU-27 exports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Ukraine	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	869,2	100,0	8,941	1,03
2004	953,0	100,0	10,583	1,11
2005	1 052,7	100,0	13,281	1,26
2006	1 159,3	100,0	18,225	1,57
2007	1 241,4	100,0	22,368	1,80
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007	13			

Source: Eurostat

#### EU-27 imports, 2003-2007

Year	Outside EU-27		Ukraine	
	EUR bn.	%	EUR bn.	%
2003	935,3	100,0	6,580	0,70
2004	1 027,5	100,0	8,458	0,82
2005	1 179,6	100,0	8,655	0,73
2006	1 351,7	100,0	9,848	0,73
2007	1 433,8	100,0	12,392	0,87
Ranking among EU partners in given year				
2007	25			

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation from Ukraine according to commodity, data for 2007

<b>Area of production</b> SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	<i>EUR mil.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Share of total imports to EU (in %)</i>
TOTAL	12 392	100,0	0,9
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4 283	34,6	2,4
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 649	13,3	2,7
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1 431	11,5	0,4
5. Chemicals and related products	874	7,1	0,8
7. Machinery and transport equipment	851	6,9	0,3
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	614	5,0	0,3
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	507	4,1	8,5
0. Food and live animals	355	2,9	0,6
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	70	0,6	0,2
1. Beverages and tobacco	22	0,2	0,3

Source: Eurostat

### European Union - importation to Ukraine according to commodity, data for 2007

<b>Area of production</b> SITC Rev. 3, ranked by importance	<i>EUR mil.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Share of total imports to EU (in %)</i>
TOTAL	22 368	100,0	1,8
7. Machinery and transport equipment	7 775	34,8	1,8
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 409	15,2	2,1
5. Chemicals and related products	3 019	13,5	1,6
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2 280	10,2	1,9
0. Food and live animals	863	3,9	2,1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	726	3,2	1,2
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	310	1,4	1,2
9. Unclassified commodities and transactions	284	1,3	0,8
1. Beverages and tobacco	177	0,8	0,9
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	23	0,1	0,9

Source: Eurostat



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